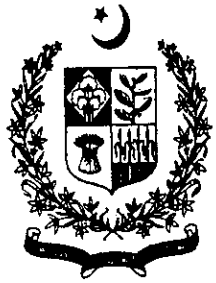
Islamic Republic of Pakistan



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1984-85

Prepared

by

ECONOMIC ADVISER'S WING, THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF FINANCE ISLAMABAD

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CDFC	Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EEC	Eurupean Economic Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
FAC	Food Aid Convention
IBRD	International Bank For Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-uperation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
RCD	Regional Cooperation for Development
UNICEF	United Nations Childrens' Emergency Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ADBP	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
ADP	Annual Development Programme
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BEL	Bankers Equity Limited
BIM	Board of Industrial Management
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporatiun
CCI	Controller of Capital Issues
CCI&E	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports
CDA	Capital Development Authority
CDWP	Central Development Working Party
CEC	Cotton Export Corporation
CLA	Corporate Law Authority
ECC	Economic Committee of the Cabinet
ECNEC	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
EDC	Export Development Corporation
EPB	Export Promotion Bureau
EPZ	Export Processing Zone

FATA	..	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FDA	..	Faisalabad Development Authority
FCCCL	..	Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation Limited
GCP	..	Ghee Corporation of Pakistan
GEMCP	..	Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan
GSP	..	Geological Survey of Pakistan
GVI	..	Government Vocational Institutions
HBFC	..	House Building Finance Corporation
HDA	..	Hyderabad Development Authority
ICP	..	Investment Corporation of Pakistan
IDBP	..	Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan
IRDP	..	Integrated Rural Development Programme
KANUPP	..	Karachi Nuclear Power Plant
KDA	..	Karachi Development Authority
KESC	..	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPT	..	Karachi Port Trust
KTC	..	Karachi Transport Corporation
LDA	..	Lahore Development Authority
MDA	..	Multan Development Authority
NCCC	..	National Credit Consultative Council
NDFC	..	National Development Finance Corporation
NDISC	..	National Design and Industrial Service Corporation
NEC	..	National Economic Council
NFC	..	National Fertilizer Corporation
NIT	..	National Investment Trust
NLC	..	National Logistic Cell
NWFP	..	North Western Frontier Province
OGDC	..	Oil and Gas Development Corporation
OPIC	..	Overseas Private Investors Corporation
PACO	..	Pakistan Automobile Corporation
PARC	..	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PASMIC	..	Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation
PASSCO	..	Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation
PBC	..	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PCSIR	..	Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
PECO	..	Pakistan Engineering Company
PERAC	..	State Petroleum Refining and Petro-Chemical Corporation
PIAC	..	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
PICIC	..	Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Limited
PIDC	..	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
PMDC	..	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation
PNSC	..	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
POL	..	Pakistan Oil fields Limited

PPL	.. ..	Pakistan Petroleum Limited
PSIC	.. ..	Punjab Small Industries Corporation
PTVC	.. ..	Pakistan Television Corporation
PUTC	.. ..	Punjab Urban Transport Corporation
QDA	.. ..	Quetta Development Authority
RDC	.. ..	Resource Development Corporation
RECP	.. ..	Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan
SBFC	.. ..	Small Business Finance Corporation
SBP	.. ..	State Bank of Pakistan
SCCP	.. ..	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan
TCP	.. ..	Trading Corporation of Pakistan
TDF	.. ..	Tarbela Development Fund
WAPDA	.. ..	Water and Power Development Authority

TERMS USED IN TEXT

BE	.. ..	Budget Estimates
BMR	.. ..	Balance, Modernisation and Replacement
CIF	.. ..	Cost Insurance Freight
CKD	.. ..	Completely Knocked Down
CLCC	.. ..	Cash Loan Commodity Credit
CPI	.. ..	Consumer Price Index
FOB	.. ..	Free on Board
GDP	.. ..	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	.. ..	Gross National Product
LIBOR	.. ..	London Inter-Bank Offered Rate
LPG	.. ..	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MAF	.. ..	Million Acre Feet
MCFT	.. ..	Million Cubic Feet
NRI	.. ..	Non-Repatriable Investment
NWD	.. ..	Nation Wide Dialling
PCO	.. ..	Public Call Office
PL-480	.. ..	Public Law-480
PLS	.. ..	Profit Loss Sharing
POL	.. ..	Petroleum Oil and Lubricants
PWP	.. ..	People's Works Programme
RE	.. ..	Revised Estimates
SCARP	.. ..	Salinity Control and Reclamation Project
Sq. Ft.	.. ..	Square Feet
SPI	.. ..	Sensitive Price Indicator
TOE	.. ..	Tonne Oil Equivalent
TTC	.. ..	Technical Training Centre
T&V	.. ..	Training and Visit
WPI	.. ..	Wholesale Price Index

FOREWORD

The *Economic Survey*, prepared by the Economic Adviser to the Government of Pakistan, provides a comprehensive and independent analysis of economic developments and policy issues confronting the nation. This year's *Survey* should be especially valuable to members of the National Assembly and others who seek to view the forthcoming Budget in the light of overall economic conditions prevailing in the country.

MAHBUBUL HAQ
Minister
for Finance, Planning and Economic Affair.

PREFACE

The *Economic Survey,* first issued in June 1962, has come to occupy a central place in the economic literature on Pakistan. Over the years its coverage has expanded and it now constitutes a comprehensive statement of economic developments during the year, on the basis mainly of statistics up to the end of March. At the same time, the Statistical Annexure to the *Survey* is widely regarded as the premier source of economic data, from the earliest available date.

The desire to satisfy the diverse requirements of members of the houses of the Parliament, policy-makers, academics, and the general public, have led to a somewhat longer document this year.

Like last year, an Urdu version of the *Economic Survey* will also be released shortly.

The preparation of the *Survey* is largely the work of experienced, devoted and hard-working staff of the Economic Adviser's Wing, Ministry of Finance to whom a debt of gratitude is owed. Thanks are also due to officials in various Ministries who reviewed drafts for statistical and substantive consistency despite heavy competing demands on their time in the two months in which the *Survey* is prepared.

The views expressed in the *Survey* do not necessarily represent the views of the Government of Pakistan or the individual Ministries.

ARSHAD ZAMAN
Economic Adviser/
Additional Secretary.

Ministry of Finance,
Islamabad,
May 21, 1985.

ECONOMIC REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

This year's *Economic Survey* is being released in an atmosphere of hope and anxiety. Hope, that the newly-elected government would bring to bear the popular wishes of the nation on the making of public policy. Anxiety, that the economic situation may be vulnerable to unanticipated dangers. Amidst these expectations and concerns, the *Economic Survey* attempts to provide the key facts and figures on major issues, to serve not so much to generate a consensus as to provide a common point of departure for an open debate on the choices and options which confront the nation.

2. According to provisional estimates for 1984-85, GDP grew by 8.4 percent and GNP by 7.3 percent. The growth in production, however, could not be translated into higher exports, despite a 12.3 percent depreciation of the rupee in first 9 months of 1984-85 against an unusually strong U.S. dollar, or into higher public revenues. With the higher rupee cost of debt servicing and subsidies on essential imports like edible oils, fertilizers, and petroleum, domestic finances along with external finances came under pressure. As a result, by the end of March 1985, bank credit for budget support (deficit financing) had reached Rs 11,423 million (2.4% of GDP), compared to a full year target of around Rs 5,800 million, while net foreign assets had declined by Rs 7,248 million (equivalent to one month of July-March 1984-85 imports). With the offsetting impact of these two developments, monetary assets grew by 10.5 percent during July-March 1984-85, compared to 7.4 percent during July-March 1983-84.

3. The average rate of inflation (based on consumer prices during July-March 1984-85 over July-March 1983-84) was 7.3 percent, compared to 8.9 percent during the same period last year. However, the sharp fall in the price of cotton and cotton-related items, restrained the increase in wholesale prices to only 4.6 percent during July-March 1984-85 over July-March 1983-84. As a result the overall inflation rate in the economy (as measured by the GDP or GNP deflator) is expected to be 5.6 or 5.0 percent in 1984-85.

4. On the policy front, efforts to Islamize the economy, de-regulate private industrial activity, and to provide energy and physical infrastructure continued apace. Special attention was given to agriculture and rural development, and the provision of health, education, and other social services. While the task is not complete by far, indications are that the government's efforts to improve living conditions of the poor have not been unsuccessful.

Islamization of the Economy

5. The system of Zakat and Ushr is now firmly in place. The conclusion of this fiscal year will also mark the implementation of the final phase of a series of measures to eliminate un-Islamic practices from the financial sector of the economy. By the enunciation of the twelve modes of Islamic financing, the government has succeeded in creating the possibility of a fully Islamic system of commerce and finance, without any major disruption of economic activity. The speed with which this possibility can be realised now depends on the speed with which depositors, banks, and their borrowers voluntarily shift their operations to Islamic practices. Although doubts remain among the ulema and members of the general public, which the government is trying to remove, there can be no doubt that what has been achieved is by no means small. In recognition of this, both domestic and international financial circles have received the new system with enthusiasm.

Pricing, Subsidies and Government Intervention

6. Not surprisingly, opinions on the role of the government, as a matter of political ideology, are polarised around the views of those who champion individual liberty and those who advocate social responsibility. As a practical economic matter, however, it is more fruitful to decide on the role of government, not by reference to ideology, but by a pragmatic examination of the merits of each case. Since the government's financial and administrative resources are limited, and both markets and governments do some things better than others, the present government is trying to put together a system which exploits the relative strengths of both the government and the private sector, and seeks to provide both individual liberties and distributive justice. While private activities are being de-regulated and public industries disinvested where necessary, a smaller but more effective public sector will continue

to look after strategic industries and would concentrate more intensively on the provision of social services like education, health, the supply of potable water, and of physical infrastructure.

7. With the financial pressures which emerged this year, an active public debate has started on the issues of pricing, subsidies and other government interventions in the economy. A dispassionate examination of such data as exist reveals that implicit subsidies may be substantially larger than explicit subsidies. These subsidies are implicit in high import tariffs, tax holidays and other exemptions, concessional credit, and the government's practice of not (or only partially) recovering the cost of capital expenditures on infrastructure, irrigation and energy. A very rough calculation suggests that while agriculture is the beneficiary of explicit subsidies, net of all taxes, the explicit and implicit subsidy to manufacturing (both private and public) is very substantially larger.

Poverty, Growth and Inflation

8. While no numbers can capture the human suffering entailed by poverty and inequality, the cost of poverty alleviation programmes must of necessity be based on estimates of minimum consumption levels. These estimates suggest that virtually the entire population enjoys a consumption level which while low by comparison to richer countries is nevertheless adequate to meet minimal levels of nutrition and to provide for the basic necessities of life. A large proportion of the poor who manage to maintain minimum consumption levels, however, seem to do so by supplementing their incomes by borrowing or drawing on such savings as they have. Although the extent of deprivation therefore is probably negligible, the government is not complacent about the need to alleviate poverty. Success in poverty alleviation would depend on maintaining high growth with equitable income distribution, controlling inflation, and providing suitable employment opportunities and public services.

9. After one of the worst agricultural years in our history (1983-84), the striking feature of developments in 1984-85 is the unusually high growth in agriculture (9.9 percent). Agricultural production in 1984-85 not only recovered the losses of 1983-84 but surpassed 1982-83 levels by 3.0 percent. The growth in manufacturing (8.6 percent), however, fell short of both

targets and long-term trends, as production of cotton yarn and cloth fell by 7.4 percent and 12.6 percent respectively. As a result, per capita national income (at current factor cost) of Rs 4,910 in 1984-85 was 9.2 percent above the previous year. Allowing for price increase of 5.0 percent(GNP deflator), the real income of the population increased by over 4 percent in 1984-85, and is indicative of some reduction in the extent of absolute poverty.

10. The nation's expenditure on consumption and investment amounted to Rs 527 billion, against a national income (GNP at market prices) of Rs 516 billion, the difference (representing an excess of imports over exports of goods and services) being financed by foreign borrowing. Of the total, investment expenditures amounted to Rs 83 billion (16.2 percent of GNP), up 16.3 percent from Rs 72 billion (15.6 percent of GNP) last year. Almost 72 percent of this investment was financed by national savings.

11. Toward the end of 1984-85, consumer prices came under pressure due to both external and internal factors. The data available for the first 9 months of the year indicates that of the average increase of 7.3 percent in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the bulk (4.0%) was contributed by the increase in prices of food items (mainly tea, wheat/flour, pulses, meats and milk). The increase in clothing prices was notably high, but because of its low weight in the index, its contribution to the overall rise in CPI was the same as that of housing and miscellaneous items. With the bumper cotton crop, imports of wheat, and falling international tea prices, the rate of inflation should be contained, as long as monetary expansion remains controlled.

Domestic Finance

12. Both the budget and the credit plan were overtaken by events this year, leading to much speculation and anxiety on the strengths and weaknesses of domestic finances and even the economy. In fact, there should have been no concern about the strength of the economy, given the vigorous and stable recovery which is reflected in the numbers on growth and inflation cited above. The fact that rising levels of output and incomes were not captured by export receipts on the one hand, and increased public revenues on the other, however, should be a source of genuine concern.

13. While the budgetary estimates for 1984-85 will be presented in the 1985-86 budget documents, monetary data indicates a very heavy recourse to bank borrowing to finance the budget deficit. Speculation about the magnitude and causes of this deficit has served to heighten unwarranted fears about the economy and its finances. Broadly, there were three main causes of the unanticipated budgetary pressures which emerged. First, in May 1984, the government raised the holding period of higher denomination prize bonds from one month to two months, to discourage speculative investment. This resulted in a net outflow under the scheme of Rs 262 million during July-March 1984-85, compared to budgeted net inflow of some Rs 5 billion from this source. Secondly, the devaluation of the rupee, essential to maintain competitiveness of our exports, resulted in a substantial increase in our current rupee expenditure on debt servicing and subsidies for imported items like edible oils, fertilizers and petroleum, whose price increases the government did not pass fully on to the consumers. Finally, there was a slight shortfall in tax revenues, as the composition of imports shifted to non-dutiable items, and in non-tax revenues, because of a decrease in development surcharge on petroleum, in the wake of higher ex-refinery price and exchange rate differential; and an increase in non-obligatory grants to the provinces to cover election expenditures, the distribution cost of wheat, and higher than anticipated expenditure by provinces on education and debt service payments to the federal government. The liquidity injected in the economy due to deficit financing was re-absorbed by the banking system, however, as foreign exchange reserves were drawn down to finance the widening current account deficit on the balance of payments.

External Dependence

14. The strain on the balance of payments that emerged last year was further compounded during 1984-85 by a decline in merchandise exports and workers' remittances. The deficit on the current account increased from $ 1,031 million in 1983-84 to $ 1,635 million in 1984-85. With net foreign capital inflow of $ 1,012 million, a drawdown of $ 623 million is expected against $ 86 million last year. As a result, gross foreign exchange reserves had fallen to $ 833 million on March 31, 1985, and were equivalent to 1.6 months of imports.

15. The deterioration in the balance of payments was essentially a reflection of a shortfall from targets of about $ 700 million in exports and another $ 300 million in workers' remittances. About one-half of the export shortfall reflects a shortfall in the exports of raw cotton, cotton cloth, ready-made garments, synthetic textiles, and tents & canvas material; one-quarter, a shortfall in exports, due to low opening stocks, lower than targeted procurement, and stronger price competition from Thailand and India in our export markets; and the balance, a variety of factors specific to individual export items, including the general factor that despite substantial depreciation of the rupee against the U.S. dollar, the rupee had appreciated against the currencies of some of our major European export markets for most of the year. As a result, exports fell for the second time in 15 years, and are estimated at $ 2,633 million in 1984-85, 1.3 percent lower than the previous year, and some 21 percent below the target of $ 3,314 million. At the same time, workers' remittances fell for the second successive year, to $ 2,450 million from around $ 2,740 million in 1983-84. On the other hand, imports rose by 3.7 percent to $ 6,612 million, in response to demand for raw materials and capital goods generated by a growing economy.

16. The successful management of the economy, and the confidence of the lending countries in the fundamental strength of the economy despite the temporary financial difficulty was reflected in enhanced net capital inflows from $ 984 million in 1983-84 to an estimated $ 1,012 million during the current financial year. Debt service obligations ranging from 9 percent to 11 percent of exports of goods and services since 1977-78, stood at 11.3 percent in 1984-85. As a result, Pakistan's total medium and long-term debt, disbursed and outstanding, amounted to $ 10.1 billion as of December 31, 1984 compared to $ 6.3 billion at the end of 1977 and $ 3.00 billion at the end of 1971. With additional borrowing this year, this figure is likely to reach $ 10.6 billion by June 30, 1985.

17. The rising external debt of the country has led to some concern about the degree of dependence of the economy on foreign nations, and its consequences for autonomy in economic management. Obviously, a reduction of our foreign debt (or dependence), or more realistically the curtailment of the increase in dependence to reasonable levels, depends on a sound budgetary position (so that rupee funds are available with the

government to repay its debts) and a sound current account position on the balance of payments (so that the State Bank of Pakistan can convert these rupees into convertible currencies needed to repay our debts). This having been said, an examination of the data reveals that Pakistan's external indebtedness today is moderate in comparison to other countries, or even earlier years in our own history.

Agriculture

18. Despite a high rate of growth in agriculture, the production of crops was adversely affected by a shortage of water due to drought conditions, shortage of canal water and scarcity of tubewell water. Against a record production of 5.98 million bales of cotton, wheat production (11 million tonnes) was adversely affected for the second successive year, as was sugarcane production (33 million tonnes) which was 3.9 percent below previous year's level. The production of all other major crops was in line with the growth trend, the condition of minor crops was good, and the use of inputs was satisfactory.

Manufacturing

19. Manufacturing output is provisionally estimated to have grown by 8.6 percent in 1984-85, compared to 8.1 percent last year. While industrial growth has contributed significantly to economic growth, efforts are being made to enhance industry's contribution to export growth and the creation of jobs. In the past, industrial exports and employment have grown slowly, despite heavy protection and liberal incentives, because the structure of industry has not changed significantly. Food and textiles continue to account for about 50 percent of industrial value added, much the same as they did in the 1950s. To correct the pattern of industrial growth, the government issued a new Industrial Policy Statement (IPS) in June 1984, with the aim of providing gainful employment to the people, promoting balanced regional development and building a solid base for self-sustained industrial growth through the establishment of capital and intermediate goods industries and the production of quality products at competitive prices.

Energy

20. As the consumption of energy has risen sharply with the rapid growth of the economy, the country has been faced with energy shortages which are especially acute in winter, when releases are reduced from Mangla and Tarbela, the two main sources of electricity generation, due to lower requirement of irrigation water and closure of canals for maintenance. In addition to energy conservation policies, concerted exploration and development efforts are being made to increase local supplies of energy so that dependence on energy-related imports are minimised, if not altogether eliminated. These efforts have resulted in an increase in domestic oil extraction during July–March from 3.5 million barrels in 1983-84 to 6.5 million barrels in 1984-85, and the discovery of two new gas fields at Nandpur and Panjpir. Intensive efforts are also being made to develop and utilize new and renewable sources of energy like biogas, solar, wind, etc. The government has also concluded a memorandum of understanding with the Crescent Petroleum Company, International of Sharjah for exploration and production of petroleum, in an area covering appoximately 790 sq. miles, and with ARCO Pakistan, Inc. of USA for offshore petroleum exploration.

Transport and Communication

21. Improved transport and communication facilities are vital to the growth of the economy and effort is being made to better utilize existing facilities and provide for future demand. Road transport remains the main mode of transportation, accounting for 82 percent of passenger traffic and 74 percent of freight traffic, with the rest being carried mainly by railways. During July–March 1984-85, 200 new post offices were opened and 72,000 new telephone connections were provided as part of government efforts to improve communication facilities. The pace of progress in other sub-sectors has also been satisfactory.

Population and Social Welfare

22. Economic policies are designed to improve the material conditions of human existence, not as an end in itself, but as a means to create a good or better society. From an Islamic point of view, a community which observes the laws of Allah, no matter how deprived in material circumstances, is much

superior to another which is materially wealthy but spiritually impoverished. Obviously then, judged from our own spiritual and social values, the quality of life in Pakistan compares quite favourably with other countries of the world. This should not, however, be cause for accepting the deficiencies in the material conditions of society, which should be improved as a matter of highest priority. A balanced view of social objectives, however, must give priority to the values and aspirations of the people over the just as genuine desire to achieve the material standards prevailing in the industrial countries of the world.

23. Pakistan's present population is around 95 million and is growing at the rate of about 3 percent per year, compared to a 1951–61 growth rate of 2.4 percent per year. The sharp acceleration in the population growth rate reflects a fall in the birth rate from 50 to 42 per thousand, and a much sharper fall in the death rate as a result of improved health facilities from 30 per thousand in 1947 to 12 per thousand at present. Rapid population growth has led to a rapidly rising demand for educational facilities. Perhaps the greatest failure of public policy in Pakistan has been the low and stagnant rate of literacy (26 percent), despite all efforts at improvement. Attempts are now being made to give greater attention to primary and secondary education and to reorient the educational system to generate the kind of manpower consistent with the growing needs of the economy, by increasing facilities for technical and vocational training, and diversifying courses at the secondary stage for technological studies at higher levels.

24. Despite the noteworthy decline in mortality rates, much more needs to be done to bring down the rates of infant, child and maternal morbidity, and improve life expectancy through the provision of clean drinking water, sanitary sewerage disposal, and better health facilities. Even today there is one doctor for 4600 persons, one dentist for 83,000 persons, one nurse for 6.4 hospital beds, one paramedic for 2,484 persons, one primary health facility for 12,493 persons, and one hospital bed for 1,790 persons. Primary health care facilities other than hospitals are offered by 1,715 basic health units (BHUs), 374 rural health centres (RHCs), 869 maternity-child health (MCH) centres, 3,994 dispensaries and 632 sub-centres.

25. Pakistan also faces a shortage in the quantity and quality of available housing. The shortage of houses is estimated at over 3 million units, affecting

roughly one in every four households in the country. This has led to an increase in the number of slum/kutchi abadis in urban areas where an estimated 25 percent of the urban population of the country presently lives. According to 1972 and 1980 population census results, housing conditions during this period have deteriorated. The rate of occupancy per housing unit increased from 6 to 7 persons and the average number of persons per room increased from 3 to 3.5. Only 5 percent of the rural houses were reported as pucca houses in 1980, while this proportion was 43 percent in urban areas. In the area of civic amenities, only 38 percent of the population has access to clean drinking water (or only 22 percent for rural areas). Sewerage facilities are available to only 16 percent of the population, with rural and urban proportions to be 4 percent and 48 percent respectively. Electricity is available to only 36 percent of population.

Outlook

26. In sum, despite heightened concern in recent months, the growth performance observed during the year suggests that the prevailing skepticism is unwarranted. In 1984-85, with a per capita income of Rs 4910 per annum, an average family of 6.7 members (with 1.8 earners per family) continued to enjoy an average family income of Rs 2,745 per month (or Rs 1,525 per month per earner).

27. According to World Bank figures, Pakistan's 1982 per capita income of $ 380 placed it in just about the middle of the community of nations, with roughly half the world (45.3 percent) living in countries with lower per capita incomes, and roughly another half (53 percent) living in richer countries. Income distribution figures for 1979 showed that the poorest 40 percent of Pakistani households received 19.2 percent of *our* national income, which as a percentage is higher than the share of the same group in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines and Turkey or for that matter in UK, France or USA, in *their* national incomes. Thus, while the *level* of income in Pakistan may be less (or more) than other nations, the *distribution* of income does not compare unfavourably with the countries cited above.

28. What then was the "crisis" of 1984-85? In essence it was a shortage of exports, compounded by a decline in remittances, which made it

necessary to depreciate the rupee by amounts sufficient to strengthen the balance of payments but not by so much as to unduly weaken the budget. In the face of this difficult situation, a judicious exchange rate policy was pursued which appears to have succeeded in achieving an equitable sharing of the burden of unusual circumstances across the budget and the balance of payments, while maintaining economic growth and price stability.

29. The task of future policy is to bring about a major reform of prices, subsidies, taxation and incentives in order to promote domestic savings, encourage exports and investment, and foster a pattern of growth which raises agricultural productivity and provides for employment generation in an export-oriented industry, so as to yield both greater exports and higher government revenues. This can only be done if expenditure is brought in line with income, for the public sector and the nation as a whole. This will not be an easy task, nor would this be accomplished swiftly. But a representative government stands the best chance of taking responsible decisions, leading to equitable burden-sharing throughout the society, which would be sufficient to ensure a prosperous future for the nation.

1

ISLAMIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

The conclusion of this fiscal year will mark the end of a series of measures adopted by the government to eliminate un-Islamic practices from the financial sector of the economy. The government had adopted a phased strategy of introducing Islamic modes of financing in banking and other financial institutions, with the advice of various committees and groups of experts, including the Council of Islamic Ideology. This chapter provides an assessment of the government's efforts in this area and the progress that the nation has made towards the goal of Islamization.

Throughout history, Islam has aroused and continues to arouse the greatest passions in the breasts of common Muslims, and especially the Muslims of Pakistan. Although a very small but vocal and powerful urban and secularly-inclined minority has disputed this, all fair-minded Pakistanis believe that these passions created Pakistan and placed the attainment of a truly Islamic society as the over-riding goal of the nation. Moreover, on important social and economic issues, the common Muslim understands Islam in its pristine purity and simplicity, and has little taste for convoluted philosophical arguments which some modern intellectuals have advanced to rationalise the status quo.

In the economic sphere, like Muslims all over the world, Muslims of Pakistan have repeatedly asked that the giving and taking of interest be abolished so that we as a society avoid the certain wrath and damnation of Allah. This demand was embodied in the Objectives Resolution of 1949, the unanimous 22-point programme presented by ulema of all schools of thought in 1951 and again in 1953, and in all constitutions of Pakistan. In addition, the collection and distribution of Zakat and Ushr have been a major part of the government's Islamization programme. Finally, in addition to eliminating that which is forbidden and establishing that which is enjoined by Islam, it has been the desire of the community that every effort be made to establish a good and just society in the full spirit of Islam.

ELIMINATION OF INTEREST

In response to the national desire for the elimination of interest from the economy, the President of Pakistan had asked the Council of Islamic Ideology in 1977 to prepare a blueprint for the establishment of an interest-free economic system compatible with the shari'a. In addition, other committees and groups were set up during the course of the past five years to study the problems of the existing system and advise the government. On the basis of these studies and advice, the government launched a phased programme for elimination of interest from the economy.

Interest-Free Banking: Strategy and Constraints

Modern interest-based banking has evolved over a long period of time to accomodate the need for a centralised institution to collect savings from a large number of small savers and provide them to a smaller number of large (and small) investors at minimum cost. Without banks and other financial institutions both investors and savers would have extreme difficulties in locating each other. Similarly, the institution of interest is a natural outcome of the desire to minimize the cost of this organization.

The cost of getting into an interest-based transaction is minimal on both sides of the banks' operations. The banker secures a collateral from the investor against the principal amount and the interest due on his loan and on this basis issues a guarantee to the saver for returning his deposit along with the interest. This is how the system works. The differential in the interest banks charge from investors,who borrow from them, and the interest

they give to the savers, forms the income of the bank. By relying on collaterals and guarantees (the heart of the interest-based system), banks are able to minimize risks, and thereby to keep this differential at a minimum and hence reduce the cost of their operations.

The most preferred form of Islamic financing, profit and loss sharing, would require banks to receive deposits from savers without guaranteeing any return. (In fact depositors should be ready for a situation in which they could conceivably lose part or all of their deposits.) Once the funds are received they should be provided to investors for financing of 'Halal' projects on the basis of sharing in the profit and loss of the enterprise. The ratios in which profits and losses will be shared between the depositors and the bank, on the one hand, and between the bank and the investors, on the other, must be well specified in advance.

It is clear that Islamic financing cannot be executed as quickly as interest-based financing under the modern banking system. Islamic financing has some information requirements which the present system neither requires nor would easily provide. First, the Islamic banks have to acquire a high degree of confidence of the saver for him to deposit the money when not even the return of the principal is guaranteed. Second, the Islamic bank cannot finance the project of an investor merely on the furnishing of a collateral. The bank will have to be a partner in the project (even though the partnership may be redeemable). This will require a careful scrutiny of the project (project appraisal) and an assessment of the risk involved because profits are a function of the amount of risk in the project. Finally, honesty and trust on both sides of the market are more important to the new system than to the present system.

The major difficulties being faced by bankers and financial institutions in their efforts to implement Islamic practices of financing are the dishonest practices which exist in the business community, lack of any record maintenance in many sectors of the economy, non-standard definitions of profit and loss, and more importantly, the inexperience and inability of banks to handle project financing on the basis of project appraisal and monitoring. The business community claims that the major reason for double accounting practices is the existing structure of taxation, and demands a rationalization of the tax structure as a pre-requisite for the disclosure of the true operating results of the enterprise.

Further success in the move to interest-free banking, therefore, would seem to require a rationalization of the tax system and proper training of banking staff in financing on the basis of profit-loss sharing. Another important area of attention is banking legislation. These need changes in light of the requirements of the new system. Primarily, it is needed that the depositors and banks be protected from the fraudulent activities for which there may be a great temptation from the very nature of this type of banking. These concerns would be met to some extent by the Banking Tribunals Ordinance (1984), which has been passed to provide summary judgements against defaulters. The effective implementation of this Ordinance is essential because fines linked to the length of default would not be permissible in the Islamic system.

Review of Progress

Over the last six years, a series of changes have been introduced in the legal framework and the operations of Pakistan's financial system, with the intent to progressively eliminate interest-based transactions from the economy. The strategy has been to devise a spectrum of financial instruments, which at one end are quite close to presently prevailing practices, and at the other end, represent purely Islamic ways of conducting business, toward which the economy is expected to move.

Financial Instruments

Since June 26, 1980, when the legal framework of Pakistan's financial and corporate systems was first amended to allow modarabas and the issue of Participation Term Certificates (PTCs), a variety of financial instruments have been introduced in the country.

The 12 modes of interest-free financing approved by the State Bank of Pakistan, along with a short description are given below:

A. Loan Financing by Lending:

(i) *Interest-free Loans with service charge,* on which the banks may recover a service charge not exceeding the proportionate cost of operations, excluding the cost of funds and provision for bad and doubtful debts. The maximum service charge permissible to each bank will be determined by the State Bank from time to time.

(ii) *Qard-e-Hasana* loans given on compassionate ground free of any interest or service charge and repayable if and when the borrower is able to repay.

B. Trade-Related Modes of Financing:

(iii) *Mark-up:* Purchase of goods by banks and their sale to clients at appropriate mark-up in price on deferred payment basis. In case of default, there should be no mark-up on mark-up.

(iv) *Mark-down:* Purchase of Trade Bills and notes of credit on the basis of mark-down in price.

(v) *Buy-back:* Purchase of moveable or immovable property by the banks from their clients with Buy-back agreement or otherwise.

(vi) *Leasing:* Rental of equipment for a fixed amount over a pre-determined period to project sponsors by the banks.

(vii) *Hire-Purchase* of an article on payment of rental and price instalments, over an agreed period, whereafter the ownership of the article is transferred to the lessee.

(viii) Financing for development of property by the banks on the basis of *development charge.*

C. Investment Modes of Financing:

(ix) *Musharika:* Bank financing for investment on the basis of sharing in the profit and loss of the enterprise.

(x) *Equity Participation* will allow banks to purchase shares of the listed corporations.

(xi) *Participation Term Certificates (PTCs)* and *Mudaraba Certificates* can be issued by companies, within broad

guidelines provided by the government, on terms governing maturity, profit and loss sharing, and repayment as agreed between the company and the purchaser.

(xii) *Rent Sharing* will allow banks to form partnerships with their clients in the purchase of property on the basis of sharing in the rental or any other income from the property.

The maximum and minimum rates of profit to be derived by the banks from such investments will be determined by the State Bank of Pakistan. However, the losses will be shared proportionately among the financiers.

The degree to which these measures conform to the requirments of the shari'a on the basis of views obtained from some leading ulema, are presented in an Annexure to this chapter.

Interest-Free Deposit Banking

Operations of banks were partially brought under the new system by opening PLS deposit counters on 1st January 1981. Since then there has been a steady increase in PLS deposits and by March 31, 1985 they were about 36 percent of total return-bearing deposits. PLS accounts provided higher profits to the depositors than the interest-bearing deposits with same maturities. Growth in PLS and other deposits is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Growth of PLS Deposits, 1981-85 (Billion Rs)

Outstanding on	End December				End March	
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1984	1985
Total Deposits	70.6	82.8	106.9	111.7	102.9	116.0
Of which: Return-Bearing Deposits	54.7	66.4	86.3	91.0	86.0	93.3
Of which: PLS Deposits	6.5	12.9	19.9	29.4	20.7	33.3
PLS Deposits :						
As % Total Deposits	9.2	15.4	18.6	26.3	20.1	28.7
As % Return-Bearing Deposits	11.9	19.4	23.1	32.3	24.0	35.7

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

After the introduction of PLS accounts, banks and financing institutions had to find ways to use these funds in interest-free avenues of investment. Banks started with Mark-up pricing as a first step towards eliminating interest from their advances, while Participation Term Certificates were introduced to substitute for existing interest-based instruments for term financing. From July 1, 1982 banks were allowed to meet the working capital requirements of their clients on the basis of Musharika and fixed capital requirements on the basis of Leasing and Hire-Purchase.

From July 1, 1984 banks were allowed to provide finances under Islamic modes, or on the old interest-free basis, but renewal of accommodation for working capital on interest basis was to be limited to six months.

After successful experience with performance of PLS accounts on both sides of banks' operations (receiving deposits and giving loans) it was decided to Islamize all banking operations. The Finance Minister in his 1984-85 Budget speech announced the following measures to complete the process:

(a) From January 1, 1985 all new bank financing to government, public sector corporations and joint stock companies were to be (and are) entirely on the basis of Islamic modes of financing.

(b) From April 1, 1985, even in case of firms and individuals, all new financing by banks and financial institutions were to be (and are) in accordance with the requirements of the Shari'a.

Thus since April 1985 all financing and loaning operations of the banks conform to the Islamic system. The entire assets side (that is, all lending) of the banks and other financial institutions have been transformed into accepted Islamic modes of financing, except for past commitments, which have been carried over, in keeping with original commitments.

The Finance Minister had also announced that from July 1, 1985, banks will not accept any interest-bearing deposits. All saving and term deposits will be on the basis of profit and loss sharing. Current accounts deposits will not be entitled to any return. And finally, Islamic modes of financing will also be extended to the agricultural sector including the cooperative credit system.

Institutional Changes

The non-bank financial institutions took the lead in Islamizing their operations. In July 1979, interest was eliminated from the operations of Investment Corporation of Pakistan (ICP), National Investment Trust (NIT), and House Building Finance Corporation (HBFC). The Small Business Finance Corporation (SBFC) followed in July 1980. Bankers Equity Limited (BEL), incorporated in 1979, did some pioneering work in the area.

Investment Corporation of Pakistan: From July 1, 1979 ICP transformed the operations of all its mutual funds (twelve at that time) into interest-free investment media. The interest-bearing securities were disinvested from the respective investment portfolios of the twelve ICP Mutual Funds. In 1980, ICP had successfully launched a State Enterprise Mutual Fund (SEMF) with a capital of Rs.280 million. SEMF is managed on an interest-free basis. From October 1, 1980 ICP converted its Investors' Scheme into profit and loss sharing, and margin loans sanctioned at a fixed rate of interest are no longer provided to investors for share transactions. The joint investment of ICP and the investors is in the ratio of 60:40. As on 31st March 1985 the Corporation was maintaining 3,079 non-sharing accounts with investors' equity of Rs 68.5 million and 6,362 sharing accounts with investors' equity of Rs 151.9 million and ICP's equity of Rs 227.6 million.

National Investment Trust : From July 1, 1979 NIT has been making investments only on the basis of equity participation. New instruments of investment such as PTCs, Mudaraba and Mark-up for financing trade and industry have since been developed. NIT's portfolio at present consists of shares quoted on the stock exchanges, PTCs, and investment under the Mark-up system.

Small Business Finance Corporation : SBFC was geared to interest free operations from July 1, 1980. The instruments used to replace interest-bearing loans include Hire-Purchase arrangements, sales on a Mark-up basis and PTCs. Under the Hire-Purchase arrangements, the Corporation rents equipment against 40 percent down payment and charges a monthly rent, equivalent to 11 percent of the equipment's price per year. After a specified period the ownership of the equipment is transferred to the renter.

Bankers Equity Limited : BEL has made significant contribution to initiate the process of elimination of interest. BEL experimented with the first ever Mudaraba in the country with the name of 'Twin Towers Mudaraba'. It has also made contribution in the design of 'Participation Term Certificate' (PTC) as an Islamic instrument of finance capable of handling the long-term financing needs of large industrial projects. The concept of leasing being developed by BEL is under careful scrutiny from an Islamic prespective. Until recently, BEL has provided most of its financing on the basis of PTCs.

Equity Participation Fund : After conversion of an outstanding bridge loan of Rs 1,650 million into equity assistance, the entire investment operations of the EPF will be on an interest-free basis. A "Debenture Redemption Reserve Fund" has been set up for the redemption of a debenture series floated by the Fund to meet its investment requirements. Another fund named "Diminution in Value of Investment Reserve Fund" has been created to meet any eventual decrease in the value of investments made by the Fund in the companies. These funds will be placed in interest-free PLS deposits.

National Development Finance Corporation : Although NDFC is accepting deposits on the basis of interest as well as PLS across all its deposit schemes, deposits under the fixed rate scheme will continue only until June 30, 1985. In order to convert its operations to PLS system, the Corporation

has been investing a portion of its liquid funds in PLS accounts with the banks since June 22, 1981. To eliminate interest from its operations, NDFC has used PTCs for term financing and by December 1985 all working capital loans will be under the 12 modes approved by SBP.

Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan: IDBP is operating under the PLS system since January 1985. In its new operations, IDBP relies exclusively on Equity Participation, PTCs, Mudaraba Certificates, Leasing, Hire-Purchase or Mark-up. It also advances loans in foreign currency and the transactions involving interest with foreign governments and international financing agencies continue.

Ulema of all Madhahib (schools of jurisprudence) are agreed, as is the government, that interest in any form is forbidden in Islam. By and large it is the consensus amongst the jurists of various schools that the most preferred alternatives to interest-based transactions, in the shari'a, are Mudarabat, Musharikat, and Qard-e-Hasana. (Only the Hanbali ulema are opposed to the use of Mudaraba for any financing other than for commerce.) From the remaining list of nine modes of Islamic financing approved by the State Bank of Pakistan, some, like Bai-Mu'ajjal, should be used only under duress. From a shara'i point of view this mode is acceptable in Islam only as 'karahia' i.e. that which should be avoided. According to the ulema the form in which PTCs have so far been used, Buy-back arrangements, and Mark-down do not conform to the shari'a.

Evaluation of the Present System

The efforts so far expended by the government have radically altered the practice of banking and finance in Pakistan, without any major dislocation of economic activity. This is by no means a small achievement. The question now is what remains to be done to eliminate any remaining vestiges of interest from financial transactions under the new system. The government has stressed repeatedly that it does not intend to make cosmetic changes and claims that by and large interest has been, or will soon be eliminated from domestic transactions. Yet, a large number of ulema, prominent bankers and economists, and a large number of people affected by the change are not fully convinced. Irrespective of the facts, every effort should be made to bridge this gap of credibility.

Influenced by the position of the ulema, a number of doubts remain in the minds of the common public about the Islamic modes of savings and financing. Briefly, these are:

(a) *Savings Accounts :* An important shara'i requirement for the PLS mode to be Islamic is that the parties must know in advance the ratios in which profits will be shared. The PLS depositors are not informed of this ratio. In addition, PLS depositors in many schemes are implicitly guaranteed a return by the assurance that they can expect a minimum return equivalent to the interest earned on parallel interest bearing schemes.

(b) *Loan Portfolios :* The portfolio of banks has certain non-Islamic items, like loans against Buy-back arrangements. Furthermore, the largest amount of financing is done under the least preferred form of Islamic financing i.e. Bai-Mu'ajjal (Mark-up) which also includes Mark-down transactions which is against the spirit of shari'a. The investment of PLS deposits, by modes, is reported in Table 2, which shows that 87 percent of banks financing is under Bai-Mu'ajjal (Mark-up or Mark-down).

Table 2

Investment of PLS Funds Commercial Banks

(As of June 30, 1984)

Financing Technique	Amount (Rs. Million)	% Share
Mark-up & Mark-down	17,318.2	86.7
Commodity Operations	(14,687.0)	(73.6)
Trading Operations	(726.9)	(3.6
Documentary Inland Bills (Mark-down basis)	(298.4)	(1.5)
Export Bills *	(704.5)	(3.5)
Import Bills	(901.4)	(4.5)
Musharika	617.2	3.1
Hire-Purchase	132.3	0.7
Rent Sharing	129.6	0.6
Equity Pariticipation and purchase of Shares	1,593.3	8.0
Banker's equity, etc.	176.4	0.9
Others		
Total	19,967.0	100.0

* Mark-down or on commission basis. In case of foreign currency, on exchange rate differential basis.

(c) As far as financial institutions are concerned the major instrument they have used for providing long-term financing is PTC. The PTC has many features, like discount during gestation period and the requirement of a share in profit equivalent to a certain percentage of PTC, which are not considered to be in conformity with shari'a.

(d) A large part of national saving goes into the schemes of National Savings Centres. These schemes are essentially on an interest basis.

(e) Finally, the government has so far attempted to eliminate interest from domestic transactions. Many ulema, and members of the common public would want a gradual phasing out of interest from international transactions as well. This view is supported not only on Islamic grounds, but by others who object to the country's dependence on external

assistance on political grounds. The ability of the government to do this is linked directly with the ability and willingness of the nation to suffer the very serious decline in consumption levels that would be entailed by refusing to rely on interest-based foreign loans.

In sum the government appears to have succeeded in creating the possibility of a fully Islamic system of commerce and finance, without any major disruption of economic activity. In fact, the new system with all its limitations has been received enthusiastically both in domestic financial circles, and in other Muslim countries. While efforts must continue to align the system further to Islam by eliminating prohibited transactions, the speed with which this can be done will depend largely on the speed with which depositors, banks, and their borrowers voluntarily move towards those sanctioned practices that meet the approval of the ulema, and of Allah.

ZAKAT AND USHR

Zakat is one of the fundamental pillars (arkans) of Islam, and accordingly, an essential requirement for an Islamic society. The government promulgated the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance on June 20, 1980. While Zakat collection was enacted from the date of the Ordinance, because of administrative difficulties, Ushr collection was enacted only from 15th March 1983.

According to the First Schedule of the Zakat Ordinance, compulsory annual deduction is made in respect of eleven types of assets: savings bank accounts and certificates, deposit certificates, NIT units, ICP Mutual Fund Certificates, government securities, shares of companies, and statutory corporations, annuities, life insurance policies, and provident funds at the rate of 2.5 per cent of the face value, paid-up value, surrender value, etc. as the case may be. In addition to these compulsory deductions, Zakat is also collected on voluntary basis by Zakat Committees.

The institutional arrangement for the collection of Zakat is spread over all the four provinces and the Capital Territory of Islamabad. There are 36,672 local Zakat Committees in addition to 294 tehsil/taluqa/sub-divisional committees, 73 District Zakat and Ushr Committees, 4 provincial Zakat councils and one Central Zakat Council at the top. About 250,000 persons are working on a voluntary basis on these committees.

Since inception an amount of Rs 3,750 million of Zakat has been released so far in ten instalments to the provinces and Islamabad Capital Territory for distribution among deserving persons through the Zakat Committees. The amount of Zakat and Ushr is shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Zakat and Ushr Collection and Release, 1981-1984

(Rs. Million)

	Zakat		Ushr		Value Added in Agriculture (Crops)
	Collection	Released	Assessed	Collected	
1400 – 1401 A.H. (20 June 1980-03 July 1981)	844	750	–	–	49,595
1401 – 1402 A.H. (04 July 1981-22 June, 1982)	799	500	–	–	57,601
1402 – 1403 A.H. (23 June, 1982-12 June 1983)	855	750	–	–	62,422
1403 – 1404 A.H. (13 June, 1983-4 March 1984)	1071	750	*179 **148	*174 **141	58,514
1404 – 1405 A.H. (30th May, 1984-22 May, 1985)	1,171	1,000	*113 **170	*86 **83	68,989

Source: Administrator General, Zakat.

* Rabi Crops
** Kharif Crops

While the actual assessment of Ushr started with the notification of valuation dates in respect of the rabi 1982-83 crop by respective provinces, the actual collection of Ushr commenced in July 1983. Table 3 shows both a low assessment and collection of Ushr relative to value added in agriculture. The amount of Ushr collected comes merely to 0.2 percent of the total value added in crop sub-sector. This might be a reflection of the fact that the government is still facing problems in the administration of Ushr, especially when 41 percent of total farm area consists of farms of over 10 hactares (25 acres).

Assuming that a sum of Rs 750 million from Zakat and a sum of Rs 150 million from Ushr are distributed to the poorest 10 percent of the population (some 9.5 million persons), and each family in this group consists of 3.5 members (See Chapter 3), the per household distribution of Zakat and Ushr comes to about Rs 330 per year. No doubt this is a meagre amount, yet it has created an institution through which the mustahaqeen can be helped to some extent.

Zakat funds are also used to design schemes to ensure that those students who have the desire and capability are not deprived of further education for lack of finances. The scholarships are awarded to students on merit at all levels of education: high schools, colleges, universities and professional programmes. The scholarships range from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

A National Zakat Foundation was set up in 1982 with a capital fund of Rs 100 million to assist the schemes that can be validly met out of Zakat. The Foundation derives its funds from it own capital as well as from Zakat funds. The Foundation has financed 93 institutions at the cost of Rs 3.02 million for projects related to the rehabilitation of the mustahaqueen.

SHARA'I POSITION OF 12 MODES OF FINANCE

The shara'i position of each of the 12 modes of financing recommended by the State Bank of Pakistan, is given below:

A. LOANS:

1) Loans on Service Charge: Shari'a allows provision of a loan where the lender recovers from the borrower actual cost of operations over and above the principal amount of loan. For instance, if the lender wants to maintain a record of the loan transaction and there are some costs of maintaining such a record then it is entirely legitimate to charge this cost to the borrower. But if this cost is made proportional to the size of the loan, or the period over which the loan is to be rapaid, then this will not be legitimate since in that case it will become just like interest.

2) Qard-e-Hasana: This is perfectly legitimate and should in fact be encouraged.

B. TRADE TRANSACTIONS:

3) Bai-Mu'ajjal (Deferred Sale):
Mark-up: One can find a weak shara'i legitimacy to this form of financing if two conditions are satisfied:

(i) The financier must take physical possession of the goods which are being financed for the borrower (so that there is some risk exposure) before the financier qualifies for any benefit.

(ii) The rate of Mark-up should not be tied to the length of time except specifying the date on which payment is due (i.e. there should absolutely be no Mark-up on Mark-up, nor any provision of lost income recovery in case there is a delay in the payment).

4) Trade Bills and Credit Notes:

Mark-down: The only legitimate form of this mode is as follows: A issues a Trade Bill or a promissory note to B promising to pay Rs. 10,000 to B in 3 months. B goes to

a Bank and obtains a loan of, say, Rs 9,500 from the Bank against the bill of A as collateral in the possession of the Bank. Next, B appoints the Bank to act as his agent to collect the value of the bill from A at the end of three months and pays to the bank Rs. 500 as a fee and allows the bank to keep Rs 9,500 as the repayment of the loan. Thus two separate contracts must be signed for the whole Mark-down procedure to fulfill the shara'i requirement.

However, there is no dispute amongst all madhahib-e-fikr that both of the above forms constitute, what is known in shara'i terminology, as heela (excuse) and are makrooh (distasteful or abhorrent).

5) Buy-back: A Buy-back arrangement would be legitimate only if there is no compulsion to repurchase the item against which the loan is advanced, at a price higher than the original price. Even if the same price is charged at the selling and buying-back time, but the bank is allowed to receive benefits from the property sold to the bank, the mode will be un-Islamic.

6) Leasing: Leasing is legitimate with the provision that any damage to the leased machinery (or item) will be the reponsibility of the lessor (this essentially ensures risk exposure to the lessor).

7) Hire-Purchase: The form of Hire-Purchase in which the bank rents out some item with the proviso that after a period of time the rentee will have to purchase it from the bank is not acceptable to the Hanafi and Shafa'i jurists. However, Hanbali and Maliki jurists approve of this form of financing.

8) Development Charge: There is no general rule guiding shara'i position on development charge. In principle, recovering the cost of providing developmental services is permissible in the shari'a.

INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS:

9) Musharika: This is one of the most preferred forms of financing in Islamic shari'a. The requirement is that the partners must know in advance the proportions in which profits and losses are to be shared. It will not be Islamic to determine the ratios after the profits are known or to require a share of profit in relation to a percentage of original investment.

10) Equity Shares: This comes within the definition of Musharika from the shara'i point of view.

11) PTCs and Mudaraba Certificates: There is no dispute among the Fuqaha that Mudarabat for trading purposes is entirely legitimate. But Hanbali Fuqaha, while allowing Mudarabat for trade, do not approve of Mudarabat for other purposes. As far as PTCs are concerned they should meet all the requirements specified above for Musharika.

12) Rent Sharing: It is also legitimate to form a partnership in a property and share the rent received from the property, as long as the sharing ratios for profit and loss are specified in advance.

2

PRICING, SUBSIDIES & GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

The role of the government, as a matter of political ideology, arouses great passions among both the advocates of individual liberty and those of social responsibility. This is not surprising, considering that both are eminently laudable objectives. As a practical economic matter, however, it is more fruitful to decide on the role of government not by reference to ideology but by an examination of the merits of each case.

Not even the most ardent of free-marketers would argue that national defence, the maintenance of a police force or fire brigades be left to the market. In fact, in most industrial democracies which claim allegiance to freedom, public utilities, roads, railways, power distribution, telecommunications, and a number of such sectors are either in the public sector or are subject to public regulatory control. On the other hand, nations deeply committed to social welfare have long been of the view that some degree of unregulated private initiative is necessary to enhance efficiency in production. Even communist countries have acknowledged for some time now that the market has a useful and important role to play under the national socio-economic plan. In practice then, just as perfectly competitive markets

don't exist, perfect governments don't exist either. The task of the economist is to identify cases of both market failure and government imperfections, and seek to put together a system which allows for individual liberties with distributive justice.

In each case, the question must be asked whether the regulation or control in question benefits the regulator or controller more or the producers and consumers. At the same time, the government must also be alive to the need to ensure equity among producers and consumers. Unlike consumers, producers not only tend to be relatively well off but also to be organised and vocal, with the result that a great deal of government regulation, which does not solely benefit the regulators, ends up benefitting the producers at the expense of the consumers.

In either case, it would seldom be possible to simply do away with existing controls, without ensuring that monopolistic practices do not arise. For monopoly, not competition, is the natural form of unregulated markets. The lesson of the history of market economies is not that competitive markets have blossomed whenever government intervention has been minimal, but that only active government intervention can bring about the existence of competitive markets.

Consequently, a major objective of the government's economic programme is to concentrate on providing social services like education, health, transportation, roads, electricity, etc. Again, this is not a matter of ideology, but is a pragmatic decision to address priority tasks of government, in the face of limited financial and administrative resources. With the realisation of these limitations, the government intends to free the economy from unnecessary regulations and controls which restrain private initiative, ensuring that private monopolies which exploit consumers are not created.

While private activities will be de-regulated and public industries disinvested where necessary, a smaller but effective public sector will continue to exist. Such industries where economies of scale are significant (e.g. steel) or those of strategic importance to the country will remain in the public sector.

This initiative to de-regulate the economy has given rise to a great deal of controversy in the nation. This chapter seeks to provide, hope-

fully as neutrally as possible, the key facts relating to a variety of government interventions in the economy. In particular, the extent, nature and efficacy of price controls, subsidies and the investment controls are examined.

PRICES AND SUBSIDIES

The government operates a system of price controls, procurement/support prices, regulation of prices of goods produced in the public sector and of subsidies, to contain price inflation, promote foreign exchange earnings and increase production. However, the system is quite complex and its management can be costly to the economy. Subsidies lead to distorted price structures and result in misallocation of resources. Price controls hinder expansion of output and productive capacity resulting in shortages and more rapid increase in prices.

Under the Price Control and Prevention of Profiteering and Hoarding Act, 1977, maximum prices of all products declared "essential" can be fixed by the government. Under the Act, the government is entitled to fix prices of 66 products but in fact it does so for only four products viz. vegetable ghee & edible oil, fertilizers, tractors and mechanically propelled vehicles products. The price of pepper is subject to prior consultations between producers, importers and the government. In addition, the Ministry of Health fixes prices of drugs and medicines. Moreover, the prices of goods produced in public industries, such as cement and petroleum and of public utilities remain under active control of the government. Finally, from time to time provincial and local authorities fix the prices of commodities they perceive to be in short supply.

In the agriculture sector, the government announces support/procurement prices for most crops. In the case of rice, the government has a right to procure all the basmati rice with award of bonus shares. Sugarcane has to be sold to sugar mills at procurement prices. In the case of other crops, the producers have an option to sell to the government or in the open market.

In order to keep down the prices of various products and to enhance foreign exchange earnings, the government is operating an extensive system of subsidies. Explicit subsidies are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Explicit Subsidies, 1973-74 to 1984-85 (Million Rs)

Year	Wheat	Edible Oil	Sugar	Fertilizers	Pesticides	Tubewells	Exports	Others	Total
1973-74	1917	269	–	118	63	10	–	35	2412
1974-75	2119	443	–	326	112	16	–	166	3182
1975-76	1543	–	–	607	241	43	–	176	2610
1976-77	1107	–	4	381	421	48	–	6	1967
1977-78	1634	–	21	617	347	37	–	56	2712
1978-79	2513	577	11	1692	267	24	500	8	5592
1979-80	2353	884	20	2454	218	22	550	43	6544
1980-81	1050	583	83	2457	–	20	705	30	4928
1981-82	1303	1	–	1794	–	24	1153	58	4333
1982-83	1122	–	38	1948	–	24	1380	267	4779
1983-84	1355	1485	15	1690	–	16	1780	1143	7484
1984-85 (Budget)	1353	945	20	1500	–	–	1306	444	5568

Source: Finance Division.

While subsidies to wheat, edible oils, and sugar are granted to keep down the prices of these products for the consumers, those to fertilizers, pesticides and tubewells are meant to keep down the cost of production of farmers. Export subsidies are granted to boost exports. It is important to note that the subsidy bill shown above gives us the explicit subsidies only; significant amounts of subsidies are implicit in the tariff, credit and other policies of the government. Subsidies to the two main sectors, agriculture and industry, are discussed below.

Agriculture

Table 1 brings out that except for fertilizers, *explicit* subsidies to agriculture are negligible. Also brought out in the table is the fact that explicit subsidies have declined in the last few years. However, the decline in explicit subsidies should be seen in the context of rising support prices of agriculture. The trends in support/procurement prices are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Procurement/Support Prices

(Rs per 40 kg)

		1976-77	1983-84	1984-85
Wheat		39.65	64.00	70.00
Rice Basmati		108.80	157.50	160.00
IRRI–6		57.87	83.00	83.00
Sugarcane	NWFP	5.89	9.38	9.38
	Punjab	6.16	9.65	9.65
	Sind	6.32	9.81	9.81
Seed Cotton AC–34, NT		133.96	178.00	181.00
Potato		26.80	40.50	40.50
Onion		19.30	30.00	30.00

Source : Statistical Annexure, Table 3.16.

How has the reduction in subsidies affected farmers and the nation as a whole? It is estimated that at the reduced 1984-85 level of subsidies farmers' incomes in 1976-77 would have been reduced by Rs 1,236 million, as follows: (i) Rs 589 million due to increase in water rates (abiana); (ii) Rs 178 million due to decline in fertilizer subsidy; (iii) Rs 421 million due to withdrawal of plant protection; and (iv) Rs 48 million due to reduction in tubewell subsidy. On the other hand, compared to 1976-77, higher support prices in 1984-85 would have contributed Rs 6,746 million to farmers' incomes in 1976-77 (wheat Rs 2,571 million, rice Rs 2,314 million, sugarcane Rs 620 million, cotton Rs 479 million, and minor crops an estimated Rs 762 million). Together, due to changes in prices and subsidies, there has been a net revenue gain of Rs 5,510 million to the farmer at his 1976-77 level of input and output use. This increase in net incentives led to an increase in agricultural output from which the nation has benefitted.

Despite reduction in explicit subsidies, incentives to farmers have increased because support prices have been increased. Traditionally,

prices of agricultural products were kept much below international market prices and in order to compensate for the distortion, subsidies were paid. Although, with the exception of sugar, prices are still below international levels, the present policy is to let domestic prices be as close to international prices as possible (Table 3). In the case of Basmati Rice, domestic prices are still quite low compared to international market prices, but a rise in Basmati prices would increase its production to the extent that prices in the international market would fall, with reduced incomes for both the farmer and the nation.

Table 3

Trends in Domestic Prices of Agricultural Commodities Relative to International Market Prices

(in percentage)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
WHEAT	77	63	72	80	63	73
RICE						
Basmati	61	84	88	87	61	57
Irri – 6	60	51	65	87	81	87
LINT COTTON	81	69	95	83	128	80
SUGAR	99	139	200	135	142	164

Sources: Federal Bureau of Statistics, & IMF, International Financial Statistics.

Support prices are not only announced, but are made effective through procurement where necessary. Almost four-fifth of marketed wheat, one-third of total rice (in case of Basmati nine-tenth) and one-third of sugarcane is procured, but the procured quantities of onions and potatoes have been small because market prices exceeded the support prices. Table 4 shows the extent of public intervention in the marketing of agricultural output.

Table 4

Percentage of Agricultural Output Under Public Influence

(percentages)

	Wheat procured as a percentage of total marketed output	Rice procured as a percentage of total marketed output	Sugarcane crushed in mills as a percentage of total marketed output	Onions procured as a percentage of total marketed output	Potatoes procured as a percentage of total marketed output
1979-80	80	35	23	0.5	0.6
1980-81	68	32	21	0	1.2
1981-82	87	32	28	9	1.3
1982-83	69	36	40	20	0
1983-84	77	34	39	0	0.8
1984-85	78	33	42	0	0

Source: Based on information obtained from Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

In addition to the explicit subsidies provided to agriculture, there are indirect subsidies implicit in the availability of credit at concessional interest rates and provision of electricity at cheaper rates. While implicit subsidy to electricity consumption in agriculture amounts to Rs 140 million, that in provision of credit amounts to Rs 153 million. Against the explicit and implicit subsidies, the agriculture sector is relatively free from explicit taxation. Land revenue which amounted to Rs 286.5 million in 1981-82, is Rs 142.5 million in 1983-84. However, the implicit taxation of agriculture in the form of domestic prices being lower than the world market prices has been rather heavy. On the other hand, the subsidy bill does not show the capital cost of irrigation projects which has exceeded Rs 20 billion over 1970-71 to 1983-84. Table 5 presents a comprehensive view of major taxes and subsidies relating to agriculture.

Table 5

Taxes and Subsidies in Agriculture Sector

(Million Rs)

	1976-77	1983-84
TAXES		
A. Export Duties	105.0	265.0
B. Profits of Rice & Cotton Export Corporations	−56.7	305.5
(i) Rice Export Corporation	(84.8)	(290.0)
(ii) Cotton Export Corporation	(−141.5)	(15.5)
C. Land Revenues	136.1	142.5
Total :−	184.4	713.0
SUBSIDIES		
A. Fertilizer (Net)	143.8	728.7
(i) Budgetary Subsidy	(381.0)	(1,690.0)
(ii) Development Surcharge	(−237.2)	(−961.3)
B. Tubewells	48	16
C. Seeds	6	−
D. Plant Protection	485	−
E. Irrigation (Net)	224.7	860.6
(i) Recurrent Expenditure on Irrigation	(656.7)	(1,881.3)
(ii) Less: Irrigation Reappropriation (Abiana)	(−432.0)	(−1,020.7)
F. Agricultural Credit	32.0	153.0
G. Electricity	130.0	140.0
Total :−	1,069.5	1,898.3
NET SUBSIDY	885.1	1,185.3

Source : Economic Adviser's Wing.

Manufacturing Sector

The manufacturing sector does not receive any *explicit* subsidy except that provided to exports. However, enormous subsidies are implicit in the protection policies, accelerated depreciation allowances, tax holidays, tax credits, availability of credit, etc. For convenience, the incentives provided may be grouped into three main categories. First, incentives are implicit in tariffs, sales taxes and quantitative restrictions on imports and various subsidies provided to exports. Second, there are those incentives which result in raising post-tax profits or in deferring tax payments to a future date (tax holidays, accelerated depreciation allowances, tax credits, etc). Third, there are all those measures which result in the cheapening of capital, including measures such as duty-free imports of capital equipment, credit availability at lower rates of interest, etc.

Tariffs and quantitative restrictions increase the profitability of production for the domestic market, and are thus a major source of *implicit* subsidies for the manufacturing sector. While excise and sales taxes on domestic output and import duties on inputs do reduce profitability rates, yet due to cascading of tariff structure (progressively higher customs duties on more processed goods) and lower excise duties, the structure of protection *implicitly* provides substantial subsidies. A conservative estimate of the implicit subsidy inherent in tariff protection, which corresponds to a relatively low average effective protection rate (EPR) of 60 percent, would be about Rs 23 billion. (An average effective protection rate of 60 percent means that, on average, if industry shows say Rs 16 lacs of value added at domestic prices, Rs 6 lacs, or 37.5 percent, of this value added results from higher domestic prices due to customs duties.) This suggests that 37.5 percent of value added in large scale manufacturing and 5.5 percent of gross domestic product, is the implicit subsidy to manufacturing. Obviously, this average conceals large variations between industries which are very heavily protected (and hence subsidized) and those with low, or even negative protection. This subsidy is being financed through implicit taxation of the consumers who have to pay higher prices.

Tax holidays to manufacturing industries are granted generally to promote certain industries and to industrialise relatively less developed areas. Subsidies implicit in the tax holidays are in the form of present value of taxes saved. For a five-year tax holiday period this could be as high as 67 percent of capital invested, if pre-tax profits are assumed to be 40 percent of the capital invested. If a 20 percent profit rate is assumed, the net benefit would be 33.5 percent of capital invested. In the same way tax credits have implicit subsidies amounting to about 10 percent of invested capital. However, despite enormous subsidies investment in less developed

regions has failed to grow rapidly because infrastructure is not developed. On the other hand where infrastructure does exist, these incentive often prove to be redundant.

Accelerated depreciation allowances not only improve cash flow but also provide an implicit subsidy in the form of interest savings on deferred taxes, which may be estimated at about 10 per cent of capital invested. budgeted amount of Rs 1,300 million is expected to increase to Rs 2,300 million after the announcements made by the government in April 1985. Besides explicit subsidies in the form of compensatory rebates, implicit subsidies also exist in the form of export finance, government sponsored exhibitions, trade fairs etc. The export finance scheme makes credit available at three percent per annum for six months. The subsidy implicit in this scheme is about 5 percent of the loans advanced under export finance scheme, i.e. Rs 1,300 million.

Table 6

Subsidies to Manufacturing Sector

(Billion Rs)

Source of Subsidy	Estimated Subsidies	Basis of Estimates
1. Implicit in Tariff Protection	23.0	37.5 percent of value added in large scale manufacturing. (Corresponds to an average effective protection rate of 60 percent.)
2. Implicit in the Export Finance Scheme	1.1	Difference between 3% interest rate on these loans and 13% on general loans and the total annualised values of loan under export finance scheme.
3. Explicit Export Subsidy	1.3	Provided in the budget.
4. Explicit Subsidy to Public Enterprises	1.3	Provided to public enterprises.
5. Implicit in Tax Holidays	33.5 to 67 percent of capital invested	Corresponds to 20 to 40 percent return on investment and 5 years tax holidays.
6. Implicit in Tax Credits	10 percent of capital invested	Present value of taxes deferred.
7. Implicit in Accelerated Depreciation Allowances	10 percent of capital invested	Present value of taxes deferred.

Source : Economic Adviser's Wing.

The above examination suggests that the manufacturing sector is heavily subsidised. However, these figures are more of an indication of the

broad magnitudes of subsidies, derived on the basis of indirect methods. The important point is that by recourse to the policy instruments examined above, the government taxes the consumer quite heavily to subsidize producers of manufactured goods.

INVESTMENT CONTROLS

Investment controls have been imposed as an administrative means of ensuring that investment and production are in accordance with national priorities. However, while investment controls are used to direct resources to priority areas, the provision of the right set of incentives would also have done the same. Investment controls result in significant delays and investors have to waste their energies getting clearances rather than using their time to improve productivity. It is estimated that prior to simplifying the procedures, i.e. until only two years back, average delays due to investment licensing could exceed even two years in some cases. With that high a cost some industries were established in the past in which the country did not have a comparative advantage and which therefore could not avoid idle capacities. For this reason, de-regulation of investment procedures is being actively prusued.

Investment in industries mentioned below requires clearance from the Central Investment Promotion Committee (CIPC) and approval of the federal government. To cut down procedure, applications are now being sent simultaneously to the financing institutions which the sponsors identify in their application. Financial institutions are required to give an indication in the CIPC meeting whether they are willing to accept the proposals for detailed scrutiny to determine the financial viability of the project and creditworthiness of the sponsors.

The role of the Investment Promotion Bureau (IPB) includes review and monitoring of the pace of implementation of industrial sanctions. The Ministry of Industries is to establish a Data Bank which will provide IPB, on a regular basis, with information on projects undertaken in different fields, existing capacity in these fields and demand estimates. This information will help provide signals against the creation of wasteful excess capacity.

During the current year, a significant move has already been made towards de-regulation of private investment:

(i) A positive list of 170 industries has been drawn for which no government sanction is required. The financing institutions such as IDBP, PICIC, and BEL have the sanctioning powers if the investors seek financing from these institutions.

(ii) A priority list out of the positive list has been drawn in which government facilitates private investment through fiscal incentives and provision of infrastructure.

(iii) The positive list industries have access to foreign exchange licences of upto Rs 30 million for the import of machinery. For projects of higher foreign exchange component the investor has to contact financing institutions, or bring his own non-repatriable foreign exchange or obtain the approval of the Economic Co-ordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet.

(iv) The distinction made in the import policy between new investments, expansion and BMR has been removed.

(v) A more simplified procedure of specifying policy parameters rather than case by case scrutiny of proposals for foreign private investment has been initiated.

(vi) Pakistanis residing abroad are offered identical conditions as are available to foreign investors.

Despite the simplification of procedures on the recommendations of the de-regulation committee industries remain heavily regulated. Government sanction for some categories of investment is considered essential to ensure that major projects of national significance or projects in those industries where government pricing policy and other support measures are necessary, are established with government knowledge and involvement and the final decision is based on a careful analysis of the implications for the overall economy. Sanction in such cases is not a restriction on investment. It is an essential part of the pre-investment deliberation and analysis to ensure smooth progress of major projects, once the commitment of national resources has been made to such projects. Sanction will only be required for setting up projects falling in the following categories:—

(i) Industries specified for reasons of over-capacity, price regulation, implementation of programme of assembly—cum—manufacture requiring indigenization of the manufacture of components or projects of major national importance or for a religious, security or socio-economic objectives;

(ii) Projects involving foreign private investment;
(iii) Large projects costing Rs 300 million and above;
(iv) Projects requiring cash foreign exchange of more than Rs 50 million for plant and machinery;
(v) Projects involving import of second hand machinery, except under NRI; and
(vi) Projects in which more than 60 percent of the raw material is importable provided the value of such import exceeds 20 percent of the total investment in fixed assets.

The rationale of keeping any industry in any of the above categories will be periodically reviewed and adjustments as necessary made from time to time.

Allocation of resources is a direct function of the incentives granted to various activities. Unfortunately, sanctions of investment, structure of incentives and comparative advantage are not necessarily consistent. Therefore, while investment controls are being eased, it is essential to have a right structure of incentives to channel investment into those activities which are accorded high priority by the society. The existing structure of incentives is such that the effective protection rates vary significantly across various activities, and are neither in line with the course of industrial development envisaged in the Sixth Plan nor with the comparative advantage of the country. The present policy agenda includes de-regulation of investment and rationalization of the incentive structure.

DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

All industries which exhibit significant economies of scale are natural monopolies. If they remain in the private sector, they have to be closely regulated. Alternatively, they may be run by public agencies. The government of Pakistan took over chemicals, fertilizers, automobiles, cement and petroleum refining industries in 1972, vegetable ghee mills in 1974 and rice milling, flour milling and cotton ginning in 1976. Not all of these industries qualify as industries with economies of scale. As a matter of fact, because of management problems, rice, flour and cotton ginning mills were denationalised. Even though public sector industries have significantly contributed towards the growth of manufacturing sector, doubts have been expressed about the efficiency of these industries. Moreover, some Rs 24 billion are invested in these industries which can be utilised for the development of infrastructure in the country. However, as long as industries are running efficiently, there is no case for denationalisation, although in such

cases, the government can disinvest part of its equity through the stock exchanges while keeping management control.

Besides these, the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) has also been running a number of manufacturing establishments. PIDC took a lead in all areas where private investment was reluctant to come forward. However, almost all units operated by PIDC are running at a loss and it would be difficult to disinvest these units. These units have been established more to promote industrially under-developed areas than due to their economic viability.

Mining and quarrying is overwhelmingly under the control of the public sector. Coal mining being the only exception where the private sector accounts for 85 percent of total coal production. Oil and natural gas extraction is at present primarily the responsibility of three companies, Pakistan Petroleum Ltd., (PPL), Pakistan Oilfields Ltd (POL) and Fauji Foundation, the last with majority private ownership. Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) in the public sector is also engaged in exploration and development of oil and gas.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources is responsible for mineral development in the country. The main agencies responsible for development of minerals are :

(1) Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP).
(2) Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan (GEMCP).
(3) Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC).
(4) Resources Development Corporation (RDC).
(5) Provincial Agnecies : Punjab Mineral Development Corporation (PUNJMIN), Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), Sarhad Development Authority (SDA), Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA), Azad Kashmir Mineral Development Corporation (AKMIDC) and Federal Administrative Tribal Areas Development Corporation (FATADC).

The transport sector is heavily dominated by the public sector. Except for road transport, where the public sector plays only a supplementry role, all other modes of transport viz. railways, aviation, shipping and port management are in the public sector. Since these are public utilities, and are monopolies, they must stay in the public sector. However, monopolies in the public sector also suffer from extreme inefficiencies and their operations have to be improved considerably.

Whereas internal trade, with the exception of Utility Stores Corporation and PASSCO, is in the private sector, the government directly intervenes in international trade through Trading Corporation of Pakistan (TCP), Cotton Export Corporation of Pakitan (CECP) and Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP). Ghee Corporation of Pakistan (GCP) directly imports its vegetable oil requirements. TCP imports all products which are allowed only in the public sector and from India under barter. TCP also exports non-traditional goods. During 1983-84, total imports of TCP had been Rs 226 million as against Rs 2,499 million in 1982-83. The decline is mainly due to the fact that imports of vegetable oils have been transfered to Ghee Corporation. Over the same period, exports increased from Rs 144 million to Rs 389 million.

RECP was established in 1974 to maximise export earnings from rice (mainly Basmati rice) by ensuring that the price of Pakistani rice does not fall due to excess supply in the international market. The Corporation also takes measures to standardise the quality of rice to capture more markets. CECP, established in 1973, aims to ensure efficient export marketing of raw cotton. The Corporation has emerged as the single biggest cotton export house in the world, placing Pakistan as the second largest cotton exporting country in the market economies of the world in recent years.

Power Distribution: With the take-over of Rawalpindi Electric Power Company (REPCO) and Multan Electric Supply Company (MESCO) about 80 per cent of the production and distribution of the public power supply is controlled by the Water and Power Development Authority, (WAPDA). The rest is being produced by the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) and the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP).

3

POVERTY, GROWTH & INFLATION

Economic growth, price stability, the provision of employment opportunities, and the government's various financial and non-financial interventions in the economy are all designed to alleviate poverty and reduce disparities in income and consumption levels among different individuals in society. Given the complexity of the task, it is not surprising that there is an active debate on just what has been accomplished, whether what was accomplished can be called successful, and how much of the success (and failure) could be attributed to forces of nature and how much to actions of the government (and private individuals). This Chapter reviews the facts, as a basis for a dialogue on these issues.

THE EXTENT OF POVERTY

The material well-being of individuals is reflected in their consumption levels. Low levels of consumption therefore can be taken as indicative of poverty. Consumption, in this context, can be defined in terms of private (household) expenditure on all types of consumer items, like

food, clothing, housing, personal care, medical care, education, transportation, communication, and other services. According to 1984-85 estimates, per capita private consumption, in current market prices, amounts to Rs 4,088 per annum or some Rs 341 per month. This per capita consumption figure is an average for the nation as a whole and therefore conceals large inter-regional as well as inter-personal differences. These differences can be estimated by using the data on distribution of income and consumption, which at present is available only for 1979 from the Household Income & Expenditure Survey (HIES), if it is assumed that the pattern of distribution has not changed in the last five years. On the basis of the 1979 distribution pattern, the distribution of consumption expenditures in 1984-85 is reported in Table 1.

Table 1

Distribution of Consumption Expenditures

A. SIZE DISTRIBUTION

% of Household	Members per Household*	Earners per Household	% of Consumption ***	Monthly Average Consumption		
				Rs per Capita	Rs per Earner	Rs per Household
0–10	3.5	1.3	3.8	225	608	790
10–20	4.7	1.5	4.7	215	675	1010
20–30	5.3	1.6	5.5	220	728	1165
30–40	5.6	1.7	7.6	245	805	1370
Lowest 40%	4.8	1.6	21.6	230	690	1105
40–50	6.0	1.8	7.2	250	833	1500
50–60	6.6	2.0	9.2	258	850	1700
60–70	7.4	2.1	7.5	265	935	1960
70–80	7.4	2.2	14.5	310	1045	2295
Middle 40%	6.7	2.0	38.4	278	930	1940
80–90	8.4	2.4	13.5	357	1250	3000
90–95	8.8	2.5	9.0	473	1665	4160
95–99	9.3	2.5	13.7	753	2800	7000
99–100	9.4	2.4	3.8	1072	4200	10080
Highest 20%	8.8	2.4	40.0	587	2150	5165
Average/Total	6.1**	1.9	100.0	341	1095	2080

B. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

	Per Capita Monthly Consumption (Rs)				
	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Pakistan
Average	327	374	350	317	341
Rural	292	272	327	273	290
Urban	394	448	396	361	407
Rural as % of Urban	74.1	60.7	82.6	75.6	71.5

Source: Based on HIES, 1979

* Members per household include all persons or group of persons in a household who normally live and eat together in a family style. The persons may be family members, boarders and lodgers, servants and other employees present in the household.

** Average number of members per household (6.1) reported in the Household Survey 1979 differs from the figure cited in the Housing Census of 1980 (6.7).

*** Shares in consumption for each decile of population were computed by drawing a (Lorenz) curve between cumulative shares in population and consumption.

While too much significance should not be attached to individual numbers in Table 1, given the quality of the data and the roughness of the estimation procedure, the broad magnitude and pattern of the distribution of consumption expenditure is of some value. Two observations can be made from these calculations:–

a) On a national basis, the per capita consumption of an average rural household is about 28 percent less than that of an average urban household. The rural-urban difference is roughly 39 percent in Sind, 25 percent for households in Punjab and Baluchistan, and 17 percent in NWFP.

b) The consumption level of 70 percent of the households is less than the national average, with the lowest 10 percent of the households consuming 62 percent below the national average. In terms of consumption per household, the poorest 10 percent spend Rs 790 per month, while the richest one percent, spend Rs 10,080.

These calculations can also be used to form an impression about the extent of poverty in the country. One popular though dubious method of analysing poverty has been the estimation of a poverty line. In our case, there is no population whose consumption level falls below Rs 215 per capita per month. The per capita figure of Rs 215 per month converts to Rs 1,075 per month per household or Rs 715 per month per earner (for a family with 5 members and 1.5 earners). Thus if the poverty line is drawn at Rs 215 per capita it can be argued that no population is below the poverty line. However, if Rs 235 is taken as subsistence expenditure, 30 percent of households would fall below the poverty line. The fact that a less than 10 percent error in the estimate of the poverty line (from Rs 215 to Rs 235), which can be expected under the best of statistical procedure, has the consequence of shifting about 25 million persons from above to below the poverty level renders the concept of poverty line practically useless for analytical purposes, despite its popularity and effectiveness for scoring debating points.

The key issue is not how many people are above or below any estimated "poverty line" but whether Rs 215-235 per capita per month(or Rs 1,075-1,175 per household of 5 persons), is an adequate level of consumption. On the basis of these estimates, it would seem that at presently

prevailing prices, virtually the entire population enjoys a consumption level which while low is nevertheless adequate to meet minimal levels of nutrition and to provide for the basic necessities of life.

Yet another popular way of discussing poverty is to review data on so-called social indicators, like education, health care, access to electricity and availability of communications facilities. The availability of these services expressed in some measurable statistic has been called the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI). Despite the serious limitations of this simplistic approach, which reduces the complex issue of social welfare and quality of life into a few numbers, such evidence as exists indicates that there has been a significant improvement in even this index in recent years. The detailed discussion of these indicators will be taken up in chapter 10.

Although the extent of absolute poverty is probably negligible, there is no cause for complacency in improving the living conditions of the poorest sections of society, in order to reduce relative poverty. Since public policies are designed to implement gradual change, there are three ways to do this. First, policies should ensure that production (and incomes) grow as rapidly as feasible. Second, the increase in incomes is distributed in such a way that income inequalities are reduced, and not widened. And finally, that price stability is maintained, for rising prices tend to erode the incomes of the poor and the fixed income groups more than that of the rich.

It is for these reasons that the rate of growth of production (or incomes) and the rate of inflation are the two numbers to which the greatest importance is attached in assessing economic performance, together with some measure of income distribution. It may be noted that growth is not an end in itself, it merely provides an opportunity for improvement in the living condition of the society. Thus given a set of social values, rapid growth is necessary but not a sufficient condition for improvement in welfare unless price stability and better distribution are ensured.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

In 1984-85, Rs 428 billion worth of goods and services were produced in Pakistan (GDP); this was 8.4 percent more than gross domestic production in 1983-84. If we add to this that part of the production of

Pakistani nationals abroad which they remitted to Pakistan, and deduct that part of our domestic production which was remitted abroad by foreigners (loan and equity capital invested in Pakistan) we get the gross national product (GNP), which was Rs 465 billion in 1984-85, up by 7.3 percent from last year. Thus in 1984-85, GDP grew by 8.4 percent and GNP by 7.3 percent.

However, it should be kept in mind that the growth rate during 1984-85 also reflects the effects of an unusually low level of GDP in 1983-84. Were the growth rate computed on the basis of 1982-83 levels, the average annual increase would turns out to be 5.9 percent for GDP and 5.1 percent for GNP, which is somewhat lower than the growth rate trend maintained since 1977-78. It appears that the reduction in the growth rate in 1983-84 did not significantly affect the long-term growth momentum of the economy.

The per capita national income of the country at current factor cost is Rs. 4,914 in the current fiscal year. This shows a nominal increase of 9.2 percent over the previous year's per capita level. In dollar terms, the per capita income in current market prices stands at $ 363.

Several questions immediately arise. First, how much of this production (or of the growth in this production) was contributed by various sectors of the economy--divided, for convenience, into agriculture, industry, etc. Second, how did this production translate into income in the hands of the people, and how much of it was consumed (hence, how much was saved) and how much was invested? Third, if expenditure exceeded income (or, in other words, investment expenditures exceeded savings) how much foreign borrowing took place, and therefore how much external debt was created. Fourth how were these total levels of income and consumption distributed among different individuals and groups of individuals? Finally, given the distribution of income (and wealth) how did the increase in prices affect the distribution of gains from this economic growth? The rest of this chapter examines these questions.

Sectoral Growth

The striking feature of economic development in 1984-85 is the unusually high growth in agriculture, provisionally estimated to be 9.9

percent, compared to a negative growth rate of 6.1 percent in 1983-84 and an average rate of 2.4 percent per year during 1977-78 to 1983-84. Much of this growth, however, reflects the recoupment of losses in cotton production, which occurred last year. If the previous year is ignored, the average growth rate for agriculture from 1982-83 to 1984-85 comes out at 1.5 percent per annum. Manufacturing grew by 8.6 percent slightly higher than the growth last year. Major increases were recorded in the production of fertilizer, cement, vegetable ghee, bicycles, mild steel products, paper & board, motor tyres, and soda ash. Growth in mining has been exceptionally high (14.7%), mainly due to the acceleration in successful oil and gas exploration activities. Both agriculture and manufacturing have also helped wholesale and retail trade to attain the growth rate of 10.2 percent which contrasts sharply with the previous year's depressed growth rate of 3.9 percent (Table 2).

Table 2

Sectoral Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product

(Percent Per Year)

	1976-77 to 1983-84	1983-84 Revised	1984-85 Provisional	1984-85 Target
1. Agriculture	2.40	– 6.14	9.87	10.2
Major Crops	1.42	–14.17	14.18	15.0
Minor Crops	2.82	3.60	3.50	..
Others	3.97	5.52	5.64	4.6
2. Manufacturing	10.00	8.05	8.57	9.2
Large Scale	10.62	7.92	8.63	8.9
Small Scale	8.39	8.40	8.40	10.0
3. Mining	6.77	2.19	14.72	..
4. Construction	5.88	8.17	4.90	..
5. Electricity & Gas	10.15	17.38	7.07	..
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.44	3.86	10.19	9.5
7. Transport and Communications	8.27	6.21	5.19	..
8. Public Administration and Defence	6.98	7.52	10.04	..
9. Others	6.09	7.98	5.40	6.5
GDP	6.18	3.45	8.43	8.5
GNP	6.62	2.96	7.29	7.5

.. Not available

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Annual Plan 1984-85.

Expenditure on GNP

Production of goods and services in the economy is translated into income in the hands of the people through the payment of wages, rent, interest, and profits (called factor payments). The net factor income from abroad (worker's remittances received minus interest paid on foreign debt) added to these payments determine the total financial resources of the economy which then are spent on consumption and investment. The amount of goods and services consumed and invested in physical terms, consists of domestically produced goods and services (GDP) plus net imports (imports minus exports) from abroad. A complete picture of the availability and uses of GNP for 1984-85 is given in Table 3.

Table 3

Availability and Uses of GNP

(Million Rs)

Flows	1983-84 Revised	1984-85 Estimated	Nominal Growth 1984-85	
			Achieved	Plan Target
A. *Availability*				
1. GDP at Factor Cost	373,656	428,178	14.6	15.5
+ Indirect Taxes	54,004	58,520	8.4	15.9
– Subsidies	8,891	8,415	– 5.4	
2. GDP at Market Prices	418,769	478,283	14.2	15.9
+ Net Factor Income	39,664	37,282	– 6.0	– 0.3
3. GNP at Market Prices	458,433	515,565	12.5	14.4
B. *Uses*				
1. Total Private				
Sector Purchases	366,973	417,046	13.6	..
Consumption	341,449	387,295	13.4	13.2
Fixed Capital Formation	25,524	29,751	16.6	28.0
2. Total Government				
Sector Purchases	88,543	101,242	14.3	..
Consumption	50,305	56,335	12.0	14.9
(Defence)	(26,751)	(29,191)	(9.1)	(9.1)
Fixed Capital Formation	38,238	44,907	17.4	14.1
3. Net Foreign				
Sector Purchases	– 5,083	– 11,523	126.6	..
Exports of G&NFS	47,540	52,260	9.9	..
Imports of G&NFS	92,287	101,065	9.5	..
4. Changes in Stocks	8,000	8,800	10.0	10.0
C. *Memorandum*				
Gross Dependence *	19.9	19.2		
Net Dependence**	1.1	2.2		
Defence as % of GNP	5.8	5.7		
Investment as % of GNP	15.7	16.2		

.. Not Available

Source: FBS, Annual Plan 1984-85.

* Gross dependence, defined as imports of goods & services as a ratio of total domestic expenditure, measures the proportion of domestic expenditure spent on imported goods and services.

** Net dependence, defined as net imports (imports minus exports) of goods and services as a ratio of total domestic expenditures, captures Pakistan's net dependence on imports i.e. Pakistan's gross dependence minus other countries, dependence on Pakistan's exports.

The data presented in Table 3 can be used to examine the structure and composition of national expenditures, and the extent to which the nation is dependent on foreign produced goods and services to meet demand. In 1984-85, total national expenditures were Rs 527 billion, of which 84 percent represented consumption, and the rest investment expenditures. Of the total expenditure around 80 percent was incurred on domestically produced goods, while the rest (20%) was on imports.

This data also provides a basis for discussion of the degree of dependence of the nation on foreigners, despite the impossibility of precise measurements. One difficulty arises from the near impossibility of assessing the extent to which domestic production is itself dependent on imported raw materials and capital goods. A second difficulty arises in distinguishing voluntary expenditure on imports(which can be easily switched to domestic items) from "dependent" expenditure on imports (which would involve high social and economic costs to switch away from).

Abstracting from these (and other difficulties), however, an index of "gross dependence" can be constructed by looking at the share of imported goods and services in domestic demand. Alternatively, to the extent that exports from Pakistan reflect a store of internationally tradable goods and services which can be deducted from imports to give a measure of "net dependence" (given in Table 3 and examined in greater detail in chapter 5). These measures show that while dependence has fluctuated over time the present levels of dependence are well below that in early 1970s or that of other similarly placed countries today.

Private Consumption

Private consumption, estimated not directly but as a residual in the existing national accounts methodology, constitutes the bulk of total consumption expenditure of the economy. Over the past few years its share in total consumption has varied between 75 and 83 percent. During 1984-85, private consumption accounted for 87 percent of total consumption recording a growth rate of 13.4 percent as compared to the Annual Plan target of 13.2 percent.

Since the latest available Household Income & Expenditure Survey (HIES) pertains to 1979, not much can be said about the composition of private consumption during 1984-85. However, based on the findings

of the 1979 HIES, it can be reported that on average food & drinks claim almost one-half of household expenditures, while housing & rent and clothing & footwear claim 11 percent and 10 percent respectively.

Government Consumption

Government consumption consists of expenditures by the federal government, the provincial governments and local bodies. These expenditures are mainly on defence, general public services and other current expenditures on all types of economic and social services. During 1984-85, government consumption amounted to Rs 56.3 billion against Rs 50.3 billion last year showing an increase of 12.0 percent. The composition of government consumption expenditure for some of the previous years is given in Table 4 and is discussed in greater detail in chapter 4.

Table 4

Composition of Government Consumption

(% Shares)

	1976-77	1979-80	1983-84
1. General Services	70.8	71.3	66.6
General Administration & Defence	63.5	65.2	58.8
Justice & Police	5.4	4.4	7.8
Others	1.9	1.7	
2. Social Services	18.4	18.0	22.9
Education & Research	10.9	11.9	12.9
Health	6.9	5.5	4.5
Others	0.6	0.6	5.5
3. Economic Services	8.2	7.4	9.7
Agriculture	6.2	5.5	6.8
Others	2.0	1.9	2.9
4. Others	2.6	3.3	0.8
5. Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Rs. Million)	(16,714)	(23,535)	(50,305)

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Note: Data for 1984-85 is not yet available.

The table shows that over time there has been a desirable change in the composition of government consumption expenditure. The share of general services has declined from 70.8 percent in 1976-77 to 66.6 percent in 1983-84 while that on social and economic services which directly improve the standard of living of the community has increased from 26.6 percent to 32.6 percent.

Investment

Investment, or capital formation, is closely associated with the growth of output. To the extent that some capital formation is a pre-condition to economic growth, the government has actively engaged in investment activities, especially in periods when private investment has not been forthcoming, with consequent pressures on public resources. As a result, the government has had to rely on external resources to maintain investment and growth at reasonable levels.

During the 1970s as receding private investment activity was replaced by public investment, the share of the public sector in total investment rose to 71 percent (in 1976-77). A definite shift in emphasis in favour of private investment was initiated by the government in the last quarter of the 1970s. As a result, the composition of investment as it stands today differs markedly from that which existed in 1976-77. This is reflected in the change that has occurred recently in the relative growth rates as well as relative shares of investments in the two sectors.

Table 5

Growth & Composition of Fixed Investment

(percentage)

	1969-70	1976-77	1983-84	1984-85
I. As % of GNP at Market Prices				
Total Fixed Investment	14.3	17.7	13.9	14.5
Private	7.3	5.8	5.6	5.8
Public	7.0	11.9	8.3	8.7
II. % Share in Total Fixed Investment				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	51.0	33.1	40.0	39.8
Public	49.0	66.9	60.0	60.2

I. Average Annual Nominal Growth	1969-70 to 1976-77	1976-77 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1984-85
Total	22.2	12.6	17.1
Private	14.9	15.7	16.6
Public	27.8	12.8	17.4

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

It should be noted, however, that the increase in the share of private investment has come about mainly because of a slower growth in public investment rather than growth in private investment. For example, the annual growth rate of private investment during 1976-77 to 1984-85 has been only 1 percentage point higher than the annual growth observed during 1969-70 to 1976-77, whereas the decline in growth rate of public investment during the same period has been 16.2 percentage points. As a result, private investment as a ratio of GNP was the same in 1984-85 as in 1976-77.

During 1984-85, total investment has grown in nominal terms by 16.3 percent as compared to 10.0 percent last year and 18.3 percent envisaged in the Annual Plan, and amounts to 19.5 percent of GDP at factor

cost, which while quite high compared to past standards, is still low when compared to other countries like India (25%), Turkey (22%), Philippines (29%), Thailand (21%) and Indonesia (23%).

Major increases in private investment during 1984-85 occurred in manufacturing (27.1%), agriculture (12.0%), construction (48.1%), ownership of dwellings (8.5%), transport (30.3%) and services (5.2%).

Saving & Financing of Investment

Whether an economy is making desirable progress is judged not only by the levels of investment and growth but also by the extent to which this investment is financed through national savings. It is obvious that if investment expenditure exceeds national saving the difference will have to be financed through foreign borrowing, that is, by creating external debt.

National saving consist of public and private saving; private saving can be further decomposed into corporate and household saving. While the low level of saving in Pakistan is widely acknowledged, doubts have been expressed regarding the reliability of the estimates, due to the methodology employed in estimating the various concepts of savings (discussed at greater length in the Appendix to this chapter).

The contribution of foreign borrowings (often called "foreign savings") in the financing of development expenditure in Pakistan has been high in the past. In 1969-70, the last year of the Third Plan, almost 43 percent of investment was financed by external resources. This proportion went up further to 63 percent in 1974-75. After that, the economy has succeeded to a great extent in reducing this proportion, though not uniformly over time, to 20 percent in 1977-78 and 11 percent in 1982-83. In 1984-85, foreign borrowings, which amounted to 4.5 percent of GNP, financed 28 percent of total investment. This is not a small achievement, especially when compared with 1974-75, when as high as 63 percent of investment was financed by foreign saving. It must be kept in mind however, that part of the decline in the proportion of investment financed by foreign borrowings can be attributed to the low level of investment itself, as reflected in the ratio of investment to GNP which declined from 18.4 percent in 1976-77 to 16.2 percent in 1984-85.

Public savings in Pakistan have been quite low. They have never exceeded 3.8 percent of GNP and have even been negative for the years from 1971-72 to 1974-75 (see Statistical Annexure, Table 2.9). On average, the public saving rate in Pakistan during 1977-78 to 1983-84 has been around 2.0 percent of GNP. The growth in public savings, partly reflecting weaknesses in data, has been extremely uneven ranging between −57 percent in 1982-83 and +249 percent in 1976-77. Again the average trend growth rate during 1977-78 to 1983-84 has been 8.7 percent per annum. A comparative statement of saving and investment for selected years from 1969-70 to 1984-85 is given in Table 6.

Table 6

Financing of Investment

(%)

Investment Financed by:	1969-70	1974-75	1976-77	1983-84	1984-85
External Resources	43.0	63.4	35.9	19.3	28.1
National Savings	57.0	36.6	64.1	80.7	71.9
Public	5.7	−3.7	12.7	12.2	..
Private	51.3	40.3	51.4	68.5	..
(Corporate)	..	8.7	6.1	(9.6)	9.3
(Household)	..	31.6	45.3	(58.9)	..

.. Not available

Source: Statistical Annexure Table 2.9.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

As mentioned earlier, while rapid growth is necessary for improving the living conditions of the population, this would occur only if growth is accompanied by diminishing inequality in the distribution of income. In other words, growth can enhance the welfare of society only if its gains are shared equitably by all individuals.

The latest information available on the income distribution pattern in Pakistan relates to 1979, and is based on the Household Income & Expenditure Survey. This distribution pattern alongwith estimated household personal income in 1984-85 is reported in Table 7.

Table 7

Size Distribution of Income

% of Household (By Income Groups)	% of Income			Monthly Household Income 1984-85 (Rs)		
	Rural	Urban	Pakistan	Rural	Urban	Pakistan
0–10	3.4	2.7	3.0	640	880	710
10–20	4.7	3.8	4.5	860	1180	900
20–30	5.9	4.6	5.5	1070	1425	1110
30–40	6.6	5.5	6.2	1310	1770	1400
Lowest 40%	20.6	16.6	19.2	1030	1395	1090
40–50	7.5	6.4	7.0	1490	2020	1650
50–60	8.6	7.4	8.0	1655	2250	1850
60–70	9.7	8.9	9.5	1860	2800	2180
70–80	11.9	10.6	11.3	2190	2975	2750
Middle 40%	37.7	33.3	35.8	1845	2585	2180
80–90	14.7	17.5	14.8	2620	4120	3320
90–95	10.0	9.5	9.9	4050	6510	4800
95–99	14.0	17.6	16.0	5850	12050	8500
99–100	3.0	5.5	4.3	15700	17930	16000
Highest 20%	41.7	50.1	45.0	4990	8875	6685
Total/Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	1990	3200	2455

Source : Based on Household Income & Expenditure Survey 1979.

While specific numbers should be treated with healthy skepticism, given the quality of the data, the overall pattern suggests that average household income in the rural areas is about 62 percent of the average household income in urban areas. As far as size distribution is concerned, the poorest 40 percent of households receive 19.2 percent of national income. The distribution is less skewed in rural areas as the share of the lowest 40 percent population in rural areas is 20.6 percent of total rural income as compared to 16.6 percent in the case of urban areas.

Contrary to popular belief, such figures as exist suggest that the *distribution* of income in Pakistan (as opposed to the *level* of income) is better than many other countries. For example, as shown in Table 8, the income share of the lowest 20 percent households in Pakistan (and Sri Lanka) is 7.5 percent as against 4.6 percent to 7.0 percent in three industrial countries, and 3.5 percent to 7.0 percent in a number of Asian countries.

Table 8

Household Income Shares

(% Share in Income)

Country	Year	Lowest 20 per cent	Lowest 40 per cent	Highest 20 per cent
Pakistan	1979	7.5	19.2	45.0
Sri Lanka	1969-70	7.5	19.2	43.4
India	1975-76	7.0	16.2	49.4
Bangladesh	1973-74	6.9	18.2	42.2
Indonesia	1976	6.6	14.4	49.4
Thailand	1975-76	5.6	15.2	49.8
Hong Kong	1980	5.4	16.2	47.0
Philippines	1970-71	5.2	14.2	54.0
Nepal	1976-77	4.6	12.4	59.2
Turkey	1973	3.5	12.5	56.5
U.K.	1979	7.0	18.5	39.7
France	1975	5.3	16.4	45.8
U.S.A.	1978	4.6	13.5	50.3

Source : World Bank, World Development Report 1984, and Federal Bureau of Statistics, Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1979.

This does not mean that a poor family in Pakistan has more income in absolute terms than say the poor American family. In fact, despite this kind of distribution, the average family income of the lowest 20 percent population of U.S.A. stands at $ 12,000 per year compared to only $ 740 for Pakistan. What this means is that the average family income of the poorest 20 percent population in U.S.A. is only 23 percent of *their* national average family income, while the average income of the poorest 20 percent of Pakistan's population is 38 percent of *our* national average. In other words compared to both richer and poorer countries, the poorest 20 percent of Pakistan's population receives a higher share of *our* total incomes, than a share of the same groups in *their* respective national incomes.

PRICE STABILITY

In addition to growth, the maintenance of price stability is essential to improve the distribution of incomes. Inflation tends to worsen income distribution and hence perpetuates poverty, since an increase in the

prices of commodities benefits the producers through higher profit margins and therefore distributes income away from wage earners. Thus any attempt on the part of the government to restrain inflation helps the poorer sections of the society.

The remarkable growth particularly in the commodity producing sectors observed during 1984-85 helped in easing the tight supply position caused by the unusual reduction in agricultural output last year, and thereby in reducing inflation. On the other hand, increased international prices of some of the basic imported commodities (like tea and edible oils) coupled with high monetary expansion domestically, exerted an upward pressure on prices. As a result, the rate of inflation during the first nine months of the current fiscal year has been 7.3 percent as compared to 8.9 percent during the corresponding period last year. The price trends in terms of Consumer Price Index (CPI), Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Sensitive Price Index (SPI) are presented in Table 9, which reports both *average* rates of inflation (which compares growth averages) and the *cumulative* rate of inflation (which compares prices in March to those in June of the previous year).

Table 9

Price Trends

(% Change)

Price Indices	(Weights)	Average over last year's Average		Cumulative Month to Month	
		1983-84 (July-March)	1984-85 (July-March)	March over June 1983-84	March over June 1984-85
Consumer Price Index (CPI)		8.9	7.3	5.6	7.7
Food & Drinks	(53.5%)	9.0	7.2	6.8	9.6
Clothing & Footwear	(9.2%)	13.7	12.0	4.4	10.5
Housing	(20.2%)	4.2	5.7	3.5	3.6
Misc.	(17.1%)	10.7	6.5	5.0	5.1
Wholesale Price Index (WPI)		10.2	4.6	7.7	−1.9
Foodstuff	(46.3%)	6.2	8.4	7.9	3.4
Raw Materials	(12.3%)	23.0	−6.1	30.5	−22.7
Fuels & Lighting	(9.3%)	13.7	6.7	−0.3	0.1
Manufacturers	(28.0%)	7.1	2.4	3.3	−2.7
Building Materials	(4.0%)	8.4	3.9	2.4	8.1
Sensitive Price Index (SPI)		10.1	7.2	5.9	5.7
GDP Deflator (Full Year)		9.7	5.6	.	.
GNP Deflator (Full Year)		8.9	5.0	.	.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

During the first nine months of 1984-85, the highest average increase was recorded in CPI followed by SPI and WPI. Most of the difference between the various indices reflects the price behaviour of cotton and cotton products. The sharp increase in cotton production in 1984-85 has brought down cotton and cotton seed prices at the wholesale level. On the other hand, the cloth and garments' prices have been high in the first half of 1984-85, reflecting the high cotton prices prevailing in the preceding year, and resulting in an upward pressure on consumer prices. The consumer price index reflects, besides the impact of cloth and apparel prices, continuing pressure on wheat prices due to a shortfall in wheat production for the second year in a row.

Viewed in terms of individual commodities and commodity groups, the price situation shows a mixed trend. The clothing group under CPI recorded the highest increase (12%), reflecting the lagged effect of acceleration in cotton and cotton yarn prices last year. The main ingredients of the increase in food prices have been the prices of tea, wheat/flour, pulses, meats, cigarettes and milk which rose rapidly during this period. The overall increase in CPI during July-March, on an average basis, can be decomposed into the following four components :

Component	% Contribution to CPI
1. Food & Drinks	4.0
2. Clothing & Footwear	1.1
3. Housing	1.1
4. Misc.	1.1
Total	7.3

A variety of factors contributed to the observed price increase during 1984-85. Firstly, the rapid monetary expansion in the first half of the year contributed to expansionary pressure on aggregate demand. Secondly, the imports of some major commodities, e.g. , fertilizer, POL, and tea at higher international prices ordered during the latter part of the previous fiscal year and the early part of the current fiscal year, raised prices in the domestic economy. Thirdly, the Pakistani rupee depreciated by 13.5 percent against the U.S. dollar during the first nine months of the current fiscal year. This further increased the rupee import cost for the economy. Fourthly, low production of wheat and cotton last year influenced the prices of wheat

flour and cotton-based products this year. Prices of pulses, gram and masoor were affected by the low production resulting from lower than normal rains last year. Fifthly, a part of the increase in the price of wheat could be attributed to the high price fixed by the provincial governments for the release of wheat in the open market, on account of higher incidental charges.

Maintaining adequate supply through imports and streamlining the distribution system continued to be the major elements of the price stabilization policy of the Government. Domestic supply was regulated by adequate imports of the essential consumer items such as tea, edible oil, milk powder, POL, and fertilizer. The Government stepped up the releases of wheat to the mills and the open market to improve the domestic availability of wheat and wheat flour. PASSCO and 306 government controlled utility stores continued functioning throughout the country to keep prices within limits.

Although the 9 months average rate of inflation (CPI) this year has been below the previous year's level, prices have come under pressure in recent months. As a result, the cumulative 9-month rate of inflation this year is higher than last year, and the average inflation rate for the full year may also be somewhat higher. However, the bumper cotton crop this year may produce a stabilizing effect on cloth prices this year. Tea prices are also expected to stabilize in future in view of the higher world production. Heavy imports of wheat during 1985-86 to build up stocks would enable the government to maintain the existing price of wheat. And if the excessive monetary expansion that occurred this year can be avoided next year, it can be hoped that the inflation rate during 1985-86 will remain at the current year's level.

APPENDIX

METHODOLOGY OF SAVING ESTIMATION

In the existing methodology of national income accounting in Pakistan, national savings are estimated indirectly as a residual. The residual is computed at three stages. In the first stage, the difference between total investment and foreign "savings" (capital inflow) yields estimates of national savings. In the second stage, private savings are estimated as the difference between total national savings and public savings, the latter being derived from budgetary accounts. In the third stage, the difference between private and corporate savings (which are estimated independently) gives household sector savings. In other words, total savings are the residual difference between investment and foreign savings; private savings, between total savings and corporate savings; and households savings, between private and corporate savings. In this sense, the estimates of national savings in general and household savings in particular are susceptible to all the errors that occur in the estimation of investment and foreign savings, i.e., an understatement of investment will result in an underestimation of savings.

FOREIGN SAVINGS

At present there are two official series of data on savings. National Saving estimates prepared by Planning Commission (used also in the State Bank of Pakistan, Annual Report) and those by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) differ purely because of the different sources of trade data used in the estimation of foreign savings. The trade figures used by Planning Commission are derived directly from the balance of payments data compiled by the State Bank of Pakistan, while the FBS series is based on their own compilation of trade figures, based on customs data on physical movement of goods and services. Both measures are legitimate, in the sense that payments data capture the movement of funds which finance trade, while customs data reflect more accurately the actual movement of goods and services in international trade.

Three major points of difference can be highlighted between the two data series:

a) FBS data is compiled from actual arrivals of goods into and

despatches from the country and is derived from the declaration filed by the importers/exporters with the custom at the time of clearance of goods. The SBP data are based on financial transactions and are compiled from foreign exchange returns.

b) FBS figures of exports and imports are on f.o.b. and c.i.f. basis respectively while SBP figures for exports are on mixed c&f and c.i.f. basis and imports on f.o.b. basis.

c) Trade by land with Afghanistan and supplies of ship stores and fuel to ships are included in FBS figures but excluded from SBP data. Moreover, imports for public sector are included in SBP while they are excluded in FBS data.

A series from 1969-70 onwards on national savings with foreign savings compiled from the balance of payments data, is presented in Table 2.9 of the Statistical Annexure. Therefore, the estimates of savings and consumption expenditures reported in the previous issues of Pakistan Economic Survey based on FBS data are not quite comparable with the data reported in this year's Survey.

In principle, national accounts estimates should measure physical movements of goods and services, and therefore, should be based on FBS data. Unfortunately, however, FBS data do not include public sector imports in their import figures. As a result, imports are substantially estimated in the national accounts, with off-setting underestimation of private consumption, which is derived residually. To correct this serious deficiency in the national accounts priority should be attached to the development of a comprehensive series on imports, including public sector imports, on the basis of customs data, which should be used in the national accounts. In the meantime, a more accurate picture would emerge by utilising the payments data on imports, which are available from State Bank of Pakistan. This would be closer to the actual physical movements of goods and services, than the customs data which are presently used.

PUBLIC SAVINGS

Public savings contains elements both from revenue and capital accounts of the Budget and self-financing by public corporations, local bodies and banking/insurance companies. Public savings may be estimated as a sum of items 1 to 4 below, adjusted for 5, as follows:

1. *Current Account*
   a) *Revenue Surplus (Federal & Provincial)*
   b) *Repayments of Foreign Loans*
   c) *Repayments of Foreign Guaranteed Loans*

2. *Net Accretion to Reserve Funds*

   a) *Reserve Funds Receipts*
   b) *Reserve Funds Disbursements*

3. *Self-Finance By*

   a) *Public Corporations (Through Budget & Outside Budget)*
   b) *Local Bodies*
   c) *Banking and Insurance Companies*

4. *Investment Portion in Current Account*

5. *Less:*

   a) *Development Subsidies*
   b) *Non-Investment Development Outlay*
   c) *Oil Exploration*

CORPORATE SAVINGS

Corporate sector gross savings are derived simply by factor income payments approach based on balance sheets of joint stock companies, i.e. the sum of depreciation and retained earnings. The estimates so derived indicate that corporate sector savings currently are around 1.5 percent of the GNP.

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS

Reflecting the weakness in the underlying data, this part of national savings which is derived residually in the existing methodology shows a relatively unstable behaviour over time. The household savings rate has fluctuated between a minimum of 5 percent of GNP in 1974-75 to a maximum of 11.7 percent in 1982-83, with an average rate during this period of about 8 percent.

Table A contrasts the growth rates of savings with those of per capita income and inflation rate.

Table A

Nominal Growth in Household Savings, Per Capita Income and Price Level (Current Prices)

(%)

Year	Growth in Household Savings	Growth in Per Capita Income	Inflation Rate (CPI)
1975-76	112.0	14.1	11.7
1976-77	8.6	11.8	11.8
1977-78	55.4	17.8	7.8
1978-79	(–) 3.6	8.6	6.6
1979-80	20.1	15.6	10.7
1980-81	(–)7.9	14.6	12.4
1981-82	12.6	12.7	10.0
1982-83	95.3	12.6	4.5
1983-84	(–)11.1	8.6	8.4

Keeping in view the fact that consumption habits persist, an almost steady growth in per capita income, and a relatively less fluctuating inflation during the period under consideration such a wide dispersion in saving rates is totally unwarranted. This casts doubts on the validity of private saving estimates derived through the Residual Approach. An alternative approach could be to generate household savings from the Household Income & Expenditure Surveys available at present for 1971-72 and 1979. The estimates thus derived are reported below:

Table B

Household Savings *(Million Rs)*

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
GNP at Factor Cost	231972	273856	318067	369193	413320
Retained Earnings	3458	4060	5154	6078	6876
Direct Taxes	5758	7791	9324	9951	11002
Personal Disposable Income	222756	262005	303589	353164	395442
Household Savings	16929(1)	22435(2)	28963(2)	38517(2)	45893
GNP at Market Prices	255898	306094	348160	405168	458433
Household Savings as % of GNP at Market Prices	6.6	7.3	8.3	9.5	10.0

[1] *Based on the saving rate of 7.6 percent implied in HIES 1979.*

[2] *Based on per capita household saving elasticity estimates of 2.75 and −0.5 with respect to changes in income and inflation respectively. The elasticity estimates were taken from M. Shaukat Ali, "Household Consumption and Saving Behaviour in Pakistan: An Application of the Extended Linear Expenditure System", mimeo, Economic Adviser's Wing, 1984.*

If these estimates are correct and household saving rate is taken at 10.0 percent of GNP, the total national saving rate for 1983-84 turns out to be 13.4 percentof GNP. This suggests that the investment level being used in the existing National Income Expenditure accounts is understated by around 1 percent of GNP.

4

DOMESTIC FINANCE

The government's monetary and fiscal policies, together with its regulatory activities, are directed at maintaining stability in financial markets. A stable financial environment is essential for stabilizing prices, and also helps in promoting savings and investments, providing for higher levels of output and employment, and for reducing disparity in income levels. These objectives are not always consistent and as such the choice of fiscal and monetary policy often involves a choice between gains in some of these objectives and losses in others. For example, growth may be promoted by reducing taxes and providing easy credit, but the consequences for prices and income distribution may not be favourable. On the other hand, a balanced budget (with expenditures reduced to equal revenues) and tight credit conditions would be certain to reduce the rate of inflation, but would lead to stagnant or declining levels of economic activity and severe hardship for the deprived classes of society who are more dependent on public services.

The major target of fiscal and monetary policies is the level of effective demand, or expenditure, in the economy. This breaks down into the demand for goods and services by the public sector, which is determined by the level

and composition of government expenditures, and the demand for goods and services by the private sector, which among other things is determined by the burden of taxation on personal incomes and the amount of credit available (or the supply of money). In addition, the level and the structure of taxation have an important bearing on the incentive to work, produce, save and invest. The Budget and the Credit Plan, therefore, together determine not only the aggregate demand in the economy, but are also relevant to the domestic production and supply of goods and services.

While estimates of the actual budgetary outcome for 1984-85 will be presented in the budget documents, this chapter outlines the key issues in fiscal and monetary policies on the basis of historical data and budget estimates for 1984-85.

FISCAL POLICY

Budgetary policy consists of expenditure policy, which determines the appropriate levels of development and non-development expenditures, and fiscal policy, which is concerned with the financing of these expenditures through taxes, non-tax revenues and internal and external loans. These policies are reflected in the budgets of federal and provincial governments.

Public Expenditure

Over the last few years public expenditure has increased sharply from Rs 32.3 billion in 1975-76 to Rs. 101.1 billion in 1983-84 and is budgeted at Rs. 109.9 billion for 1984-85. This amounts to an annual compound growth rate of 17.4 percent in nominal terms and of 6.6 percent in real terms. As a percentage of GDP, it has decreased from 24.0 percent in 1983-84 to 22.9 percent budgeted for 1984-85. The structure of consolidated expenditures is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Structure of Consolidated (Federal and Provincial Governments) Expenditure, 1982-83 to 1984-85

(% shares)

	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Revised Estimates	1984-85 Budget Estimates
Current Expenditure	66.3	71.2	69.7
Defence	26.7	26.5	26.6
Interest	12.8	13.5	13.8
Subsidies	3.2	5.6	3.7
Others	23.6	25.6	25.6
Development Expenditure	33.7	28.8	30.3
Total Expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0
(In Million Rs.)	(87,121)	(101,086)	(109,870)
As % of GDP			
Current Expenditure	16.3	17.5	16.3
Development Expenditure	7.5	6.5	6.6

Source: Finance Division

The government's choice in the design of its current expenditure policy is somewhat limited by fixed obligations which cannot be reduced. About 40 percent of the total and 58 percent of the current expenditure is devoted to defence and interest payments on accumulated debt. In addition, subsidies claim roughly 3.7 percent of total and 5.3 percent of current expenditure. Together with expenditure on civil administration, these account for 67.2 percent of current expenditure. This leaves 32.8 percent of current expenditure, of which 24 percent goes to the provision of economic and social services and is already so low in relation to needs that it cannot be reduced any further. Consequently, the possibilities of further reducing current expenditures are rather limited.

Defence expenditures are undoubtedly high, but a reduction in these expenditures, which does not jeopardize national security, can be implemen-

ted only through innovative techniques. Defence expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures for different countries is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

The Share of Defence Expenditures in Total Public Expenditures Across Size and Stage of Economic Development (1981)

(%)

Stage of Economic Development	Size of the Economy*			
	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Low Income Countries	13.4	27.9	17.7	18.0
Middle Income Countries	14.8	10.0	4.3	10.2
High Income Countries	7.2	9.4	21.5	14.3

Source: Based on World Bank, World Development Report, 1984.

* Small countries are defined as those whose population does not exceed 20 million, medium countries with a population between 20 and 100 million, and large countries, with population over 100 million.

Pakistan is a medium size, low income country. On average, in 1981 such countries spent about 28 percent of their total expenditure on defence. Pakistan spent about 28.5 percent of its total expenditure on defence in 1981, which is in line with prevailing international norms.

Interest payments reflect the burden of inadequate domestic resource mobilization effort in the past. Expenditures were financed through both internal and external borrowing, with the result that almost 15 percent of total and 25 percent of current expenditure are devoted to debt servicing. The need to accelerate resource mobilization efforts is, therefore, obvious. Nevertheless, for quite some time, interest payments would claim a major share of public expenditure.

Subsidies used to be one of the main items of current expenditure. In 1976-77, subsidies were 12.1 percent of current expenditures, in 1984-85,

they were budgeted at 5.3 percent. At present wheat, edible oils, fertilizer and exports are the major recipients of subsidies. While wheat is being subsidized to help the poor, the general impression is that rationed wheat is not reaching the poor, and in view of the malpractices which exist, wheat could be de-rationed without major problems and the subsidy withdrawn. The subsidy on edible oil, however, is thought to be more essential not only to ensure the supply of edible oils to ghee mills but to consumers at reasonable prices.

Fertilizer subsidy is essentially provided to farmers who use imported fertilizers which are blended to improve the efficiency of fertilizer use. Unless fertilizers blended in proper proportions are produced in the country, the subsidy will have to be continued. Finally, exports have to be encouraged and with the announcement of more rebates, the export subsidy bill is likely to go up.

With limited resources, budgetary allocations for social and economic services have always been low. They account for only 17.1 percent of total expenditures and 24.0 percent of current expenditures. There is a lot of room for improvement in the provision of economic and social services and the main thrust of the Sixth Plan has been to increase expenditures on the provision of these services.

With the restricted scope of reduction in expenditure on defence and debt servicing, the provision of improved social and economic services would depend directly on the success of domestic resource mobilization efforts. It is important to note that if domestic resources are not sufficiently mobilized, the government will have to indulge in internal and external borrowing which would result in further increases in current expenditure levels due to higher debt servicing, thus leaving little scope for other expenditures. This may also force a reduction in development expenditure.

Following the nationalization measures of the early 1970s, private investment declined sharply, and the government had to move in to maintain investment and growth. As a result, public investment rose from 48 percent of total investment in 1971-72 to 67 percent in 1976-77. However, most of these expenditures were outside the Annual Development Programme (ADP). The share of public development expenditures in total investment declined from 80 percent to 60 percent over the same period. During the last few years, the government has sought to promote private investment by reducing development expenditure in real terms and as a proportion of total expenditure. This has resulted in a further reduction in development expenditures

and public investment with the result that the share of public development expenditures in total investment has declined further to 40 percent in 1984-85.

Public Revenues

Public revenues from taxes may be distinguished from non-tax revenues. While taxes are the major source of public revenues, non-tax revenues not only account for about one-fifth of total revenues but they have also increased from 17.2 percent of tax and non-tax revenues in 1982-83 to a budgeted amount of 20.1 percent in 1984-85. The major sources of non-tax revenues are profits of commercial departments of the government (like post offices, telephones & telegraphs, railways, road transport, etc.), interest on loans advanced by the government and fees. The share of non-tax revenues has increased due to government efforts to improve productivity in government departments and allow commercial organizations in the public sector to pursue correct pricing policies.

Tax Revenues

Taxes consist of direct and indirect taxes. Direct taxes consist mainly of income & corporation tax and property tax, and are nearly 17 percent of the total tax revenues. Indirect taxes, accounting for almost 83 percent of the total tax revenues consist of custom duties, sales taxes, import surcharges and excise duties. The structure of tax revenues is shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Statement of Consolidated (Federal and Provincial Governments) Direct and Indirect Taxes

(% share)

	1976-77 Actual	1983-84 Revised	1984-85 Budget
Direct Taxes	16.16	15.80	16.60
Income/Corporation Tax	14.97	14.91	15.76
Property Tax	1.19	0.90	0.84
Indirect Taxes	83.84	84.20	83.40
Custom Duties	34.56	43.19	36.84
Excise Duties	35.63	26.98	34.63
Sales Taxes	7.67	7.92	7.80
Others	5.98	6.11	4.13
Total Tax Revenues	100.00	100.00	100.00
(In Million Rs)	(17,759)	(58,413)	(63,913)

Source: Finance Division.

Direct taxes are low due to the limited base on which these are imposed. Agricultural income, accounting for one-third of GNP, is exempt from income tax. Moreover, there are a number of income tax exemptions in the form of tax holidays, accelerated depreciation rates and tax credits which are provided to the manufacturing sector and these limit the tax base further.

Indirect taxes account for 83 percent of revenues. Custom duties followed by excise duties, are the two main indirect taxes and account for more than 70 percent of total tax revenues.

Without a major change in the existing structure of indirect taxes, it would not be possible to generate a major increase in government revenues which are needed to finance essential social services. The rate of custom duties will have to be kept down to provide raw materials to industry at cheaper rates, to keep prices of essential goods under check and to reduce

the high rates of protection to the manufacturing industries. Similarly, 85 percent of excise duties are collected from tobacco, cement, POL products, sugar, vegetable ghee and natural gas. It is not possible to generate increasingly more revenues from raising the excise duty on just these products all the time. Therefore, the tax base has to be expanded.

A comparison of the structure of taxes with that in some other countries, presented in Table 4, shows that except for Burma and Sudan, the share of direct taxes in total tax revenues is the least in Pakistan.

Table 4

Share of Direct and Indirect Tax Revenue, 1981

(% share)

Country	Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
Indonesia	84.2	15.8
Philippine	24.4	75.6
India	23.0	77.0
Thailand	22.0	78.0
Pakistan	19.0	81.0
Sudan	17.2	82.8
Burma	4.6	95.4

Source: World Bank, World Development Report, 1984

Even though government revenue has increased as a percentage of GNP, total expenditure is much larger, with the deficit being financed by reliance on foreign loans, borrowing from the banking sector, and from the public in general. It is important to note that contrary to general opinion the need to resort to borrowing does not arise from the inelasticity of the tax structure. A review of the data shows that the tax structure of Pakistan is elastic. Revenue as a percentage of GNP has increased over time. Even after allowing for extraordinary budgetary measures taken by the government to increase tax revenues, tax revenues have grown at the same rate as GNP (that is, the elasticity has been around unity, as reported in Table 5).

Table 5

Elasticity of Taxes

Items	Total Elasticity	Elasticity after Adjustment for Change in Tax Policy
1. Income Tax	1.342	1.290
2. Sales Tax		
i) On Domestic Production	0.852	1.089
ii) On Imports	0.944	0.912
3. Custom Duty		
i) On Imports	1.072	1.150
ii) On Exports	0.344	0.238

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.

Direct taxes account for a very small proportion of total tax revenues because of various exemptions granted. Almost one-third of the total income is exempted simply because it originates in the agriculture sector. The rationale for exempting agricultural incomes from income taxes seems to have been that agriculture is being implicitly taxed as the domestic prices of agricultural products fall significantly short of the world market prices. This line of reasoning, however, misses the simple point that people pay taxes, not sectors. Equity demands that equal taxes be paid by people with equal incomes, irrespective of the source of that income.

Moreover, except for rice, domestic prices are close to world market prices at present. Even where prices in the domestic and world markets differ, it is hardly justified to exempt agricultural income from income tax. This is because while depressed prices affect both the small and the large farmer alike, the income tax would exempt the poor and tax only the richer farmers. With the present exemption limit of Rs 18,000, all poor farmers (with incomes less than Rs 1,500 per month) would pay no taxes, but those farmers who pay no income taxes today despite incomes of Rs 1,5 00 per month and more, would be asked to contribute to the national development effort like all other citizens. As the price distorations have already been removed, and the income tax is more progressive, it may be expected to

yield more revenues, better income distribution and more efficient production if agricultural income is included in estimating income tax liability.

It can be argued that as agriculture is already liable to ushr this would lead to double taxation of agricultural incomes. It can further be argued that the inclusion of agricultural income in income tax will have low yields as ushr collection is only 0.2 percent of total value added in agricultural crops. This would not be correct because ushr is zakat and there is no zakat on land. Moreover, the amount of ushr paid could be made fully deductible from the income tax liability. As regards low yields from ushr and consequent misgivings about tax yields, it is important to note that quite a large number of big landlords have claimed exemptions from ushr and that the rate of ushr collection has been very low, i.e. 5 percent. Considering that almost 40 percent of land is operated by large farmers, and the existing rate structure of income taxes in Pakistan, the withdrawal of tax exemption of agricultural incomes can lead to almost 50 percent increase in direct tax revenues.

Besides agriculture, tax exemptions are granted to the industrial sector through tax holidays, tax credits and accelerated depreciation allowances. While the last mentioned exemption is given to all the industries, both the tax credits and the tax holidays are granted in general, to promote industries in backward areas. However, past experience has shown that fiscal incentives have proved inadequate where the infrastructure was not developed and redundant where it was developed. It seems, therefore, that instead of providing these exemptions, it would be more desirable to rationalise the tax rate structure.

Custom duties form the major proportion of indirect taxes. Even in custom duties as much as 52 percent of imports are duty exempt. Since the exemptions are provided for specific uses, they lead to malpractices. Rationalising of custom duties with the aim of removing all such clauses relating to unnecessary exemptions for various uses would not only lead to stoppage of malpractices to a large extent but would also lead to higher revenues from custom duties.

It is therefore obvious that public revenues can increase significantly but only if we are prepared to make fundamental changes in the tax structure. Increasing the rate of duties on a few products would hardly lead to any significant increase in the public revenues.

Obviously if tax and non-tax revenues are insufficient to meet development and current expenditures, which cannot be reduced any further, then the government will have to resort to borrowing, either from outside or inside the country and either from bank or non-bank sources. The consolidated federal and provincial budget for 1984-85 allowed for a deficit of Rs 27,256 million as against Rs 25,354 million in 1983-84. As a percentage of GNP the deficit was to increase from 5.8 percent in 1983-84 to 6.2 percent. Table 6 indicates the extent of deficit and its financing budgeted for 1984-85 compared to estimated actuals for preceding years.

Table 6

Summary of Public Finances

(Million Rs)

	1982-83 Actual	1983-84 Revised	1984-85 Budget
Revenues*	61,467	75,732	82,614
Expenditures	87,121	101,086	109,870
Deficit	25,654	25,354	27,256
External (Net)	5,162	6,018	6,779
Domestic (Net)	20,492	19,336	20,477
Non-Bank	(14,368)	(11,440)	(14,658)
Banking System	(6,124)	(7,896)	(5,819)

* Includes surplus of autonomous bodies.

Source: Finance Division.

The bulk of budgetary deficit is financed by domestic borrowing, especially from non-bank source. A consolidated view of the evolution of Pakistan's internal public debt is given in Table 7.

Table 7

Internal Debt Outstanding (At end of Period)

(Million Rs)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	March 31 1984	March 31 1985
1. PERMANENT DEBT	19652	19419	21221	22482	22480	22483	22718
Market Loans	18911	18682	19704	20219	19513	19513	19373
Income Tax Bonds	38	33	31	30	25	26	23
Govt. Bonds	703	704	703	710	715	742	716
Govt. Bonds for State Life Insurance Corporation	–	–	766	1506	2194	2170	2557
Land Reforms Act, 1977	–	–	17	17	33	32	49
2. FLOATING DEBT	29998	30777	40334	48395	56940	47421	66700
Adhoc Treasury Bills for Ways and Means	21304	21406	30426	22886	32120	22886	35920
Treasury Bills on Tap	5415	5966	5704	20346	20144	20093	25502
Govt. Treasury Deposits Receipts	3279	3405	3504	4530	4188	3917	4858
Adhoc Treasury Bills for Capital Investment in Pak. Railways	–	–	700	630	490	525	420
3. UNFUNDED DEBT SCHEMES)	10832	12287	17534	30850	43263	45613	50560
Defence Savings/ National Deposit/ Khas Deposit/ Premium Savings Certificates	6107	6857	9054	12971	17887	16346	22381
Khas Deposit Account, National Deposits/Savings Account/Fixed Deposit/Mahana Amdani/Special Savings Account	3042	3408	4422	7958	11090	10404	14016
Prize Bonds	1290	1576	3542	9279	13538	18145	13276
Postal Life Insurance	393	446	516	642	748	718	887
Total Internal Debt	60482	62483	79089	101724	122683	115517	139978

Source: Finance Division and Central Directorate of National Savings.

MONETARY POLICY

Monetary policy, implemented through the Credit Plan, has played an accommodating role to fiscal policy. The Credit Plan attempts to regulate growth in monetary liabilities of the State Bank of Pakistan (M2), by enforcing ceilings on credit provided by commercial banks (together with mandatory minimum allocations to priority sectors and indicative allocations by sectors and by use), and by budgeting for credit to be provided to the public sector and for changes in foreign exchange reserves.

Money and Prices

In recent years, the growth of monetary assets has been above the growth in nominal GNP. This has led to concerns about the so-called "monetary overhang" and its potential for inflation. However, this fear is based on the assumption that the ratio of income to money (the "velocity" of money) has been fixed. In fact, this has not been the case. With increasing confidence in the economic stability of the country, monetary assets have increasingly moved towards time and savings deposits, with the result that the velocity of money has declined. To this extent, the degree of "overhang" has been reduced. This is also evident from a look at real cash balances, which are derived by deflating money supply by an index of consumer prices. As can be seen in Table 8, in real terms, the growth of cash balances (money supply) has not, on average, been above that of real GNP. While fears of existing monetary overhang may not be justified, future liquidity growth must be kept in line with nominal GNP growth, if inflationary presures are to be avoided.

Table 8

Selected Monetary Indicators, 1975 to 1985

	Income Velocity of Money	% Growth in		% Growth in	
		Monetary Assets	Nominal GNP	Real Cash Balances	Real GNP
1975-76	3.2	25.9	8.4	12.8	5.7
1976-77	3.0	24.3	16.3	11.2	5.2
1977-78	3.0	23.5	8.3	14.1	10.7
1978-79	2.7	23.5	13.6	15.8	4.6
1979-80	2.8	27.6	20.7	6.2	9.5
1980-81	2.9	13.2	19.5	7.4	6.8
1981-82	3.0	11.4	13.7	1.2	4.2
1982-83	2.8	25.3	16.4	20.0	9.2
1983-84	2.8	11.8	13.1	3.2	3.9
1984-85	2.8	14.5	12.7	4.1	7.1

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.

Money Supply

includes all others claims of monetary nature in addition to M2. Other money-like claims exist in the form of deposits in various savings schemes, deposits of non-scheduled cooperative banks, NDFC bearer certificates, NIT bear units, etc. As deficit financing by the government affects the growth of money, the major objective of the Credit Plan is to attempt to keep the growth of domestic liquidity at reasonable levels. In practice, the concept of domestic liquidity targetted for control by the Credit Plan is M2.

In recent years, the government has resorted heavily to financing its deficit by recourse to non-bank borrowing (National Saving Schemes, etc.). In the event, it is useful to examine a broader definition of monetary assets (than M2) in order to gain a better appreciation of the impact of budgetary operations on domestic liquidity. Table 9 shows the growth of monetary assets by all the three definitions.

Table 9

Money Supply, 1970-71 to 1983-84

(Rs million & % growth)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday/ last working day*	Narrow Money (M1)		Monetary Assets (M2)		Broad Money (M3)	
	(Rs Mill)	(%)	(Rs Mill)	(%)	(Rs Mill)	(%)
1970-71	14818		21301		24016	
1971-72	13997	(–5.5)	22059	(3.6)	25371	(5.6)
1972-73	17550	(25.4)	27068	(22.7)	39937	(21.9)
1973-74	20750	(18.2)	30679	(13.3)	35336	(14.2)
1974-75	22324	(7.6)	33074	(7.8)	38502	(8.9)
1975-76	27471	(23.1)	41651	(25.9)	47908	(24.4)
1976-77	35029	(27.5)	51773	(24.3)	58446	(22.0)
1977-78	41912	(19.6)	63659	(23.0)	71577	(22.5)
1978-79	52662	(25.6)	78612	(23.5)	87840	(22.7)
1979-80	61338	(16.5)	92424	(17.6)	103142	(17.4)
1980-81	72989	(19.0)	104621	(13.2)	116802	(13.2)
1981-82	80322	(10.0)	116510	(11.4)	133874	(14.6)
1982-83	95995	(19.5)	146025	(25.3)	176677	(32.0)
1983-84	102746	(7.0)	163267	(11.8)	206901	(17.1)
End March :[a]						
1984	96831	(0.9)	156796	(7.4)	201860	(14.2)
1985	113315	(10.3)	180447	(10.5)	232559	(12.4)

[a]Growth rates are for July-March.

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.

Note :

M1 = Currency in Circulation + Demand deposits.

M2 = M1 + Time Deposits + Other Deposits with S.B.P.

M3 = M2 + Various Saving Schemes + Deposits with Cooperative Banks + NDFC Bearer Certificates.

* = Last Friday upto June 1976, last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day thereafter.

P = Provisional.

Table 9 shows that the monetary assets by all definitions have increased during July-March 1984-85, but in keeping with recent trends, the increase

in M3 has been more rapid. This is largely a reflection of the government's recourse to non-bank borrowing to finance budgetary deficits, and suggests the need to regulate M3 together with M2 under the Credit Plan. This also shows that depositors' preferences have shifted from bank time deposits to deposits with other financial institutions.

The most common concept of monetary assets in Pakistan is that of M2, which is widely used in monetary analysis. According to this definition, monetary assets expanded by 10.5 percent during July-March 1984-85 compared to 7.4 percent during the corresponding period of 1983-84. Monetary assets in absolute terms increased by Rs 17,180 million during July-March 1984-85 compared to an increase of Rs 10,771 million during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The total change in monetary assets can be examined from three angles:

a) By components of monetary assets, i.e. currency, demand deposits, and time deposits;

b) By "causative" factors, i.e., allocation to private and public sectors; and

c) By decomposition of money multiplier, i.e. high-powered money, currency/money ratio and reserve/deposit ratio.

The following section discusses the expansion in monetary assets with reference to these aspects.

In terms of components, there has been a marked change in the growth of various monetary assets in 1984-85. Increase in currency in circulation which accounted for 23 percent of total increase in money supply during July-March 1983-84 contributed only 17 percent in July-March 1984-85, whereas the contribution of demand deposits which was (–)15 percent went up to 45 percent. The contribution of time deposits declined from 92 percent to 39 percent (Table 10).

Table 10

Contribution of Various Components to Changes in Monetary Assets

Period	Currency in circulation Amount (%*)	Demand Deposits Amount (%*)	Time Deposits Amount (%*)	Other Deposits Amount (%*)	Total Monetary Assets Amount	Annual rate of Growth in Monetary Assets (%*)
1977-78	2787 (23.4)	4096 (34.5)	4951 (41.6)	56 (0.5)	11890	(23.0)
1978-79	5435 (30.4)	5315 (35.5)	4150 (27.8)	53 (0.3)	14953	(23.5)
1979-80	3904 (28.3)	4772 (34.5)	4815 (34.9)	321 (2.3)	13812	(17.6)
1980-81	7101 (58.2)	4550 (37.3)	626 (5.1)	−80 (−0.7)	12197	(13.2)
1981-82	2900 (24.4)	4433 (37.3)	4523 (38.0)	33 (0.3)	11889	(11.4)
1982-83	8117 (27.5)	7556 (25.6)	13899 (47.1)	−57 (−0.2)	29515	(25.3)
1983-84	6272 (36.4)	479 (2.8)	10339 (59.9)	152 (0.9)	17242	(11.8)
July-March						
1983-84	2468 (22.9)	−1632 (−15.1)	9889 (91.8)	46 (0.4)	10771	(7.4)
1984-85	2866 (16.7)	7703 (44.8)	6652 (38.7)	−41 (−0.2)	17180	(10.5)

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

*Figures in parenthesis show percentage share of various components of monetary assets in total growth of monetary assets.

Table 10 presents the composition of monetary assests, which helps in understanding the change in monetary assests in detail. Monetary expansion during July-March 1984-85 was mostly accounted for by a higher increase in demand deposits. Against a decline during July-March 1983-84, demand deposits contributed 44.8 percent of the total increase in monetary expansion during July-March 1984-85. Demand deposits increased by

Rs 7,703 million during July-March 1984-85, agaisnt the decrease of Rs 1,632 million during the corresponding period of preceding year. The factors which led to this compositional change in monetary assets are sorted out in Table 11.

Table 11

Causative Factors of Changes in Monetary Assets

(Million Rs)

Changes in:	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	July-March 1983-84	July-March 1984-85 P
A. Domestic Assets (Net)	17,245	19,505	20,117	11,347	24,428
1. Private sector proper	8,986	10,923	15,176	14,349	10,919
2. Public sector					
(a) Government sector	6,756	9,199	7,513	−1,259	8,350
i) Budgetary support	(5,697)	(5,633)	(8,770)	(1,818)	(11,423)
ii) Commodity Operations	(1,059)	(3,566)	(−1,257)	(−3,077)	(−3,073)
(b) Public sector enterprises	3,026	3,975	3,649	3,182	1,809
3. Other items (Net)	−1,523	−4,592	−6,221	−4,925	3,350
B. Foreign assets (Net)	−5,356	10,010	−2,875	− 576	−7,248
1. Balance of payments	6,119	8,872	−1,159	.	.
2. Adjustments	763	1,138	−1,716	.	.
C. Monetary Assets	11,889	29,515	17,242	10,771	17,180

P: Provisional.

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

A moderate growth of monetary assets despite a rapid increase in domestic credit can be attributed mainly to a net decrease of Rs 7,248 million in foreign assets during July-March 1984-85 compared to a decrease of Rs 576 million during the same period of preceding year. Foreign assets declined because of unforeseen setbacks in the balance of payments caused by both lower exports and smaller remittances by Pakistani emigrants (see Chapter 5).

Credit to the domestic sector increased by Rs 24,428 million compared to an increase of Rs 11,347 million during the same period of last year, an increase of 15.8 percent over a year. The increase is the combined result of Rs 8,350 million credit to the government sector, and Rs 10,919 million

to the non-government sector. During the corresponding period last year credit to government sector decreased by 1,259 million against which an increase of Rs 8,350 million occurred in July-March 1984-85.

Credit to private sector proper showed a decrease during the current year. An amount of Rs 10,919 million was provided to the private sector during July-March 1984-85 compared to the amount of Rs 14,349 million provided during the corresponding period of preceding year. Borrowing by public sector enterprises however showed a rising trend. During July-March 1984-85 public sector enterprises were provided an amount of Rs 1,809 million compared to Rs 3,182 million during 1983-84. Similarly in the government sector, budgetary support of Rs. 11,423 million also played a major role in the expansion of credit. Had it not been for commodity operations, the credit to government sector would have increased by 17.8 percent from July 1984 to March 1985.

As regards the economic analysis of monetary expansion, the past experience shows that the maximum contribution to changes in monetary assets were made by the growth in high-powered money (currency in circulation plus reserves of commercial banks' with the State Bank of Pakistan). On average, total monetary assets during 1977-78 to 1983-84 grew by 16.4 percent per annum with high-powered money growing by 15.8 percent per annum. The remaining growth was contributed by changes in currency/money ratio (−1.7%) and reserve/deposit ratio (+1.4%) (See Table 12).

Table 12

Sources of Change in Monetary Assets

Year	Total % Change in Monetary Assets* (M2)	% Rates of Change Contributed by		
		High Powered Money	Currency/ Money Ratio	Reserve/ Deposit Ratio
1971-72	3.5	0.0	26.8	−23.3
1972-73	20.5	16.6	−4.8	9.1
1973-74	12.5	2.5	−5.7	15.7
1974-75	7.5	8.2	−1.5	−1.1
1975-76	23.9	13.9	1.6	7.5
1976-77	21.8	22.2	0.6	−1.0
1977-78	20.7	13.6	2.7	4.4
1978-79	21.1	25.1	−3.3	−0.7
1979-80	16.2	13.3	0.7	2.4
1980-81	12.4	19.5	−7.5	0.3
1981-82	10.8	7.9	2.0	0.8
1982-83	22.6	19.8	2.3	0.5
1983-84	11.0	11.3	−1.7	1.4
July-March 1983-84	7.0	4.7	0.9	1.3
1984-85	10.0	5.8	4.0	0.2

*The growth rates reported in this table differ from the growth rates computed with discrete data, because the formula used to derive these contributions involve a continuous function which has been approximated by logarithms.

Table 12 also seems to show that the contribution of high-powered money is usually larger in the last quarter of the fiscal year. During July-March 1984-85, the observed increase in total monetary assets of 10.0 percent can be decomposed into an increase of 5.8 percent in high-powered money, 4.0 percent in currency/money ratio and 0.2 percent in reserve/deposit ratio. The increase in the currency/money ratio during July-March 1984-85 is unusually high and reflects a significant increase in the liquidity preference in the economy.

Trends in Credit

The policy of bank credit is framed within the overall sectoral priorities given in the Annual Plan. Bank credit is provided for seasonal finance, working capital, and for fixed investment. Bank credit has played a vital part in increasing fixed investment. Table 13 presents a comparison of private investment and bank credit among different sectors.

Table 13

Private Sector Investment and Bank Credit

(Million Rs)

Sector	Private Investment by Sectors		Bank Credit by Sectors	
	1973-74	1982-83	1973-74	1982-83
Agriculture	738	3,990	850	1,128
Mining and quarrying	23	64	64	77
Manufacturing large scale	697	3,920	1,409	2,830
Manufacturing small scale	326	1,344	–	–
Construction	27	485	29	117
Electricity and gas	1	–	1	8
Commerce	–	–	–	2,312
Transport and Communication	1,000	2,004	100	241
Banking, insurance and and other financial institutions	10	115	–	–
Ownership of dwellings	500	5,452	–	–
Services	519	2,308	276	37
Others	–	–	–	770
Total	3,840	19,682	2,729	7,269

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Scheduled banks play a major role in the development of the economy. They channelise the deposits of small savers to the sectors which are in need of funds. Banks have also been providing long-term finance for increasing fixed investment of developing sectors. The analysis of the operations of scheduled banks has assumed greater importance since the entire banking system has been moved to function on a non-interest basis. The trends in de-

posits under different categories and the advances of banks on the changed basis need to be kept under constant review to take timely steps to streamline any distortions which emerge. Deposits of scheduled banks increased by 12.2 percent during July-March 1984-85 compared to 13.3 percent during July-March 1983-84. Salient features of scheduled banks operations are presented in Table 14.

Table 14

Summary Balance Sheet of Scheduled Banks (Billion Rs)

			End March		Change during March 84-85	
As of End June	1983	1984	1984	1985	Amount	Percent
Deposits (a)	107.1	118.0	116.3	132.4	+16.1	+13.8
Demand Deposits	53.2	53.0	51.4	60.7	+ 9.3	+18.1
Time Deposits	53.9	65.0	64.9	71.7	+ 6.8	+10.5
Credit*	81.8	94.8	92.9	102.0	+ 9.1	+ 9.8
Investment	40.6	43.6	44.9	50.7	+ 5.8	+12.9
Net position with State Bank of Pakistan	9.8	8.6	9.6	10.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
Statutory Reserves	5.6	6.2	6.2	7.0	+ 0.8	+12.9
Excess Reserves	1.0	2.1	1.3	0.9	− 0.4	−30.8
Loss:borrowings	16.4	16.9	17.1	17.9	+ 0.8	+ 4.7
Other Liquid Assets (net) (b)	6.1	6.7	6.5	5.6	− 0.9	−13.8
Of which:						
Foreign Assets (Net)	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.1	− 0.8	−42.1
Other Items (net)	(−) 4.4	(−) 10.5	(−) 9.8	(−) 5.4	+ 4.4	− 44.9
Memo:						
Credit/ Deposits (%)	76.4	80.3	79.9	77.0	− 2.9	− 3.6
Investment/ Deposits (%)	37.9	36.9	38.6	38.3	− 0.3	− 0.8

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

(a) Including inter-bank items.
(b) Cash, balances (other than those with SBP), net foreign assets (foreign currency, net of borrowing from banks abroad), and money at call (net).
*: Excluding Inter-Bank Advances.

5

EXTERNAL DEPENDENCE

Over the last several years, there has been a sustained increase in the production of goods and services, which has been reflected in high rates of growth of GDP and GNP. To achieve this growth, however, imports of raw materials and capital goods have had to expand at a faster rate than exports, which determine the import capacity of the country. The reason why exports have not expanded as rapidly as imports, is that increases in production have mostly been consumed, rather than being saved for exports (or investment). To pay for these heavy imports, the country has had to rely on foreign borrowing. There is therefore a close link between the increase in prosperity experienced by the nation, and the degree of indebtedness which has resulted.

This state of events has caused considerable concern in various sections of society about the degree of dependence of the economy on foreign nations, and its consequences for national sovereignty. The key question is whether we should have borrowed less, saved more, and have accepted a less rapid (and more equitable) rise in production and living standards? More importantly, whether in the future, economic policies should be re-aligned towards this course of action.

Obviously, there is no one technically correct answer to this question. The choice is essentially political, and should be made in accordance with the wishes of the nation. This chapter attempts to provide the key facts and figures on foreign trade, the balance of payments, external debt and dependence, on the basis of which a meaningful debate on the issues can take place.

Very briefly, in 1984-85, we expect to earn US $ 6,274 million of foreign exchange, mainly from exports of goods and services (US $ 3,611 millions) and workers' remittances from abroad (US $ 2,450 million). By comparison, we would spend US $ 8,427 million, mainly for imports (US $ 6,775 million) of which 17 per cent would be on consumer goods, 53 per cent on raw materials and 30 per cent on capital goods. Repayment of principal and interest on foreign loans would be US $ 963 million.

On these estimates, the gap of US $ 2,153 million between foreign exchange receipts and expenditures would be financed by a drawdown of our foreign exchange reserves (US $ 623 million) and inflow of borrowed funds (US $ 1,530 million). As a result, by June 30, 1985, medium and long-term external debt disbursed and outstanding would amount to US $ 10.6 billion, and our gross liquid foreign exchange reserves would be around US $ 870 million, equivalent to 1.7 months of merchandise imports.

FOREIGN TRADE AND THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

After witnessing a significant improvement in 1982-83, the balance of payments deteriorated sharply in 1983-84, and this trend continued in 1984-85. Lower growth in merchandise exports and a decline in home remittances contributed to this situation. Compared to an accumulation of $ 698 million of reserves in 1982-83, and a drawdown of $ 86 million in 1983-84 a reserve drawndown of $ 623 million is expected in 1984-85. An analytical presentation of the balance of payments, showing foreign exchange receipts, expenditures and financing is given in Table 1. A conventional presentation of the balance of payments can be seen in the Statistical Annexure, Table 10.13.

Table 1

Foreign Exchange Receipts, Expenditures and Financing

(Million $)

Particulars	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85*
EXPENDITURES	7744	7622	8292	8427
Imports (c.i.f)	6280	6105	6518	6775
Debt Service**	908	845	991	963
(i) Interest	416	425	471	445
(ii) Principal	492	420	520	518
Others	556	672	783	689
RECEIPTS	5642	6644	6741	6274
Exports (f.o.b)	2319	2627	2669	2633
Workers' Remittances	2224	2886	2737	2450
Others	1099	1131	1335	1191
GAP (& FINANCING)	2102	978	1551	2153
Borrowing Long-term	1238	1662	1343	1530
Borrowing Short-term	274	−1	89	–
Change in Reserves (− = increase)	580	−698	86	623
Errors & Omissions	10	15	33	–
Memorandum :				
Trade Gap (As % of GNP)	11.4	10.3	10.8	11.4
Balance on Current Account (As % of GNP)	5.3	1.9	3.4	5.2

* Provisional. Source: Finance Division.

**Debt service figures reported in this table are inclusive of charges on IMF facility, etc. and therefore differs from figures in Table 12.

FOREIGN TRADE

After 1972-73, Pakistan has continuously had a deficit in the balance of trade. The deficit which was Rs. 11,718 million (8.2 % of GNP) in 1976-77, increased to Rs. 39,368 million (9.5 % of GNP) in 1983-84. During July-March 1984-85 the trade gap stood at Rs. 34,904 million compared to Rs. 27,917 million in the comparable period of the preceding year.

Imports

The government's import policy reflects the attempt to reconcile the conflicting desires to curtail imports in order to limit reliance on foreign loans, and at the same time to provide for the growing demand for raw materials and capital goods needed to promote investment and growth. In the wake of the sharp increase in petroleum prices, imports rose to 20.2 percent of GNP in 1979-80. With successful adjustment efforts, import growth was held below GNP growth in the succeeding two years, and imports fell to 18.5 percent of GNP in 1982-83. In the last two years, the government has sought to liberalize imports as a part of its overall policy of promoting efficient import substitution and laying the foundation for export industries. These trends are reported in Table 2.

Table 2

Import Trends

(In Millions)

Year	Imports at Current Prices			Imports at Constant 1975-76 Prices	
	($)	(Rs.)	(% GNP)	(Rs.	(% GNP)
1975-76	2,325	23,012	16.1	21,373	16.5
1977-78	2,810	27,815	16.0	23,699	16.6
1978-79	3,676	36,388	18.7	29,834	19.6
1979-80	4,740	46,929	20.2	31,437	19.3
1980-81	5,409	53,544	19.6	29,498	17.2
1981-82	5,622	59,482	18.7	29,636	16.2
1982-83	5,357	68,151	18.5	31,319	15.9
1983-84	5,685	76,707	18.6	33,467	16.5
1984-85 (Estimates)	6,212	92,435	19.9	37,729	17.3
(July–March)					
1983-84	4,132	55,333	.	24,835	.
1984-85	4,172	62,081	.	25,339	.
Memorandum :					
Growth Rates (% p.a)					
1977-78 to 1979-80	+30.0	+30.0	.	+15.2	.
1979-80 to 1982-83	+ 4.2	+13.2	.	– 0.1	.
1983-84	+ 6.1	+12.6	.	+ 6.9	.
1984-85	+ 9.3	+20.5	.	+12.7	.

not applicable.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics and Finance Division.

During July-March 1984-85 as compared to July-March 1983-84, major increases were recorded in the imports of edible oils (23.5%), tea (33.1%), chemicals (13.6%) electrical goods (12.4%), machinery and transport equipment (12.0%).

With the structural change in the economy, there has been a significant increase in the share of imported capital goods and industrial raw materials at the expense of imported consumer goods. Over the last decade the share of consumer goods in total imports has fallen from 23 percent in 1974-75 to 17 percent in 1984-85, and the share of capital goods has risen marginally from 29 percent to 30 percent. While the share of imported industrial raw material for manufacture of capital goods has decreased from 9 percent to 6 percent, the share of imported raw material for manufacture of consumer goods increased from 40 percent to 47 percent. Increasing imports of edible oil and other basic commodities to meet the increasing consumption demand of the people have contributed to high growth in imports of industrial raw material for consumer goods. Trends in composition of imports for selective years are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Commodity Composition of Imports
(% Share)

Commodity	1969-70	1976-77	1982-83	1983-84	(July – March) 1983-84	1984-85
CONSUMER GOODS	10.0	16.0	14.0	14.1	14.0	17.0
1. Edible Oils	2.3	6.4	5.4	8.5	7.6	8.4
2. Tea	–	3.3	2.5	3.3	3.4	4.0
3. Drugs & Medicines	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3
4. Others	5.8	4.8	4.1	–	0.6	2.3
RAW MATERIALS	40.0	46.0	55.0	54.0	55.0	53.0
5. POL	6.3	17.7	30.1	25.0	26.5	24.1
6. Chemicals	2.8	2.4	5.0	6.0	5.5	5.6
7. Fertilizers	8.6	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.8	2.5
8. Others	22.3	23.2	16.8	21.0	20.2	20.8
CAPITAL GOODS	50.0	38.0	31.0	32.0	31.0	30.0
9. Non-Electrical Machinery	21.6	14.4	13.7	14.1	14.3	15.5
10. Electrical Goods	6.7	5.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9
11. Iron and Steel	11.0	8.2	6.6	5.3	5.1	4.8
12. Transport Equipment	10.4	8.8	8.0	8.2	7.3	6.1
13. Others	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Million Rs)	3,285	23,012	68,151	76,707	55,333	62,081

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Exports

The government attaches great importance to export promotion. Like in 1981-82 the sustained increase in exports since 1977-78 has again been disrupted during the current fiscal year. Exports (in current dollar terms) declined by 17.1 percent in 1981-82 against a compound growth rate of 25.3 percent per annum recorded during 1977-78 to 1980-81. Then having witnessed an annual increase of 7.3 percent per annum during 1982-83 and 1983-84 exports have declined again in 1984-85. The decline is of course negligible (1.3%) if viewed against last year's exports. But the unusually depressed base of 1983-84 could not be used for evaluating the performance during 1984-85. Against the target originally fixed in the Annual Plan ($ 3,314 million), the estimated exports ($ 2633 million) represent a shortfall of 20.5 percent.

The export shortfall has been contributed by the fall both in quantity exported and world prices of some of the major exportables. Table 4 spells out the percent contribution of various export items to the total shortfall in exports this year.

Table 4

Analysis of Export Shortfall in 1984-85

(Million $)

Commodity	Annual Plan Target	1984-85 Estimated*	Shortfall	Contribution to total shortfall (%)
Rice	393	235	−158	−6.5
Raw Cotton	368	268	−100	−1.5
Cotton Yarn	251	263	+12	+0.4
Cotton Cloth	385	320	−65	−2.3
Carpets, Rugs & Mats	180	140	−40	−1.2
Leather	165	165	0	0
Petroleum & Products	23	30	+7	+0.5
Fish & Preparations	77	90	+13	+0.5
Other Items	1540	1176	−364	−9.8
Total (c&f)	3382	2687	−695	−20.5
Total (fob)	3314	2633	−681	−20.5

Source : Economic Adviser's Wing.

*The export figures for the entire year relating to individual commodities are forecasts based on the performance during the first nine months of the current year.

Roughly half of the shortfall has been contributed by eight major items of exports which account for 58 percent of 1983-84 exports. The exports of rice, raw cotton, cotton cloth, and carpets have lagged much behined the target. The shortfall of $ 158 million in rice exports is due to a reduction of $ 135 million in quantity exported and of $23 million to a fall in world prices. The stocks of rice at the beginning of the year were low because of the exceptional sales efforts last year. Basmati production was less than expected and procurement was 2.59 lakh tonnes as against the target of 3.5 lakh tonnes. Thailand, a strong competitor of Pakistan in the rice market, reduced the price of its rice and India made inroads in our markets particularly in Kuwait. The shortfall in the export of raw cotton and cotton-based products reflects partly the hangover effect of last year's losses

in cotton production. Moreover, the world cotton surplus increased this year and China entered the export market. In the case of carpets, the advent of new competitors in the market particularly China and India with relatively cheaper and commercial quality of carpets and rugs hampered the growth of carpets exports of Pakistan. Equally important for the export of carpets was the appreciation of the Pakistani rupee against the major currencies of Europe, the main market for Pakistan's carpets.

Among the other items, a major contribution to the shortfall was made by ready-made garments, synthetic textiles and tents & canvas materials, with a combined weight of around 15 percent in total exports. Garments and synthetic textiles exports faced a drastic decline due to the loss of price competitiveness on account of high price of imported synthetic yarn and fibre.

The share of primary commodities in total exports has decreased from 48 percent in 1974-75 to 27 percent in 1984-85, while manufactured goods have increased from 39 percent to 55 percent. The share of semi-manufactured goods remained stable, despite some erratic fluctuations during certain years.

Despite the changed pattern of exports, country continues to rely heavily on a few major items. Nine traditional major export items account for about two-thirds of export earnings. During 1983-84, the share of these items stood at 60.3 percent compared to 62.7 percent in 1976-77 and 70.2 percent during 1969-70. Substantial variations in the export shares of rice and cotton group during July-March 1984-85 compared to the comparable period of preceding year are due to bumper cotton crop and low rice stocks this year. The trends are reported in Table 5.

Table 5

Commodity Composition of Exports
(% Share)

Commodity	1969-70	1976-77	1982-83	1983-84	(July–March) 1983-84	1984-85
A. PRIMARY GOODS	33	41	30	29	31	27
1. Rice	5.8	21.9	10.7	15.2	16.2	8.7
2. Raw Cotton	13.1	2.6	11.3	4.7	5.6	8.9
3. Others	14.1	16.5	8.0	9.1	9.2	9.4
B. SEMI-MANUFACTURES & MANUFACTURED GOODS	67	59	70	71	69	73
4. Cotton Yarn	15.8	10.4	9.1	7.8	8.3	10.6
5. Cotton Cloth	16.0	14.2	10.4	13.0	13.4	12.9
6. Carpet, Rugs & Mats	3.4	1.8	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.7
7. Leather	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.3	4.8	6.3
8. Petroleum & Products	3.0	2.4	2.9	1.5	1.8	1.3
9. Fish & Fish Preparations	5.2	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.4
10. Synthetic Textiles	1.1	0.3	8.1	3.9	3.5	1.7
11. Dthers	15.7	20.8	27.8	30.6	28.9	31.1
Total :	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (Million Rs)	1,609	11,294	34,442	37,339	27,416	27,177

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Terms of Trade

Besides volume, import and export prices play an important role in the determination of trade balance. The ratio between these prices is called the terms of trade. Terms of trade are said to deteriorate when one unit of exported goods buy a lesser amount of imported goods than before, and are said to improve in the opposite case. Pakistan's terms of trade (reported in Statistical Annexure, Table 10.2) have been deteriorating over time. For example export of 11.74 tons of rice buys one tractor in 1984-85 as against 7.76 tons of rice in 1973-74. During July–March 1984-85 over the corresponding period last year Pakistan's import prices (in rupee terms) increased by 10.0 per cent, while export prices rose by 8.4 per cent, thereby leading to a deterioration in terms of trade of 1.5 per cent.

WORKERS' REMITTANCES

Among invisible receipts (that is, receipts from activities other than trade in goods), workers' remittances constitute the largest component, accounting for more than two-thirds of invisible receipts and 40 percent of total foreign exchange receipts. Remittances increased from $ 577.74 million in 1976-77 to $ 2,885.50 million in 1982-83, an annual compound growth rate of 30.7 percent. In 1983-84, however, they declined by 5.1 percent to $ 2737.43 million. Of the $ 148.07 million decline, the Middle East contributed $ 58.63 million, U.K. $ 19.95 million, USA $ 27.37 million and others $ 42.12 million. The main cause for this decline, besides the slump in Middle East countries, was the appreciation of the dollar and the relative depreciation of European currencies. In addition, with hundi rates having been reportedly higher than official rates, indications of decline may reflect a transfer from official to non-official channels. Table 6 give flow of remittances by source.

Table 6

Workers' Remittances

(Million $)

Period	U.K.	U.S.A.	Middle East Countries	Others	Total
1972-73	76.50	7.60	24.93	14.74	123.77
1973-74	52.14	14.40	39.63	32.29	138.46
1974-75	71.78	19.18	75.73	45.54	212.23
1975-76	54.17	25.89	202.95	51.25	334.16
1976-77	49.54	29.32	434.30	64.58	577.74
1977-78	76.69	51.53	932.93	95.18	1156.33
1978-79	119.15	53.50	1095.68	129.00	1397.41
1979-80	149.77	61.22	1362.60	174.01	1747.60
1980-81	184.89	70.76	1667.42	194.10	2095.04
1981-82	121.31	72.03	1835.73	195.87	2224.94
1982-83	161.74	133.18	2402.91	187.67	2885.50
1983-84	141.79	105.81	2344.28	145.55	2737.43
1984-85 (Estimates)	..	..	..	..	2450.00

.. not available.

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

EXCHANGE AND TRADE POLICY

The government has been actively using commercial policy to regulate trade with the objectives of discouraging inessential imports, and encouraging exports and workers' remittances. The policy consisted of appropriate changes in the exchange rate, in export incentives and the use of import controls, licensing and duties to regulate imports.

Exchange Rate Policy

Since the devaluation of the rupee in 1972, the exchange rate remained fixed at Rs 9.90 per US$ upto 7th January 1982. By the end of 1970 there was widespread realization that the rupee was over-valued and that the fixed exchange rate was hurting our exports by eroding our export competitiveness in the international market. International recession and restrictive policies of developed countries towards developing countries further compounded the problem. This had been mainly due to an extra-ordinary appreciation of the US dollar and consequent depreciation of non-dollar area currencies (the main buyers of our major exports).

The government had two options available to correct the situation. First, to remain linked to the dollar at a lower exchange rate as was done in the past (although unlike the past, the major currencies of the world were no longer fixed to the dollar); second, to delink the rupee from the dollar and put it on a managed float (that is, to fix the value of the rupee periodically to a weighted average of all the currencies of our major trading partners). The government opted for de-linking and authorised the State Bank of Pakistan to peg values of the rupee to a trade-weighted exchange rate on the basis of a basket of currencies.

Since its inception, the new exchange rate policy has worked effectively for maintaining exports and home remittances. The cumulative change in the value of the rupee vis-a-vis the major world currencies as on the last week of March 1985 has been reported in Table 7.

Table 7

Exchange Rates Changes (last Week of March 1985)

Country	Currency	% Change Since	
		January 7, 1982	June 30, 1984
U.S.A.	Dollar	– 37.9	– 12.3
U.K.	Sterling	+ 1.8	+ 0.9
France	Franc	+ 7.2	+ 0.8
Germany (W)	Mark	– 11.0	+ 1.3
Italy	Lira	+ 6.0	+ 4.6
China	Yuan	+ 0.8	+ 10.4
Japan	Yen	– 27.7	– 5.4
S. Arabia	Riyal	– 34.5	– 12.2
Holland	Guilder	– 8.5	+ 1.5
Switzerland	Franc	– 6.5	+ 2.6

Source: State Bank of Pakistan and E.A. Wing.

\+ Appreciation.
– Depreciation.

Export Incentives

With the current uncertainties in capital flows and home remittances the government attaches priority to export growth, and has provided a number of incentives to promote exports, explore new growing markets, reduce dependence on few markets, popularise new export items, encourage export-oriented industries and to divert production from domestic to international markets. These incentives include: compensatory rebates on various export items, standardization of tariffs, excise and sales tax rebates, export credit guarantee schemes, duty-free imports of machinery for balancing, modernization and replacement (BMR) purposes and setting up of two export processing zones at Karachi and Lahore.

Recently the government has revised the rates of export compensatory rebate payable on specified exports. The scheme has also been extended to certain other products. Details are given in Annexure I.

Import Controls

The 1983-84 Import Policy aims at increasing productive capacity both in industrial and agricultural sectors, achieving greater import substitution and expansion of exports, bridging domestic production-consumption gap of consumer goods, encouraging private sector investments and minimising administrative controls.

In order to streamline and simplify the import regime, the import items are now being regulated under a Negative and Restricted List system. In the 1984-85 Import Policy, an additional 45 products which were either on the Negative List or the Restricted List have been made freely importable (details in Annexure I).

FOREIGN CAPITAL INFLOWS

The current account deficit of the balance of payments, is financed by foreign capital inflows, either in the form of direct investment or loans and grants.

Foreign Direct Investment

A liberal domestic investment environment is being created to attract foreign investors. The present government has been offering a comprehensive set of incentives to both foreign private investors and overseas Pakistanis to motivate them to invest in industrial undertakings in Pakistan particularly in capital-intensive industries requiring sophisticated technology. As a result, the total approved foreign investment from July 1977 to March 1985 amounted to Rs 22.561 million of which the largest share (40.2 percent) was of Repatriable Capital Investment (RCI), while Non-Repatriable Investment (NRI) claimed 36.1 percent, Pay-As-You-Earn Scheme (PAYE) 20.9 percent and others including licence fees, etc., accounted for 2.8 percent. Foreign investment sanctioned by type since 1977-78 is reported in the Table 8.

Table 8

Foreign Private Investment
(By Type)

(Million Rs)

	Repatriable Capital Investment (RCI)	Non-Repatriable Investment (NRI)	Others (Cash) Pay-As You Earn Scheme (PAYE)	Others (Cash) Licence Free of Cost, etc)	Total
1977-78	1364	219	70	10	1663
1978-79	2189	543	1708	83	4523
1979-80	288	1015	509	47	1859
1980-81	921	1228	413	33	2595
1981-82	917	1703	370	78	3068
1982-83	468	797	581	146	1992
1983-84	2379	1474	844	151	4848
(July-March)					
1983-84	1629	1071	740	389	3829
1984-85	551	1168	211	83	2013

Source : Ministry of Industries.

During the current fiscal year six high-level delegations from the Republic of Korea, Romania, Hungary, China, Japan and British Chambers of Industry visited Pakistan to study the investment climate, explore possibilities of cooperation in various fields and to identify specific projects for joint ventures. As a result of these visits, foreign private investment in Pakistan is expected to increase. Investment by overseas Pakistanis in the industrial projects in Pakistan in the form of non-repatriable investment (NRI) is also showing good results.

Loans and Grants

The bulk of foreign capital comes through loans and grants. Since 1950, total debt contracted by Pakistan (commitments) has been around $24 billion, an average of around $ 700 million per year. Average annual commitments during the 1950s was $ 157 million, which increased during the 1960s to $ 585 million, and, during the 1970s to $ 1.0 billion. The average for the last 4½ years (July 1981 to December 1984) comes to $1.6 billion per annum. The break-up by type of commitments is given in Table 9.

Table 9

Commitments of Foreign Loans and Grants (1950-51 to December 1984)

Particulars	Amount ($ Billion)	% of Total Commitments
Project Loans and Grants (Including Technical Assistance)	14.4	60
Non-Project Loans & Grants	9.7	40
(i) Non-Food	4.4	18
(ii) Food	2.8	11
(iii) Balance of Payments Support	1.6	7
(iv) Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	0.9	4
Total:	24.1	100

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

Except for $ 1.6 billion meant for balance of payments support, the remaining $ 22.5 billion (93 % of the total) were tied to specific projects or commodities. Of the total inflows so far, the share of the consortium countries comes to 57 percent. The multilateral international agencies (like IBRD IDA, IFC and the ADB) provided 21 percent of the total. The non-consortium group contributed 22 percent.

There has been a continuing shift in the composition of capital inflows from grant-type assistance to loans and credits repayable in foreign exchange. Grant assistance constituted 77 percent of total inflows in 1950s and 38 percent in 1960s. While it dipped to 13.0 percent during 1970s due to world wide oil crisis and resultant recession in the industrial countries, it rose to 26.0 percent during the first half of 1980s. The magnitude of grants has increased in recent years mainly on account of relief for Afghan Refugees.

Out of the total commitments of $ 24.1 billion during 1950–84 total disbursements upto December 1984 amounted to $ 20.2 billion, $ 14.5 billion repayable in foreign exchange and $ 0.7 billion in local currency. However, during 1950–84 $ 4.2 billion has been repaid, so that on Decem-

ber 31, 1984 Pakistan's medium and long term debt disbursed and outstanding was $ 10.1 billion. In addition, there was $ 3.4 billion debt which had been committed but had not been disbursed (was "in the pipeline").

Estimated disbursements of $ 1,374 million during 1984-85 are higher by $ 198 million (+ 16.8%) compared with $ 1,176 million in the preceding year. Excluding relief assistance for Afghan refugees, the contribution of the consortium was 70.8 percent, non-Consortium 16.1 percent and of Islamic countries 13.1 percent.

During the current fiscal year, an amount of $ 880 million is estimated to be utilized for project financing, $ 146 million for import of commodities, $ 148 million for import of food items and $ 200 million for Afghan Refugees. The comparative position of commitments and disbursement since 1982-83 is given in Table 10.

Table 10

Foreign Capital Inflows

(Million $)

Source	Commitments			Disbursements		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Estimates)	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Estimated)
Corsortium	1,107	1,291	1,821	748	739	831
Non-Consortium	209	378	103	243	207	189
Islamic Countries	108	45	147	131	75	154
Sub-total:	1,424	1,714	2,071	1,122	1,021	1,174
Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	178	155	200	178	155	200
Total	1,602	1,869	2,271	1,301	1,176	1,374

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

Note: The above table excludes short-term credits of one and less than one year's maturity.

Debt Service and Net Transfer of Resources

Increase in debt servicing reduces the net flow of aid as an increasingly higher percentage of gross aid is to be returned to the lending countries/agencies in the form of repayment of principal and interest dues. Since 1977-78 the debt service obligations of Pakistan on medium and long-term debt have ranged between 9 percent to 11 percent of total foreign

exchange earnings. For 1984-85 it has been estimated to be 11.8 percent. In terms of absolute amount, debt service went up from $ 332 million in 1977-78 to $ 742 million in 1984-85. Consequently, net transfers which constituted 56 percent of gross disbursements in 1977-78 were at a low of 13 percent in 1983-84 and are estimated to improve to 21 percent in 1984-85. The trend of net flows since 1977-78 is portrayed in Table 11.

Table 11

Net Transfer of Resources

(Million $)

Year	Gross Disbursments@	Debt Service Payments*	Charges on IMF Facility & Short-term Borrowing	Net Transfers	Net Transfers as % of Gross Disbursements
1977-78	856	332	42	482	56
1980-81	861	602	73	186	22
1981-82	809	491	141	177	22
1982-83	1,122	634	166	322	29
1983-84	1,021	727	165	129	13
1984-85 (Estimated)	1,174	742	180	252	21

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

@ Gross disbursements are exclusive of relief assistance for Afghan Refugees.
* Debt service payments are exclusive of charge on IMF facilities and short-term borrowings.
Note: These figures are adjusted for debt relief and as such differs from those in Table 1.

DEPENDENCE

Whenever expenditure exceeds income, the excess is financed from borrowings (or grants). If the expenditures are domestic, they can be paid for by domestic debt, which merely transfers incomes within the country, or by printing money, which also alters domestic income distribution (but does so through inflation). While the consequences of both courses of action are not favourable, the total wealth of the nation is not diminished (only a redistribution, which may not be desirable, takes place).

Unlike domestic debt, foreign debt reduces the wealth of the nation by creating obligations to transfer real resources to lending countries in the form of debt service obligations. However, where borrowed funds are invested in projects which yield higher returns than the rate of interest paid

on the loans, and these returns had to increase government revenues and export earnings, then the wealth of the nation would increase. Moreover, unlike domestic creditors (holders of defence or khas certificates, treasury bills etc), foreign creditors do not accept rupees in repayment of debt obligation. As they must be repaid in convertible foreign currencies (like US dollars), the reduction of foreign debt (or dependence) requires two things:

(i) A surplus in the overall budget (after domestic financing) so that rupee funds are available with the government to repay its debts; and

(ii) A surplus on the current account of the balance of payments, so that the State Bank of Pakistan can convert these rupee funds into dollars needed to discharge foreign debt obligations.

The reduction of dependence, or more realistically, the curtailment of the increase in dependence to reasonable levels depends on a sound budgetary position (Chapter 4), and on a sound balance of payments position. This having been said, Pakistan's external debt position, and degree of dependence, are moderate by international comparison. While this should be no cause for complacency, the factual position is reported in the following paragraphs.

In the group of developing countries, Pakistan is no exception as far as the external debt is concerned. On December 31, 1984, Pakistan's external public debt (disbursed and outstanding) stoods at $ 10 billion, carrying debt servicing obligations of $ 742 million a year. However, the amount of debt or debt service in absolute terms is not a meaningful way of comparing external debt positions of different countries. It is always measured in relation to some key variables. In general, three indicators are used :

(i) External debt as percentage of GNP.
(ii) Debt service as percentage of GNP.
(iii) Debt service as percentage of total export of goods and services.

The comparative figures on these indicators for some countries including Pakistan are reported in Table 12.

Table 12

External Public Debt and Debt Service Obligations (1982)

Country	External Debt as % of Total GNP	Debt Service as % of	
		GNP	Export of Goods & Services
Bangladesh	38.6	1.0	7.3
India	11.4	0.7	7.1
Pakistan	31.5	1.8	9.2
Low Income Countries	18.9	1.1	8.8
Egypt	52.8	6.4	20.2
Indonesia	21.1	2.6	8.3
Turkey	29.7	3.4	19.6
Brazil	16.9	3.5	42.1
Chile	23.7	4.7	18.8
Middle Income Countries	24.5	4.2	16.9

Source: World Bank, World Development Report, 1984.

Of the 27 low income countries on which data is available for 1982, Pakistan ranks 16th in terms of external debt/GNP ratio. It will be comfortable to know that the position was 4th in 1970.

Although these indicators provide some insight into the degree of dependence of the economy on external resources, a more comprehensive index of dependence can be derived from the proportion of total national expenditure (consumption and investment) spent either on imported goods or services (gross dependence) or on net imports, i.e. imports minus exports (net dependence). A computed time series of this index is presented in Table 13.

Table 13

Pakistan External Dependence

(Million Rs)

Year	National Expenditure	Imports of Goods and Services	Net Imports of Goods & Services	Extent of Dependence	
				Gross	Net
1974-75	122,288	23,067	8,875	18.9	7.3
1977-78	194,317	32,634	3,778	16.8	1.9
1979-80	262,707	54,621	6,809	20.8	2.6
1981-82	358,279	68,578	10,119	19.1	2.8
1982-83	403,396	82,083	−1773	20.3	−0.4
1983-84	463,516	92,368	5,083	19.9	1.1
1984-85	527,088	101,146	11,524	19.2	2.2

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Note: In this table, trade data are based on the national accounts figures rather than the balance of payments figures. For a discussion, see Appendix to chapter 3.

The trend shows that the degree of external dependence during the past 10 years has fluctuated between −0.4 percent to 7.3 percent though the present dependence is well below that during the early 1970s. Moreover, it may be pointed out that Pakistan does not depend overwhelmingly on any single country for its trade or capital inflows (see Table 14).

Table 14

Trade, Aid and Debt – 1983-84
Economic Relations of Pakistan
(% Share)

Country Group	Pakistan's		Aid Receipts		Debt@@ Servicing	Debt Disbursed and outstanding on June 30, 1984
	Exports to	Imports from	Gross**	Net@		
A. OIC [a]	42.0	28.5	7.3	–6.3	20.4	13.6
Arab League	20.4	24.3	7.3	7.7	(5.8)	8.8
Kuwait	(1.9)	(8.1)	(2.0)	(2.8)	(1.0)	(1.2)
Saudi Arabia	(7.8)	(9.9)	(2.9)	(3.2)	(2.2)	(4.4)
U.A.E.	(7.6)	(5.7)	(0.3)	(–)	(0.7)	1.6)
Others	(3.1)	(0.6)	(2.1)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(1.6)
ECO [b]	16.4	2.0	(–)	–14.0	14.6	4.8
Iran	(16.0)	(1.6)	(–)	(–14.0)	(14.6)	(4.8)
Others	5.2	2.2	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)
B. OECD [c]	39.8	52.7	86.6	103.5	72.0	81.0
Consortium	35.9	47.8	71.8	77.6	71.1	80.4
Canada	(0.7)	(1.3)	(2.6)	(4.0)	(0.8)	(4.5)
France	(2.1)	(1.9)	(2.4)	(1.1)	(4.1)	(2.2)
W. Germany	(4.8)	(6.4)	(2.5)	(–0.2)	(6.2)	(6.6)
Italy	(3.5)	(2.9)	(1.5)	(–)	(3.0)	(1.3)
Japan	(8.6)	(14.2)	(7.2)	(8.5)	(7.0)	(8.3)
U.K.	(4.4)	(6.7)	(1.2)	(–1.4)	(4.5)	(1.5)
U.S.A.	(8.7)	(11.4)	(16.4)	(10.9)	(24.6)	(28.2)
Others	(3.2)	(3.0)	(2.9)	(4.9)	(0.3)	(1.5)
Multilated Agencies	(–)	(–)	(35.1)	(49.8)	(20.5)	(26.3)
Non-Consortium	3.9	4.9	(14.8)	(25.9)	1.0	(0.6)
C. CMEA [d]	4.5	3.0	5.5	2.3	7.2	3.6
Romania	(0.5)	(0.7)	(4.3)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(0.5)
USSR	(2.6)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.6)	(5.9)	(3.1)
Others	(1.4)	(1.2)	(–)	(–0.5)	(0.6)	..
D. ASEAN [e]	3.1	(6.3)	(–)	..	..	..
Indonesia	(0.7)	(4.2)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Malaysia	(0.8)	(0.6)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Singapore	(1.4)	(1.1)	(–)	(..)	(..)	(..)
Others	(0.2)	(0.4)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)
E. OTHERS	10.6	9.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.8
China	(1.8)	(2.5)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(1.7)
S. Korea	(0.9)	(1.5)	(–)	(–)	(–)	
Others	(7.9)	(5.5)		–0.2	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
($ Million)	2,768	5,685	1,021	568	727	9,469

a. Organization of Islamic Conference.
b. Economic Cooperation Organization.
c. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
d. Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.
e. Association of South East Asian Countries.

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.
@@ Principal plus interest payments.
.. Insignificant
– Nil
** Disbursements.
@ Disbursements minus principal repayments.

6

AGRICULTURE

Largely because of a record cotton crop (5.98 million bales) following an exceptionally depressed year, agriculture recorded a growth rate of 9.9 percent during the year. Excluding cotton, agriculture grew by 2.8 percent in 1984-85, compared to (–)2.1 percent in 1983-84. The production of wheat had a setback in the barani as well as irrigated areas due to abnormal drought conditions, shortage of canal water and scarcity of tubewell supplies. It is estimated that the output of wheat would be around 11.0 million tonnes. The shortfall from the target level would be about 2.3 million tonnes. Some 33 million tonnes of sugarcane was produced which is 3.8 percent less than the previous year's level.

The performance in the production of all other major crops was above the normal level. Rice production was 3.5 million tonnes as against 3.3 million tonnes in 1983-84. Maize output was 1.03 million tonnes as compared to 1.01 million tonnes last year. The situation regarding all minor crops including fruit and vegetables remained good. An overall picture of the output of different crops is given in Table 1.

Table 1

Area and Production of Major Agricultural Crops

Crops	1983-84		1984-85 (P)	
	Area (000 hectares)	Production (000 tonnes)	Area (000 hectares)	Production (000 tonnes)
Rice	1,998.5	3,339.5	2,024.7	3,457.3
Wheat	7,343.2	10,881.9	7,300.6	11,000.0
Barley	199.9	139.5	229.6	161.0
Jowar	390.8	222.1	398.9	234.1
Bajra	553.0	256.2	584.7	275.7
Maize	798.0	1,013.5	807.8	1,027.4
Gram	919.6	521.9	1,001.3	519.2
Rape-Seed and Mustard	313.3	217.0	382.6	277.4
Sesamum	22.3	8.8	32.9	11.8
Cotton (000 Bales)	2,220.8	2,907.7	2,241.6	5,976.2
Sugarcane	896.5	34,287.7	912.6	5,976.2
Tobacco	46.2	79.6	46.2	79.6

P = Provisional.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

In view of the availability of basic inputs like fertilizer, plant protection measures, improvement of cultural practices and selective mechanization of farming operations, the growth in agriculture is by and large institutionalized. The government places high priority on maintaining and accelerating the pace of progress in this vital sector which accounts for 26 percent of GDP, provides employment to 52 percent of the labour force and contributes 45 percent of the export earnings.

Pakistan is largely an agricultural economy. The country's population is increasing at an annual rate of 3.1 percent adding about 3 million persons every year. This necessitates focus on additional food production and output of farm produce. In view of the high man/land ratio of 4.6:1 and limited prospects of increasing arable land, increased production has to be achieved through increased yield per hectare. The existing land use reveals that out of the total area of 79.61 million hectares about 20.43 million hectares are cultivated. Another 10.91 million hectares are culturable waste. Pakistan has the largest canal irrigation system in the world. Out of the total cultivated area, 14.79 million hectares is canal watered. Tubewells are providing irrigation water to 2.79 million hectares. The barani area constitutes 20 percent of the cultivated area. It is possible to increase yield with continued modernization of farming.

CROPPING PATTERN

A look at the cropping pattern shows that foodgrains claim the largest share (61 percent) of the cropped area. Cash crops occupy 16 percent, while the remaining 23 percent is shared by minor crops such as oilseeds, vegetables, fruits and fodder, etc. Over the last two decades the area under foodgrains has gone up from 54.8 percent to 61.0 percent while that of cash crops, has risen from 12.1 percent to 16.0 percent. Aadditional area has been devoted to these crops partly by bringing in new area under cultivation and partly by diversion of area from minor crops such as pulses, oilseeds, fodder etc. The distribution of the cropping pattern since 1959-60 is given in Table 2.

Table 2

Distribution of Cropped Area

(percentage)

Year	Food-grains	Cash Crops	Pulses	Oilseeds	Vegetables, Fruits and condiments	Others
1959-60	54.8	12.1	11.6	4.1	1.6	15.8
1969-70	58.3	14.5	8.0	3.3	2.2	13.7
1979-80	56.2	14.9	8.1	2.8	2.9	15.1
1982-83	61.0	16.0	6.6	2.7	3.4	10.3

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

So far, under the existing cropping pattern, cropping, the achievements in crops production have been in line with realistic expectations and resource availability. Table 3 documents the facts and figures relating to actual performance.

Table 3

Crops Production

(Million tonnes)

	1977-78	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (P)	Growth rate in 1984-85, over 1977-78
FOOD GRAINS	12.86	16.32	17.46	15.85	16.19	3.30
Wheat	8.37	11.30	12.41	10.88	11.00	4.00
Rice	2.95	3.43	3.44	3.34	3.46	2.20
Maize	0.82	0.93	1.01	1.01	1.03	3.00
Others	0.72	0.66	0.60	0.62	0.70	–0.40
CASH CROPS	30.66	37.33	33.35	35.18	33.97	1.47
Cotton (lint)	0.58	0.75	0.82	0.50	1.02	8.40
Sugarcane	30.08	36.58	32.53	34.29	32.95	1.10
OIL SEEDS	1.48	1.85	1.99	1.24	2.34	6.76
Cotton seed	1.16	1.50	1.64	0.99	2.03	8.30
Traditional Oil seeds	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.23	0.29	–1.40
Non-traditional Oil seeds	–	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.0
PULSES	0.81	0.48	0.70	0.72	0.72	–1.69
Gram	0.61	0.29	0.50	0.52	0.52	–2.50
Others	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.0
VEGETABLE AND SPICES	2.21	2.67	2.73	2.42	N.A.	1.52
Onion	0.33	0.45	0.48	0.50	N.A.	7.17
Potatoes	0.29	0.48	0.52	0.51	N.A.	9.87
Others	1.59	1.74	1.73	1.41	N.A.	–1.98
FRUITS	2.09	2.78	2.68	3.27	N.A.	7.75

P : Provisional

Source : Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

PROVISION OF INPUTS

While cognizant of the headway made, there is no complacency about the need for continued efforts. Persistent efforts are underway to strengthen the supporting institutional framework for agricultural progress and to enable the farmers to increase productivity, diversify farm output and adopt better agronomic practices.

To increase yields greater emphasis is being given to the steady increase in input supplies, use of improved variety of seeds, and the adoption of modern technology. During the year 1984-85 (July-March), fertilizer offtake amounted to 1.05 million nutrient tonnes, 6.4 percent higher than the previous year (Table 4).

Table 4

Fertilizer Consumption and Prices

	Quantity (000 N/Tonnes)				Prices of fertilizer Rs/50 Kg	
Year	N	P	K	Total	Urea	SSP
1979-80	806	229	10	1045	93.0	25.0
1980-81	843	227	10	1080	93.0	25.0
1981-82	802	226	23	1081	103.0	25.0
1982-83	953	265	27	1245	118.0	29.0
1983-84	914	260	29	1203	128.0	40.0
July–March 1983-84	755	207	24	986	128.0	40.0
1984-85 (P)	785	243	20	1048	128.0	40.0

P : Provisional

Source: Federal Directorate of Fertilizer Import.

Along with the expansion in fertilizer use, plant protection covering both curative and preventive measures, has been successfully extended over the years. An area of 2.9 million spray hectares safeguarding the standing crops from pest and disease was covered by aerial and ground operations during 1983-84 (Table 5).

Table 5

Area Covered by Plant Protection Operations

(Million Hectares)

Year	Ground Operation	Aerial Operation	Total
1980-81	1.505	0.251	1.756
1981-82	2.300	0.191	2.491
1982-83	2.552	0.273	2.825
1983-84	2.679	0.250	2.929

Source : Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Undoubtedly the expansion in the use of chemical fertilizer and plant protection measures have had visible beneficial impacts on raising yield and minimizing production losses. These in combination with the supply of improved varieties of seeds have raised productivity. The farmers have grown conscious of the paramount significance of planting better varieties of seeds and emulation of line sowing. The demand for certified seed is thus growing with the passage of time. A broad picture of the availability of better seeds of different crops is given in Table 6.

Table 6

Distribution of Certified Seeds 000 tonnes

Year	Wheat	Paddy	Maize	Cotton	Gram	Total
1979-80	41.01	0.81	0.38	7.35	0.22	49.78
1980-81	50.14	0.75	0.60	19.35	1.06	71.9
1981-82	52.43	0.88	0.77	20.40	0.19	75.27
1982-83	52.43	0.88	0.77	20.40	0.19	75.27
1983-84	48.50	1.56	1.13	20.82	0.90	72.91
1984-85	56.59	2.09	1.20	26.91	1.23	88.02

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The extended use of modern inputs with a view to obtaining higher yield has gone hand in hand with selective mechanization of varied farm operations. The production of crops involves numerous activities including the preparation of land, sowing, weeding, spraying, thinning, harvesting, etc. To conduct these operations with time, speed and efficiency the process of selective mechanization is properly guided and encouraged. A set of policy packages, improvement of delivery system and provision of institutional credit embodied in modern technology are in motion. Considerable progress is made in mechanization of heavy operations like tillage and levelling of soil. Tractors and attached implements are increasingly brought into the scene. The sowing work is being gradually taken up by seed-cum-fertilizer drills and row crop planters. Improved instruments are used for weeding of grass and thinning of crops. Spraying machines and dusters are applied to spray the standing crops. The manual harvesting of wheat and rice is now virtually dispensed with.

The policy of liberal imports of farm machinery and expansion in the domestic manufacturing capacity for the production of a large variety of assorted tools and equipment is making it possible to proceed with selective mechanization. An estimated 24,161 tractors, 432 harvesting machines, 309 cultivators, 1,249 ploughs, 95 bull dozers and 18 levelling machines were imported during the year 1984-85. The organized marketing arrangements for the sale of farm machinery and establishment of repair and maintenance facility have helped in sale promotion.

The process of promoting the up-take of mechanical technology is allowing multiple cropping and diversified farming. The farmers are availing the opportunity to grow more than one crop on the same peice of land. In view of private profitability and economic soundness of modern mechanical methods the government is deliberately encouraging selective mechanization.

One of the key variables in enabling the farmer to use better seeds, more chemical fertilizers, appropriate plant protection material and to purchase better farm machinery is the availability of enough and timely agricultural credit. In line with the increasing credit requirements for varied purposes, institutional lending is geared to serve the creditworthy farmers. The quantum of agricultural credit peaked to an estimated figure of Rs. 10,272 million during 1984-85. This is 18.3 percent higher than the previous year. While funding the needs of borrowers priority was given to the small farmers who constitute the bulk of the farming population. The volume of credit given by different institutions is shown in Table 7.

Table 7

Agricultural Credit Disbursed by Different Agencies

(Million Rs)

YEAR	ADBP	Federal Co-operatives Bank/Agri-cultural Co-operatives	Taccavi	Commercial Banks	Total
1981-82	1,557.38	1,100.80	10.34	2,436.10	51,04.62
1982-83	2,310.44	1,320.93	2.69	2,680.89	63,14.95
1983-84	3,131.67	1,449.89	9.30	4,088.70	86,79.56
1984-85 (Estimates)	3,821.00	1,648.00	–	4,803.00	102,72.00

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

Cotton

Cotton, the silver fibre, continues to be the most important cash crop. It occupies 12 percent of the cropped area. The area under it doubled during the last 37 years. Production has increased more than five-fold. The introduction of upland varieties and gradual elimination of desi varieties has led to rise in the yield per hectare. Production during 1984-85 has been estimated at 5.98 million bales, which is twice the output realized during 1983-84. The marked increase in cotton output during the year is the result of co-ordinated efforts of farmers and government in checking pest attack and making the best possible use of facilities and concessions.

The government made sufficient supplies of pesticides and spraying equipment at subsidised rates. The growers used them judiciously. The weather condition was favourable. Prices were remunerative. While the prices of phutti (seed cotton) were raised by Rs 3 per 40 kg for 1984-85 crop, the official prices of cotton fixed during 1983-84 provided good incentive to growers for increased production. It promoted the increase in area under cotton from 2,221 thousand hectares to 2,242 thousand hectares, and also encouraged use of larger inputs resulting in greater output.

With the increase in production of cotton the prices had slumped in the market, but the Cotton Export Corporation had intervened and purchased 3.2 million bales of cotton to prevent any decline in price below the government support price of Rs. 181 per 40 kgs.

Rice

The production of rice during 1984-85 is estimated at 3.46 million tonnes. This compares to 3.3 million tonnes last year. A number of varieties of rice are grown in the country. The major varieties are basmati and irri-6. Basmati is the finest variety. It constitutes almost one-third of the total rice production. In view of the demand abroad and attractive prices almost one-third of the production is exported. During 1984-85 foreign exchange earnings from the export of rice amounted to Rs 2,358 million. The trend in the production and export of rice over the past eight years is given in Table 8.

Table 8

Production and Export of Rice

Year	Production (000 Tonnes)	Export (000 Tonnes)	Value of Exports (Million Rs)
1976-77	2737	945	2,478
1980-81	3123	1244	5,602
1981-82	3430	951	4,128
1982-83	3445	905	3,683
1983-84	3340	1265	5,688
1984-85	3457	503 *	2,358*

*July-March (Provisional)

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Federal Bureau of Statistics

Maize

During the year under review the area under maize increased from 798 thousand hectares to 807 thousand hectares. This represents a rise of 1.2 percent. The production of maize went up from 1,013.5 thousand tonnes to 1,027.4 thousand tonnes. The rise is of the order of 1.4 percent. Maize is an important foodgrain as well as raw material for edible oil production. The trend in production is given in Table 9.

Table 9

Area and Production of Maize

Year	Area (000 hectares)	Production (000 tonnes)
1976-77	624	764
1980-81	769	970
1981-82	739	930
1982-83	790	1005
1983-84	798	1014
1984-85	808	1027

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Sugarcane

During 1984-85 the area under sugarcane increased by 1.8 percent. The crop was grown on 921 thousand hectares. An estimated production of 32.95 million tonnes was achieved. This compares to 34.29 million tonnes last year. Almost 40 percent of the total production of sugarcane is crushed in 36 sugar mills of the country. The rest of 60 percent is used for the production of coarse sugar (gur). The sucrose content was 8.8 percent in 1984-85 as compared to 8.4 percent in 1983-84. Table 10 brings out detailed picture of the crop since 1971-72 to date.

Table 10

Production of Sugarcane and Sugar

Year	Production (Million tonnes)	Cane Crushed (Million tonnes)	Sugar Production (000 tonnes)	Recovery Percentage	Coarse Sugar (Gur) (000 Tonnes)
1971-72	19.96	3.79 (19.0%)	375	8.6	1462
1976-77	29.52	7.09 (27.8%)	736	8.3	1462
1982-83	32.53	12.51 (38.6%)	1127	8.8	1295
1983-84	34.29	13.51 (39.5%)	1151	8.4	1571
1984-85	32.95	13.69 (42.8%)	1205	8.8	..

Souce: Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

.. Not available.

Oilseeds

Besides cotton seed the country produces a number of oilseeds including rapeseed & mustard and sesamum. The total production of oilseeds is not sufficient for meeting the domestic edible oil requirement. The increasing demand for vegetable oil is therefore, met through the import of soyabean oil, etc. During the year (first nine months) 501 million kg of edible oil had to be imported for Rs 5,215 million. Domestic production of cotton seed during the year is estimated at 2 million tonnes. The rapeseed & mustard and sesamum is estimated at 290 thousand tonnes. The crops of other oilseeds like soyabean, sunflower and safflower have also been introduced in the country but their production is very small. They are yet in the experimental stage. Efforts are being made to increase the production of these crops.

Pulses

The production of pulses is 0.71 million tonnes. The production continues to be virtually stagnant at this level. The main reasons for stagnation are that pulses do not get the desired attention and care. The return to the grower is far less compared to the major crops. Only a few new varieties

have been developed which may promise higher production. Comparatively inferior lands are used for these crops. The supply position during the year remained normal.

AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

Pakistan's agricultural policy is geared towards attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, acceleration in the production of cash crops and maximising foreign exchange earnings from the export of farm produce. A constant rise in the farmer's income and stability of earning is the supreme end in view. In pursuance of these objectives, government is relying on correct pricing policies, availabilities of inputs in adequate quantities at reasonable prices and facilitating optimal utilisation of inputs through the organization of extension service.

Government announces support/procurement prices for all the major crops to ensure fair return to the farmers. The crops for which prices are announced include wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, maize, gram, rapeseed & mustard, sunflower, soyabean, tobacco, potatoes and onions. Except for rice where the pricing policies relate to procurement of the commodity, in all other cases the intent is to support prices. The fixation of sugarcane prices is a special case where the intention on the one hand is to support price and on the other to obligate the farmers in the factory zone to sell to the mill at the price announced by the government.

The procurement/support prices for the designated crops are fixed with the advice of Agricultural Prices Commission. While setting the prices a number of factors are taken into account including international price trends, cost of production and fair return to farmers. Consequently domestic prices of several farm products have been brought in line with remunerative level and closely aligned to international prices. In view of the stated considerations increases in procurement/support prices were announced for kharif 1984. The procurement prices for milled Basmati and IRRI-6 (superior) were unchanged from those set an year earlier. A marginal increase of 1.1 percent was announced for long staple seed cotton. To discourage the production of desi cotton, which faces declining international demand, the support prices remained unaltered. The purchase price for sugarcane is stagnant for the fourth year in succession in order to avoid excess production of the raw material. Wheat procurement price for rabi 1984-85 was increased by 9.4 per-

cent with a view to maintaining the incentive for greater production of this vital commodity. The continuity in the established pattern of open market intervention in the sale of wheat is being maintained. The government grants a subsidy of Rs 103.00 per tonne on wheat and wheat flour in order to protect the price level in the interest of the consumer. Table 11 brings out the prices fixed for the various products.

Table 11

Procurement/Support Prices of Major Agricultural Commodities

(Rs/40 Kgs.)

		1983-84	1984-85
Wheat		64.0	70.00
Rice	Basmati (AFQ)	160.0	160.00
	Irri-6 (FAQ)	83.0	83.00
Sugarcane			
	NWFP	9.38	9.38
	Punjab	9.65	9.65
	Sind	9.81	9.81
Cotton (Lint)			
	Desi	426.40	426.40
	AC-134 NT	471.00	476.80
	B-557, 149-F	160.00	189.00
Gram		152.00	153.00*

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

*At mandi town

In order to encourage the use of inputs such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides, better seeds, etc. the government has been providing subsidies on the use of inputs for almost two decades. As the use of these inputs was popularised, the subsidies are being gradually phased out. While the subsidy on pesticides has been completely eliminated the subsidy on fertilizer still remains, though most of this goes to farmers who use imported fertilizers. A very small amount of subsidy is also being provided for the installation of tubewells and promotion of better quality seeds. While subsidies are being reduced on inputs the farmers are being compensated through upward revision of output prices.

Depending upon the water resource position the availability of water at the farm gate is improved in case of both canal water as well as ground water. While canal water supplies were increased from 66.47 million acre-feet (MAF) in 198384 to 68.75 MAF in 1984-85, the ground water availability went up from 37.22 MAF to 38.19 MAF. In all, the water availability increased by 3.1 percent i.e. from 103.69 MAF in 1983-84 to 106.94 MAF in 1984-85.

During the year, 4,240 tubewells were installed out of which 4,000 tubewells were in the private sector. With the installation of these tubewells the total number of tubewells has increased to 189,400. The government continued the policy of subsidising the installation of tubewells at the rate of Rs 20,000 for barani areas, Rs 18,000 for sailaba areas and Rs 16,000 for canal commanded area.

LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES & FORESTRY

Livestock, fisheries and forestry are important sub-sectors of agriculture, together accounting for 32 percent of value added in agriculture.

Livestock

Livestock contributes 30.0 percent of the value added in the agriculture sector. The government is giving adequate attention to increase the livestock products to make their availability sufficient for the domestic needs. The trends in production indicate that poultry production has increased at much faster rate. The progress in per capita availability is given in Table 12.

Table 12

Per Capita Availability of Livestock Products

Livestock/poultry Products	Units	1971-72	1984-85
Milk	(Litres)	99.46	92.91
Beef	(Kgs)	5.46	5.42
Mutton	(Kgs)	3.28	4.93
Poultry meat	(Kgs)	0.22	1.05
Eggs	(Nos.)	9.20	43.21

Source: Livestock Division.

Fisheries

Fish is not only consumed within the country but is also exported. The exports amount to 8 percent of the total production. During 1983-84, 27.6 million kgs of fish & fish products were exported for Rs 1,007 million. During the first nine months of current year the respective figures are 26.6 million kgs and Rs 929 million .

Forestry

Pakistan has 4 percent of the area under forests. The percentage is quite low compared to a desired level of 20-25 percent. There is a great need for increasing forests to meet the growing requirement of timber, firewood, medicinal plants and also to provide the vital coverage to the country's watersheds and regulate the supply of water in the rivers.

The forestry departments manage and control 6.8 million hectares including rangelands and linear plantation. Productive forests capable of yielding timber and firewood extend over 1.29 million hectares. Government controlled forests produced only 260 thousand m^3 of timber and 409 thousand m^3 of firewood during 1983-84 while the estimated annual demand for timber and firewood is 1.69 and 60.4 million m^3 respectively.

In view of meagre wood resources the government launched various tree plantation programmes on state and private lands. The provincial/local governments and other semi-government agencies organize tree plantation campaigns twice a year, one in spring and the other in the monsoon season. As a result of these campaigns more than 93 million plants were planted/distributed during 1985. The provincial forest departments also raised compact plantation and linear plantation as given in Table 13.

Table 13

Performance of Forestry

Afforestation	1983-84	1984-85 (Target)
Compact plantation (hectares)	19,149	14,489
Linear plantation (Ave. k.m.)	835	641
Nurseries (hectates)	437	237

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Along with increasing area under forests, the government is also paying attention to the development of sericulture and wildlife sancturies. Sericulture can help the farmers to increase their incomes. During the year 1983-84, 168 kgs of silk seed were distributed. Another 128 kgs of seed will be distributed among the farmers during 1984-85 which will produce 265 tonnes of cocoons.

To provide recreational facilities through wild life conservation national parks with an area of 0.368 million hectares 70, wildlife sanctuaries over an area of 5.24 million hectares and 74 game reserves extending over an area of 4 million hectares have been established.

7

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing output has grown at an annual rate of 7.8 percent over the last thirty-five years. While the manufacturing sector has made significant contributions to gross national product, its contribution to output and export growth or the creation of jobs has not been adequate. From 1961 to 1983, against the average annual growth of manufacturing output of 7.3 percent, employment has grown by only 3.9 percent. Even though manufactured exports increased rapidly in the 1960s, they have grown at 6.9 percent since 1970-71. With the large-scale emigration of workers to the Middle East in the 1970s, this state of events could have been, and was treated with benign neglect. But with declining emigration rates and workers' remittances from abroad, the pattern of industrial development must be radically altered if unemployment and balance of payments pressures are to be avoided.

OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT AND EXPORTS

With the rapid increase in population which is taking place, a major expansion of manufacturing output would be required to create

jobs at a rate which permits the transfer of population presently engaged in agriculture to industrial activities. This structural transformation is at the heart of the process of economic development, and is essential both to improvement in agricultural productivity and to diversification of exports. So far, however, the pattern of industrial growth has not been conducive to this kind of structural transformation.

Output Growth

In 1984-85 manufacturing is expected to grow by 8.6 percent after a slowdown last year to 8.1 percent, from 10.3 percent growth averaged over 1976-77 to 1982-83. The share of manufacturing in GDP remains 19.4 percent, the same as last year, but significantly higher than 15.2 percent in 1976-77. The growth rate this year was affected by loadshedding and demand constraints arising due to import restrictions imposed by governments in our major export markets. Nevertheless, the growth rate achieved exceeds the average growth rate of manufacturing in other developing and developed countries.

Rapid increase in manufacturing output over the last eight years reflects better performance of both private and public sectors as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Manufacturing Output

Item	Weight in Quantum Index (%)	Unit of Measurement	1976-77	1983-84	Annual Compound Growth Rate	July-March 1983-84	July-March 1984-85	% Increase
			INDUSTRIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR					
Sugar	7.400	000 tonnes	736	1151	6.6	1053	1159	10.1
Sea Salt	0.008	000 tonnes	138	205	5.8	155	127	−18.1
Beverages	0.616	000 Dozen Bottles	28,878	80,100	15.7	43,829	31,231	−28.7
Cigarettes	4.500	Million Nos.	28,379	40,096	5.1	30,266	30,969	2.3
Cotton Yarn	13.900	Million Kgs.	282.6	431.6	6.2	331.6	307.0	−7.4
Cotton Cloth	13.000	Million Sq.Mts.	408.3	296.6	−4.5	232.0	202.8	−12.6
Jute Textiles	0.600	000 tonnes	33.9	79.7	13.0	58.0	44.3	−23.6
Motor Tyres and Tubes	0.223	000 Nos	285	360	3.4	272	307	12.9
Cycle Tyres and Cycle Tubes	0.500	000 Nos	7592	9908	3.9	7204	8448	17.3
Paints and Varnishes	0.250	000 Ltrs	7193	12449	8.2	8901	9093	2.2
Polishes	0.097	Million Grams	604.1	1089.6	8.8	777.0	630.6	−18.8
Safety Matches	0.096	Million Boxes	780.8	1689.9	11.7	1277.8	1300.1	1.7
Sewing Machines	0.082	000 Nos.	58.4	64.9	1.5	48.8	48.6	−0.4
Fans	0.400	000 Nos.	175.8	201.0	1.9	121.0	..	..
Electric Bulbs	0.182	Million Nos.	14.9	36.8	13.8	26.7	33.6	25.8
Electric Tubes	0.080	000 Mtrs	413	3143	33.6	2289	2549	11.4
Board	1.037	000 tonnes	21.6	61.8	16.2	45.8	50.2	9.6
Paper		000 tonnes	23.0	43.6	9.6	31.8	37.2	17.0
			INDUSTRIES IN PUBLIC SECTOR					
Vegetable Ghee	2.7	000 tonnes	326	595	8.9	438	489	11.6
Cement	2.6	000 tonnes	3071	4503	5.6	3259	3341	2.5
Sulphuric Acid	0.2	000 tonnes	45.2	80.7	8.6	60.0	53.5	−10.8
Fertilizer (Potassic)	2.8	000 N/tonnes	13.4	91.8	31.6	69.8	62.0	−11.2
Soda Ash	0.4	000 tonnes	55.3	106.6	9.8	79.3	93.0	17.3
Caustic Soda	0.4	000 tonnes	24.9	39.7	6.9	30.3	29.0	−4.3
Mild Steel Products	2.7	000 tonnes	269.6	654.2	13.5	468.2	551.7	17.8
			INDUSTRIES IN BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS					
Fertilizer (nitrogenous)	2.8	000 N/Tonnes	312.3	1014.6	18.3	736.7	711.0	−3.5
Bicycle	0.3	000 Nos.	211.5	448.2	11.3	327.3	361.8	10.5

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

From 1976-77 to 1983-84 major industries only in the private sector grew at an average annual rate of only 3.3 percent, while exclusively public sector industries grew by 14.2 percent. The industries open to both private and public sectors grew at an annual rate of 17.2 percent. The same trend was observed during the current year. Major industries in the private sector have shown negative growth rates, while substantial growth rates were recorded in the public sector. These figures suggest that the private sector has not been able to contribute as significantly to industrial development as has been expected.

Increase in Employment

The growth of industrial employment has lagged far behind the growth of output in manufacturing. From 1961 to 1979 for every 1.0 percent increase in output, employment increased by only 0.43 percent. Employment generation went down further after 1979, when the increase in employment was only 0.32 percent for every 1.0 percent change in output. Changes in employment and in output are given in Table 2.

Table 2

Changes in Output and Employment

	Change in output at constant prices of 1959-60 (in million Rs.)	(percentage)	Change in employment (in million numbers)	(percentage)
1961 to 1969-70	2,756	(134.2)	1.03	(60.2)
1969-70 to 1974-75	950	(18.3)	0.00	(0.0)
1974-75 to 1978-79	1,421	(23.2)	0.67	(24.5)
1978-79 to 1982-83	3,888	(51.4)	0.49	(14.4)

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.

As can be expected, employment in large-scale manufacturing has been even smaller. While large-scale manufacturing accounts for 80 percent of total manufacturing output, it accounts for only 20 percent of total employment in manufacturing.

Rapid increase in employment compared to increase in output reflects both improvement in the overall productivity of the manufacturing sector as well as the increasingly high capital intensity of manufacturing operations. Moreover, as the growth of jobs exceeds the growth of those seeking work, wages of industrial workers tend to rise with beneficial results for the poor and a better income distribution for the nation. The failure to create jobs has resulted from the adoption of capital intensive technologies, due to a failure to develop indigenous technologies, and to adapt imported technology to local conditions.

Growth of Manufactured Exports

Export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods accounts for almost 70 percent of total exports. However, a handful of manufactured goods account for about two-thirds of total manufactured exports, with cotton textiles alone accounting for 40.9 percent of manufactured exports. Another 23.1 percent is contributed by other traditional goods such as leather (7.4 percent), carpets (8.8 percent), footwear (0.8 percent), sports goods (2.5 percent), surgical goods (1.6 percent) and petroleum and products (2.0 percent). Exports of manufactured goods have failed to grow rapidly and to diversify because of high protective duties which have served to raise domestic prices (paid by Pakistani consumers) so far above international levels that it is much more profitable for our producers to sell in Pakistan than to export. Some protection rates are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Explicit Nominal Protection Rates, Excise Duties and Export Subsidies, 1983-84

(percent)

Industry	Explicit Nominal Protection Rate*	Excise Duties	Export Subsidies
Cigarettes	300	61	28
Cotton Yarn	60	Rs1/kg	12
Cotton Fabrics	115	10	22
Silk and Artsilk textiles	218	15	43
Tents and Tarpaulins	87	15	17
Made-up Textiles	164	15	27
Knitting Mills	275	30	33
Carpets and Rugs	200	30	17
Wearing Apparel	275	30	28
Leather Goods	135	10	29
Leather Footwear	164	15	13
Printing other than Books.	212	30	13
Pigment and Dyes	104	22	15
Paints and Varnishes	104	22	36
Talcum Powder	100	39	24
Soaps and Detergents	140	50	19
Matches	300	6	–
Tyres and Tubes	108	30	38
Rubber Products	131	10	17
Plastic Products	142	10	37
Sewing Machine	160	–	Rs41/Machine
Electric Fans	68	Rs1–2/Fan	55
Cycles	122	10	–
Surgical Instruments	10	–	35
Sports Equipment	63	10	41

* A nominal protection rate is tariffs plus sales tax on imports as percentage of cif values.

Source: *A. R. Kemal*, "Incentive Structure for the Manufacturing Industries of Pakistan", A paper contributed to the First Annual General Meeting of the Pakistan Society of Development Economists.

STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY

As development proceeds, industrial structure is diversified with an increase in the share of intermediate and capital goods. However, in Pakistan because the protection structure favours consumer goods industries and penalises (or protects less) intermediate and capital goods industries, the structure of industry has failed to show any major change over time.

Table 4

Shares of Different Manufacturing Industries in Value Added in Manufacturing Sector

Industry	1954	1959-60	1969-70	1980-81
1. Food Manufacturing	8.5	7.6	10.0	25.9
2. Manufacturing of Beverages	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8
3. Tobacco Manufacturing	5.5	5.3	6.1	3.4
4. Manufacturing of Textiles	46.7	39.1	28.5	23.3
5. Manufacturing of Footwear and other Wearing Apparel	3.5	2.4	3.8	3.0
6. Manufacturing of Paper and Paperboard	—	1.6	1.2	1.6
7. Printing and Publishing Industries	2.7	2.4	5.4	2.3
8. Manufacturing of Leather and Leather Products except Footwear	2.4	0.7	2.2	1.7
9. Rubber and Rubber Products	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.6
10. Chemical and Chemical Products	9.5	8.3	7.9	13.5
11. Non-metallic Products	4.0	6.1	2.5	2.0
12. Basic Metal Industries	2.1	3.1	2.0	7.0
13. Manufacturing of Metal Products	2.1	3.9	3.7	1.3
14. Non-electrical Machinery	0.9	2.1	3.9	2.3
15. Electrical Machinery	0.8	2.7	2.6	4.5
16. Transport equipment	1.1	3.4	1.6	2.3
17. Other Industries	8.9	10.5	18.1	6.2

Source: Various Censuses of Manufacturing Industries.

Food and textiles account for almost half the value added in large-scale manufacturing. Although the share of textiles has gone down, it has been more than compensated by an increase in the output of food processing reflecting rapid increase in the production of sugar and vegetable ghee.

SUB-SECTOR PROFILES

Since a few industries account for a substantial proportion of value added in manufacturing their performance in a particular year can affect growth of the entire sector. The performance of some of the more important industries is analysed below.

Private Sector Industries

Cotton Textile Industry : Cotton textiles account for about a quarter of value added in manufacturing and 41 percent of total manufactured exports. However, production of cotton fabrics has been declining by 5 percent every year over the last eight years, mainly due to restrictions imposed by the developed countries on the imports of textiles from developing countries. During the current year, output of cotton textiles has also been adversely affected due to the bad 1983-84 cotton crop, with the result that production of cotton yarn and cloth declined by 7.4 percent and 12.6 percent respectively.

The crisis in the cotton textile industry is illustrated in Table 5 in terms of the increasing number of spindles and looms which are going out of operation. At present, 29 percent of spindles and 48 percent of looms are lying idle and consequently working looms and spindles are being utilised very intensively. A special committee was appointed by the government to look into the problems of the sick cotton textile units and on its recommendations sick units are being rehabilitated wherever they are economically viable. Moreover, to avoid build-up of idle capacity in textile industry, the government has formulated a long-term policy under which no new spinning unit is to be sanctioned unless it is in one of the underdeveloped regions of the country or is meant to up-grade existing units to economic size under Pay-As-You-Earn Scheme. Moreover, only integrated units of 25,000 spindles and 1,000 looms and finishing plants are being permitted.

Table 5

Cotton Textile

		1969-70	1976-77	1983-84	1984-85
SPINDLES					
(i)	Installed Capacity (000)	2397	3544	4224	4282
(ii)	Working at the end of the period (000)	2327	2650	3020	3031
(iii)	Idle spindles (000)	70	894	1204	1251
(iv)	Idle spindles as percentage of installed capacity (%)	2.92	25.22	28.50	29.22
(v)	No of spindles hours worked (million)	16964	18118	23683	..
(vi)	Percentage Utilization of installed capacity (%)	98.3	71.0	77.9	..
(vii)	Percentage Utilization of spindles working at the end of the year (%)	101.3	95.0	108.9	..
LOOMS					
(i)	Installed Capacity (000)	31	29	24	23
(ii)	Working at the end of the period (000)	27	19	12	12
(iii)	Idle looms (000)	4	10	12	11
(iv)	Idle looms as percentage of installed capacity (%)	12.9	34.48	50.00	47,83
(v)	No of loom hours worked (million)	197.1	138.6	91.6	..
(vi)	Percentage utilization of installed capacity (%)	88.3	66.4	53.0	..
(vii)	Percentage utilization of looms working at the end of the year (%)	101.4	101.3	106.0	..

.. Not available. Source: Statistics Division and Economic Adviser's Wing.

Sugar : Pakistan is now self-sufficient in sugar and the industry has been de-regulated. In order to ensure the adequate supply of sugarcane to crushing mills the government sets the procurement price of sugarcane at which mill owners buy sugarcane from farmers. Recently instead of excise duty a capacity tax has been imposed in sugar industry which provides incentives to sugar mills for increasing output. It is interesting to note that

while sugarcane production has declined by 5.4 percent in 1984-85 sugar production is expected to increase by 10.1 percent.

Fertilizer: There are nine fertilizer factories in the country, of which two in the private sector account for almost half the total output. This sector has been one of the faster growing ones in the past but during 1984-85 production of fertilizers are expected to grow by only 3 percent. This low growth has been due to demand constraints, evident in idle fertilizer capacity, and the build-up of stocks as supply exceeds demand.

Public Sector Industries

The bulk of public industrial units are under the Ministry of Production.[1] There are eight holding corporations (including Pakistan Steel) under the Ministry of Production each being managed by a Board of Directors. Seven corporations control 68 operating units. In addition, Ghee Corporation of Pakistan under Ministry of Industries manages its 24 units. For the fourth consecutive year, public sector industries have maintained an increasing trend in production, sales and profits. The main indicators of operating results from 1981-82 to 1984-85 for industries under the control of Ministry of Production are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Production and Profits in Public Industries

(Million Rs)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85*
Production value at constant prices of 1977-78	9,794	11,618	12,358	12,985
Sales	19,011	21,509	23,221	24,576
Pre-tax profit	1,051	914	841	1,219
Taxes and duties	3,708	4,192	5,131	3,966

Source: Ministry of Production.

* Projected on the basis of April-June 1984-85 figures.

[1] Manufacturing units not under the Ministry of Production include Telephone Industries, Shipping Vegetable Ghee Industires. For a review of their performance and of Public Corporations as a whole, see *Government Sponsored Corporation, 1983-84* released recently by the Economic Adviser's Wing, Ministry of Finance.

While production and sales have registered a growth of only a little over 5 percent, profits have increased by more than 50 percent. In view of the fact that prices of most products of units under control of Ministry of Production have remained constant, this performance is commendable. Table 7 shows production and pre-tax profits of various holding corporations.

Table 7

Production and Pre-Tax Profits

(Million Rs)

	Production Value at 1977-78 Constant Prices		Pre-Tax Profits	
	1983-84	1984-85*	Actual 1983-84	Estimated 1984-85*
Federal Chemicals and Ceramics Corporation Ltd.	891.09	953.09	53.10	43.16
National Fertilizer Corporation	1664.88	1634.53	435.27	569.62
Pakistan Automobile Corporation	2853.52	3042.21	263.44	203.80
Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation	401.40	416.87	(–)221.26	(–)166.60
State Cement Corporation of Pakistan	2004.21	2032.67	192.14	375.00
State Engineering Corporation	1860.31	2079.17	15.45	26.02
Textile Machinery Corporation	52.79	76.46	(–)12.42	(–)18.58
Pakistan Environment Planning and Agricultural Consultants.	2630.27	2750.52	115.40	186.28
Total :–	12358.47	12985.52	841.12	1218.90

* Projected.

Source: Ministry of Production.

Of all public sector industries, fertilizer, vegetable ghee, cement and steel are relatively more important in terms of their contribution to GNP. Fertilizers, also produced in the private sector, have already been discussed under the private sector. The performance of vegetable ghee, cement and steel is discussed below.

Vegetable Ghee: There are 44 vegetable ghee factories in the country of which 26 are in the public sector and 18 in the private sector. Vegetable ghee units in the public sector are operated by the Ghee Corporation of Pakistan. Prices of vegetable ghee and cooking oil are fixed, and the government provides vegetable oil to these factories at a fixed rate. During last two years, prices of vegetable oil in the world market went up significantly, but was not passed on to domestic consumers, with the result that the government had to absorb the additional cost. The industry is making a return of 78 percent on its equity. During 1984-85 production of vegetable ghee is expected to increase by 11.6 percent.

Cement: Cement accounts for 3 percent of value added in large-scale manufacturing, and is entirely in the public sector, although a few units have been sanctioned in the private sector which shall start producing in the near future. Against a demand of 5.90 million tonnes, domestic production of cement is expected to be 4.67 million tonnes, during 1984-85. Consequently 1.23 million tonnes of cement will have to be imported.

Until last year the cement industry was running in loss because while the import duty on cement had been 55 percent, excise duty on domestic production was at the equivalent of 124 percent. In the 1983-84 budget, however, the import duty was raised to 70 percent and excise duty was lowered by one half, i.e., from Rs 644/ton to Rs 322/ton, the latter being equivalent to 62 percent ad-valorem. Therefore, cement manufacturing is expected to be more profitable this year.

Steel: Pakistan steel, set up at a cost of Rs 24,700 million, is an integrated steel mill with a capacity of 1.1 million tonnes per year of raw steel. The mill has a built-in potential to expand annual production capacity to 2.0 million tonnes. The main products of the mill with their capacity and production are shown in Table 8.

Table 8

Capacity of Steel Mill and Production in 1984-85

(000 tonnes)

	Annual Production Capacity	Production (July-March)
MAIN PRODUCTS		
Coke	215	312
Pig iron	135	515
Billets	260/400	178
Hot rolled sheets	305/445	110
Cold rolled sheets	90	7
Galvanised sheets	100	–
Formed sections	120	3
BYE-PRODUCTS		
Coal Tar.	46.5	15.7
Ammonium Sulphate	17.2	4.8
Blast Furnace Granulated Slag	300.0	108.4

Source: Ministry of Production.

Pakistan Steel is expected to bring about a major structural change in Pakistan's metal-based industries, by ensuring regular and uninterrupted supplies of basic steel at prices which enable down-stream industries to grow and compete with the outside world. The government has announced the steel pricing policy recently under which the prices of pig iron and coke will be the same as c.i.f. prices. While hot-rolled coils & sheets, cold-rolled coils & sheets, and galvanised sheets will be protected by 40 percent customs duty, the price of billets would remain at 85 percent of landed cost. With the announcement of the steel pricing policy, down-stream industries shall be able to obtain raw material at international market prices. Already eighteen down-stream projects are at various stages of planning and implementation. Five of these are being set up in the vicinity of the Steel Mill.

An analysis of the efficiency of resource use in public sector shows that labour productivity has increased by 75 percent between 1980-81 and 1983-84.[2] Over the same period, there has been a more efficient utilisation of capital, i.e., efficiency increased by 73 percent. However, while productivity of labour and capital has increased, there has been an increasing trend of increase in capital-labour ratio.

[2]For details see Economic Adviser's Wing *Government Sponsored Corporation, 1983-84,* Islamabad, 1985.

INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY AND PROTECTION

The failure of the manufacturing sector to generate sufficient employment and foreign exchange on the one hand and the existence of sick mills amidst heavy protection, on the other, highlight the need to improve the efficiency of manufacturing industries. The high level of industrial proection and an "inward-bias" in industrial incentives (which makes selling to the domestic market more attractive than exporting) has constrained the growth of manufactured exports and adversely affected the efficiency of resource use. Obviously, rationalising the incentive structure to expose the manufacturing sector to more competition would be an important component of any policy package designed to improve industrial efficiency.

Protection Structure

The average rate of "nominal protection" to manufacturing industries of Pakistan is 89 percent ranging between 130 percent for the finished goods and 49 percent for the intermediate goods; the nominal protection for capital goods industries has been 80 percent. A nominal protection rate of 89 percent means that, on average domestically manufactured goods sell for Rs 189, when the same goods could be imported for Rs 100 (free of duties). With a structure such that the rate of nominal protection on finished goods exceeds the rate on intermediate goods, "effective protection" rates (EPRs) are expected to be very high. (Effective protection measures the protection afforded to value added; thus an EPR of 80 percent means that value added in the industry at domestic prices is 80 percent higher than that at world market prices.)

The effective protection rates exceed 100 percent in more than half the industries of Pakistan and are close to zero or negative in one quarter of the industries. This pattern of protection is bound to result in a misallocation of resources, encourage inefficient industries which have no potential for exports, and discourage efficient industries with exports potential. Incentives to improve productivity are eroded in presence of high rates of profitability which result from protection, and thus protection serves to prepetuate inefficiencies and constrains the growth of efficient industries.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The level and composition of investment play a crucial role in determining the pattern and pace of industrial growth. Industrial investment has been encouraged through various measures including generous fiscal incentives, but private investment has responded slowly. Private investment in manufacturing has increased from Rs 2.1 billion in 1976-77 to Rs 8.9 billion in 1984-85, at an annual average growth of 19.8 percent or from 1.3 percent of GNP to 1.7 percent of GNP. On the other hand, public sector investment decreased from Rs. 4.5 billion in 1976-77 to Rs 3.7 billion in 1984-85, or from 2.9 percent of GNP to 0.7 percent of GNP. This shows that while private investment in manufacturing has gone up, total investment in manufacturing as a percentage has declined from 4.3 percent of GNP to 2.4 percent of GNP over the last eight years.

Industrial Sanctions

Since 1977-78 an investment of Rs 77 billion has been approved in private manufacturing industries upto March 31, 1985. This is more than seven times the investment approved during the preceding eight years. However, as noted earlier, actual investment has increased far less rapidly than sanctions issued. The pattern of investment sanctions issued is much the same as the structure of existing industries (Table 8).

Table 8

Sanctions Issued by Industry

(Billion Rs)

		1977-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Up to March)	Total
1.	Food, Beverage and Tabacco	5.638	2.076	1.244	8.949
2.	Textiles	7.023	1.868	0.844	9.735
3.	Leather & Leather Products	0.302	0.001	0.027	0.330
4.	Rubber & Rubber Products	2.482	0.132	0.003	2.617
5.	Paper & Pulp Products	1.888	0.873	1.074	3.835
6.	Chemicals, Synthetics, Fertilizers, Chemicals and Petroleum	16.429	6.197	1.718	24.344
7.	Non-Metalic Mineral Products	9.454	3.270	0.391	13.115
8.	Basic Metals	0.684	1.127	0.012	1.823
9.	Metal Products	0.684	1.127	0.012	1.823
10.	Machinery other than Electrical	1.126	0.178	0.369	1.673
11.	Electrical Machinery, Equipment & Apparatus	1.077	0.469	0.593	2.139
12.	Electronics	0.071	0.207	0.218	0.496
13.	Transport Equipments	0.619	0.812	0.189	1.620
14.	Miscellaneous (including Hotels and other services Industries	2.987	0.982	1.029	4.988
	Total	50.003	19.742	8.560	78.305

Source: Ministry of Industries.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY STATEMENT

The manufacturing sector relies only on a very few industries for growth, employment and exports. The potential for employment generation is rather small and with inward-looking policies, exports are not expected to increase rapidly. The Industrial Policy Statement, issued along with the budget last year, aims at establishing an efficient, and employment and export-oriented industrial sector in Pakistan. The main objectives of the Industrial Policy are:–

(i) To provide gainful emplyment to the people.
(ii) To increase export-orientation of the manufacturing sector;
(iii) To bring about a competitive industrial structure, to produce quality goods;
(iv) To create self-sustained growth, through the establishment of capital and intermediate goods industries;
(v) To encourage indiginization of production processes, rather than concentrating on the assembly lines only;
(vi) To promote optimal utilisation of the existing industrial capacities;
(vii) To bring about a revival of economically viable sick industrial units; and
(viii) To promote balanced regional development.

The strategy envisaged in the Industrial Policy Statement has been designed to restore the confidence of the private sector, encourage private initiatives and rationalize the incentive structure.

Reviving Confidence of the Private Sector

The nationalisation episode had taken a heavy toll on private investment and a number of measures have been taken since 1977 to revive private sector confidence. These measures include protection of the rights of investors, promulgation of Transfer of Managed Establishment Order 1978, denationalisation of agro-based industries and two engineering units, a clear-cut policy announcement that no further nationalisation would take place, and demarcation of areas for the private and the public sectors. Liberal fiscal and monetary incentives, coupled with protection of domestic industries

against imported manufactured goods and export susbidies have been provided as incentives to private investors. Private initiative is also being encouraged through de-regulation of industries, and the provision of infrastructure and credit in adequate quantities.

De-Regulation: Industrial sanctioning attempts to ensure that industrial investment is in line with national plans. Sanctioning procedures, however, lead to unnecessary delays and their utility in the establishment of industries in accordance with comparative advantage has not been entirely satisfactory. Accordingly, an Industrial Policy and Procedures Committee has been established under the chairmanship of Federal Minister for Industries to simplify sanctioning procedures.

Infrastructure: Provision of infrastructure, especially in the industrial estates, has been assigned high priority. The utilities departments have been directed to meet the requirements of the industrial estates and the Ministry of Industries and the Investment Promotion Bureau are to co-ordinate this. The Provincial Facilities Board renders necessary assistance to avoid any bottlenecks in the provision of infrastructure.

Industrial Credit: In order to provide for timely credit in adequate quantities to the industrial sector, mandatory credit targets have been given to the commercial banks. Moreover documentation and procedural requirements for projects have been simplified. An Advisory Committee on Industrial Credit (along the lines of the Advisory Committee on Agricultural Credit) and an Industrial Credit Department have been created in the State Bank of Pakistan to examine and suggest measures to overcome the problems of the industrial credit. The private sector is also being encouraged to set up investment and modaraba companies (for the latter, see Chapter 2).

Reforming Incentive Structure: While deregulation and availability of infrastructure and credit are expected to stimulate investment, additional measures may be needed to promote employment and foreign exchange earnings. Since decisions of private investors are guided by profitability, the importance of the right structure of incentives, especially when the industry is being de-regulated, is obvious. An Industrial Incentives Reforms Cell (IIRC) has been created in the Ministry of Finance to rationalize the structure of industrial incentives.

De-Control Of Prices: Although the government has lifted price controls from most of the products, a vigilant watch is kept over prices in order to protect the consumers against the exploitation of monopoly power by the industrialists. In the absence of price controls this is being ensured through liberal import policies.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Small-scale industries account for 26 per cent of value added in manufacturing and about 5 percent of GDP. The growth rate of small scale industry has accelerated over time, from 3 percent in the 1960s to 7.5 percent in the first half of the 1970s and 8.4 percent since 1975-76. The entire small-scale industry is in the private sector and is a major source of employment. Against its share of 26 percent in output the share of small-scale industry in industrial employment is 80 percent.

Being labour-intensive and mostly self-proprietory small-sector industries tend to exhibit relatively higher levels of efficiency, and promote better income distribution. A whole range of products, from textiles and edible oils to very sophisticated engineering goods are produced in the small-scale sector. With the establishment of down-stream steel-based industries, the prospects of vendors in the small-scale are bright.

Due to various problems faced by small producers, the growth of small-scale manufacturing has been constrained. Small-scale processing, due to the diversity in the designs especially in cotton cloth which it can produce, can be a major source of foreign exchange. However, because they tend neither to have a clear concept of quality control nor access to know-ledge about foreign markets, the export potential of the small-scale sector remains unrealised. Besides quality control, a major problem has been the acquisition of imported inputs. Small producers do not get, in general, import licences to meet their raw material requirements. Even if they get the licence, it is uneconomical to import in small consignments. Therefore, special measures will have to be taken to meet their requirements.

In order to promote small industries, the government is utilising two International Development Agency (IDA) loans totaling US $ 80 million. The loans are being disbursed through all the five nationalised banks. These loans are being utilised for the establishment of new units and

balancing, modernization & replacement (BMR) and expansion of small industries in the following sub-sectors; textiles, garments, surgical goods, leather goods, sports goods, light engineering.

In view of the important role which small industries can play in the developmet of the country, Small Industries Corporation in Punjab and Sind, Small Industries Development Board in NWFP and Small Industries Directorate in Baluchistan have been established.

8

ENERGY

The process of economic growth entails rising levels of energy utilisation, both for the increased use of consumer durables by households and for harnessing more efficient technologies for production in agriculture, industry and other sectors. Prior to 1973, the cost of energy had been stable for a very long period, and the task of the poorer countries of the world was to put in place an efficient structure of production and employment, which would increase the prosperity of the people. In 1973, however, and once again in 1979, the cost of energy (especially petroleum) rose sharply, and as a result, changed the economics of virtually all processes of production and other energy-using activities.

The industrial countries were quick to implement programmes of energy conservation, and were able to pass on the higher cost of energy to both domestic and foreign buyers of their manufactured products. For countries like Pakistan, therefore, the last decade has seen a major increase not only in the price of petroleum and other (POL) products but also of imported intermediate and capital goods. Thus, the same one metric ton of rice exports which could buy 18.5 metric tons of POL or 4.2 metric tons of chemical fertilizers in 1971-72, was good for only 1.3 metric tons of POL or 1.2 metric tons of fertilizers in 1984-85 (July-March). Or alternatively, where one metric ton of raw cotton exports was worth 64 metric tons of

crude oil or 1.2 metric tons of fertilizers in 1971-72, by 1984-85 (July-March) it was only worth 43 metric tons of crude oil or 0.3 metric tons of fertilizers.

To adjust to this new situation, a comprehensive series of policy measures were and are being implemented: inefficient energy use is being discouraged through more rational pricing and other demand management measures (such as load-shedding); major investments are being made to explore and develop indigenous energy resources; industrial, agricultural and transport development strategies are being reoriented to increase cost-effectiveness of energy use; and institutional and management capabilities are being strengthened in the energy sector.

DEMAND MANAGEMENT

Total primary energy consumption in the country is estimated at 24.6 million tons of oil equivalent (MTOE). Per capita consumption of primary energy at present comes out to be 0.27 TOE. Of this two-thirds are met by commercial energy resources and one-third by non-commercial energy resources like firewood, charcoal and cow dung. Data on commercial energy consumption in the country, by sector, are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Total commercial Energy Consumption By Sector

(Unit 000 TOE)

Sector	1971-72	1976-77	1983-84	July-March 1983-84	July-March 1984-85
Residential	615	1,117	2,598	1,956	2,114
Commercial	137	267	538	397	436
Industrial	2,502	2,968	4,836	3,574	3,923
Agriculture	533	583	821	592	698
Transport	1,161	1,679	3164	2,280	2,362
Power	1,078	1,595	2,592	1,768	2,026
Fertilizer	185	268	758	567	583
Other Government	760	710	1,052	776	772
Total	6,971	9,188	16,359	11,910	12,914

Source: Directorate General of Energy Resources.

Pakistan is faced with energy shortages which get more acute in winter when there are less releases of water from Mangla and Tarbela, the two main sources of electricity generation, due to reduced requirement of irrigation water and closure of canals for maintenance, etc. In contrast to limited supply, energy demand has grown at a much faster rate (see Table 2) and is expected to continue growing faster than supply.

Table 2

Average Annual Growth in Energy Consumption
1978 – 79 to 1983 – 84, By Source & Sectors

(%p.a)

Sector	Oil	Gas	Coal	Electricity	Total
Residential	0.65	21.64	–6.01	16.74	11.25
Commercial	14.23	8.52	.	13.77	11.52
Industrial [a]	26.38	2.47	6.58	10.49	7.45
Agriculture	–5.17	.	.	8.18	4.13
Transport	6.48	.	.	.	6.48
Power	116.42	5.34	–3.69	.	12.57
Fertilizer [b]	.	17.36	.	.	17.36
Other Government	5.71	.	1.19	10.15	6.92
Total:	9.02	7.14	6.15[c]	11.87	9.46 [d]

. Not applicable.

Source: DGER, Energy Yearbook, 1984

[a] Excluding Pakistan Steel Mills.

[b] Including gas as feedstock.

[c] Including imports (mainly for Pakistan Steels), the growth rate was 14.42%.

[d] Net of thermal generation.

The consumption of gas during the Sixth Plan period is expected to increase from 979 million million cubic feet per day (MMCFD) in 1982-83 to 1,121 MMCFD in 1987-88, a growth rate of 7.3 percent per annum. The supply of gas, on the other hand, is expected to increase from 692 to 916 MMCFD during the same period. Similar demand-supply gaps exist for the other energy sources. If demand-supply integration has to be attained, there is a need to accelerate energy supply on the one hand and manage energy demand on the other.

Energy Conservation

Thus energy conservation is one of the important priorities of the current energy policy in Pakistan. Any conservation policy may comprise both price and non-price measures. On the price front, the policy of the government has been to keep kerosene oil prices low as kerosene is consumed heavily by the lower income groups. Retail prices of petroleum products have generally kept pace with international prices, as the government has been pursuing a policy of passing on all cost increases to the final consumer. The latest price increase in June 1984 by 6.9% has resulted in bringing petroleum prices in Pakistan roughly at parity with international prices.

Similarly consumer prices of natural gas have been based on a sliding scale, under which different rates are charged from different classes of users. For special customers such as power, fertilizer and cement companies, a two part tariff comprising a fixed charge and a commodity charge per MMCFT is prescribed. Until 1973, low gas prices were used as an instrument to induce substitution of gas for imported oil. After 1973, however, the government decided to increase consumer gas prices gradually, as part of its policy of rationalizing overall prices to promote conservation. Since 1982, gas prices were raised four times with relatively larger increases for fertilizer, power, industry and larger residential consumers. The objective is to adjust gas prices in such a way that the price factor becomes neutral in the choice of the fuel use by the consumer.

Non-Price Measures

A number of non-price measures were also taken to regulate energy demand, some of which are reported below:–

i) During 1983-84, all public sector cement plants were required to convert from the cheaper gas fired kilns to fuel oil fired kilns.

ii) Fertilizer plants have been asked to sechedule annual closures for general plant maintenance during December to March, which are the critical energy supply months.

iii) An Energy Conservation Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Petroleum to formulate a comprehensive conservation programme.

iv) Under a World Bank financed project, the public sector consultancy organization ENAR Petrotech Services has strengthened its capacity for conducting energy audits and conservation studies in the industrial sector.

v) The government has resorted to load-shedding and staggering the working hours of different industries.

vi) No new industrial plant will be given gas connection until more gas is developed and realistically priced.

vii) Mari gas would be allocated to the power sector and would not be made available for other uses.

ENERGY SUPPLY

As far as energy supplies are concerned, product wise contribution during 1983-84 was oil 39.1%, gas 34.2%, coal 7.4%, hydel (excluding auxilary consumption) 18.5%, nuclear (excluding auxilary consumption) 0.4% and LPG 0.4%. Energy supply by source for 1971-72, 1976-77 and 1983-84 and a comparison of supplies in July-March period of 1983-84 and 1984-85, can be seen from Table 3.

Table 3

Energy Supplies

(Unit'000 TOE)

Product	1971-72	1976-77	1983-84	Jul-Mar 1983-84	Jul-Mar 1984-85
Oil (Excluding Export & Overseas)	2,929	3,544	6,436	4,652	4,960
Gas (Excluding Feedstock)	2,430	3,637	5,630	4,460	4,407
Coal	564	552	1,218	891	952
Hydel (Excluding Auxilary Consumption)	877	1,235	3,046	2,248	2,493
Nuclear (Excluding auxilary Consumption)	22	90	65	38	54
LPG	4	5	72	54	59
Total	6,826	9,083	16,467	12,343	12,925

Source: Directorate General of Energy Resources.

It will be seen that oil and gas account for more than a quarter of energy consumption in the country. Gas has emerged over the years as the major domestic source of energy, replacing coal and kerosene. Pakistan has large doposits of coal, which meet about 6.0 percent of the nation's energy requirements. Oil is by and large an imported source of energy. Within the country oil is being extracted in relatively small quantities from a number of oil fields which are old and depleting.

Oil

Most of our crude oil requirements are met through imports which account for 81 percent of total oil consumption. It may be noted that dependence on imports used to be even higher, but in recent years, the production of oil has increased due to discovery and development of new oilfields at Meyal, Adhi, Khaskheli, Leghari, Dhurnal and Tando Alam. As a result, domestic oil production has increased to around 28 thousand barrels per day compared to 12 thousand barrels per day five years ago. The increase in production has been very significant during the current year when exploration and development efforts have been intensified. Foreign compa-

nies have also been granted concessions for exploration for oil in the country. During the first nine months of 1984-85, 6.45 million barrels were produced as against 3.5 million barrels in 1983-84 (July-March). Production of oil by fields can be seen from Table 4.

Table 4

Crude Oil Production

U.S. Barrels

Oilfield	1983-84	Jul-Mar 1983-84	Jul-Mar 1984-85
Meyal	1,847,202	1,427,565	1,078,584
Balkasar	191,887	1,444,265	139,069
Dhulian	9,450	7,442	6,183
Jaya Mair	85,053	60,111	62,480
Toot	823,347	613,684	741,813
Adhi	171,763	101,873	300,305
Khaur	3,554	1,942	2,210
Khaskheli	1,365,892	1,063,596	844,024
Leghari	350,415	38,189	1,488,929
Dhurnal	31,505	–	1,132,532
Filmkassar	2,446	–	7,275
Tando Alam	–	–	668,455
Total	4,882,514	3,458,867	6,471,859

Source: Directorate General of Energy Resources.

Over the Sixth Plan period, an average of 50 wells per annum are proposed to be drilled for both exploration and development as against an achievement of 16.4 wells per annum on the average during the Fifth Plan period.

Natural Gas

The recoverable reserves of natural gas from the dry gas fields and associated gases from the oilfields are estimated at 449.22 billion cubic metres as on 1st March 1985. The extraction of natural gas during 1983-84 was 9,783 million cubic meters. During the first nine months of 1984-85 the extraction of natural gas was 7,458 million cubic meters during the same period of last year showing an increase of 2.4 percent. Extraction, by fields, during July-March 1983-84 and 1984-85 can be seen from Table 5.

Table 5

Extraction of Natural Gas

(In million cubic meters)

Field	1983-84	July-March 1983-84	% Share	July-March 1984-85	% Share
Sui	7412	5,528	75.9	5,409	72.5
Dhulian	7	7	0.1	–	–
Meyal	353	271	3.7	200	2.7
Mari	1840	1,400	19.2	1,429	19.2
Sari/Hundi	20	17	0.3	–	–
Pirkoh	56	–	–	309	4.1
Dhurnal	79	–	–	34	0.5
Toot	–	59	0.8	79	1.0
Total	9767	7,282	100%	74.60	100%

Source: Directorate General of Gas.

The total consumption of natural gas during 1983-84 was 8,529 million cubic meters. Composition of natural gas consumption is reported in Table 6.

Table 6

Consumption of Natural Gas by Sector

(In million cubic meters)

Sector	1983-84	July-March 1983-84	% Share	July-March 1984-85	% Share
Power	2207	1539	24.45	1670	26.22
Cement	292	220	3.50	149	2.34
Fertilizers	2784	2079	33.04	2115	24.32
General Industries	2072	1536	24.41	1549	24.32
Commercial	258	196	3.11	210	3.30
Domestic	913	723	11.49	677	10.63
Total	8526	6293	100%	6370	100%

Source: Directorate General of Gas.

Coal

Pakistan has large deposits of coal which can be classified as highly volatile to sub-bituminous with relatively high ash and sulphur content. The coal found in the Shahrigh field, however, possesses medium coking characteristics. The estimated coal reserves in the country (including the proven, indicated and inferred reserves) are about 1,178 million metric tons. Of this about 102 million metric tons are in the category of proven reserves. During 1983-84, 1.92 million tons of coal was produced in the country. In the Sixth Plan the target for coal production capacity is 5.4 million tons. A major development programme is envisaged at Lakhra, to increase production to a level which should sustain the operation of a 300 MW unit based on Lahkra coal. The development programme aims at further increasing the production of Lakhra mines to meet the requirements of another 300 to 600 MW steam power generation capacity in the years beyond the Sixth Plan. Duki field will also be developed to meet the requirement of a 70 to 100 MW power plant at Duki.

Electricity

The total installed capacity of the WAPDA power system as of end March 1985 was 4,339 MW (Hydel 2,897 MW and Thermal 1,442 MW) as against 3,982 MW (Hydel 2,548 MW and Thermal 1,434 MW) on end March 1984.

The total generating capacity of Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) as on end March 1985 was 1,132 MW compared to 1,050 MW in March 1984. The maximum demand for power recorded in March 1985 on the WAPDA system was 3,355 MW and on the KESC system, 905 MW.

By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan the total installed capacity of the two systems will be increased to 8,604 MW, from 4,809 MW in 1982-83. The additional generating capacity will comprise 630 MW hydel, 2,440 MW steam and 725 MW gas turbines.

Measures to Enhance Energy Supply: While a comprehensive conservation programme has been designed to manage the demand for energy, several measures have been and are being taken to improve the supply position. These include:

i) Accelerating the pace of development of known oil and gas fields and search for new fields. This is being done through grant of adequate incentives to drilling and exploration companies. In recent years, drilling has improved both in public and private sectors. The OGDC alone sets an annual target of 19 exploratory and development wells during Sixth Plan. During 1983-84, 39 wells were drilled of which 14 were exploratery well and 25 development wells. Of these 39, 12 were operated by OGDC and 27 by private sector.

ii) Increasing local oil refining capacity. The refining capacity of all the three refineries (PRL, NRL, and Morga) at present amounts to 5.13 million metric tons. The fourth refinery with a capacity of 2 million metric tons is being set up near Multan in collaboration with Abu Dhabi government.

iii) Streamlining the oil and gas transmission system, thereby minimizing the transportation bottlenecks and losses.

iv) Conducting feasibility studies for more hydel power stations.

v) Development of new sources of energy, i.e. nuclear, solar and biogas.

vi) Permitting private sector to import smallsized electricity generators free of duty.

ENERGY INVESTMENT AND ITS FINANCING

Energy investment covers a wide range of activities, including drilling for exploration and development of oil & gas fields, oil refining, gas purification, wellhead compression, power generation and transmission and distribution. Consequently, the investment requirements of the energy sector are enormous. That is why the allocation made for this sector in the Sixth Plan accounted for 38.2 percent of total Plan outlay.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs 116.5 billion, a near tripling over the outlays of Rs 39 billion in the Fifth Five Year Plan has been made. About 50 percent of the increase in public sector investment over the Fifth Plan outlays is being set aside for this sector. The bulk of the allocation is earmarked for the power sector as it is the most important form in which energy is at present consumed. During the Plan period additional capacity of 3,795 MW will be created .

Among the investment plans now in hand is the Sui Compression Project. Since gas production at Sui has already reached its maximum level (880 MMCFD), a wellhead gas compression project at Sui gas field has been prepared in order to maintain the natural flow of the gas. The whole project has been divided into four phases and is spread over a period of 10 years. The total cost is estimated to be around $ 400 million. The foreign exchange component of the project will be financed through foreign currency loans from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank, and the new foreign exchange equity subscribed by the Burmah Oil Company.

It is now being realized that the investment schemes in the energy sector, particularly the power generation programmes, have not been based on long-term least cost development plans. In addition two more factors underscore the need for a more rational and efficient approach to investment planning. First, because of overall domestic resource constraints, investment in the power sector in the first two years of the Sixth Plan has been considerably lower than Plan targets. Such a shortfall increases the transmission losses. Second, power shortages are expected to continue during the low water months. Thus, there is a need to allocate scarce resources rationally so that future investments are consistent with a long-term cost effective development plan.

9

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Inadequacy of communication facilities and transport bottlenecks are severe constraints on the healthy growth and development of all other sectors of the economy. The government is making every effort to develop and optimally utilize existing facilities. In the federal annual development programme for 1984-85 an allocation of Rs 4,209 million was made for transport and communications, representing an increase of 13.2 percent over Rs 3,717 million allocated in 1983-84. An additional sum of Rs 126 million was earmarked for mass media. As a percentage of GDP, expenditure on transport and communication during the last two years was between seven and eight percent.

TRANSPORT

Roads dominate inland transportation, for both passengers and freight. In future also the government envisages a dominant role for roads. Out of 109.2 billion passenger kms of total inter-city traffic in 1984-85 roads carried 81.9 percent, railways 16.6 percent, and air a fractional 1.5 percent. As for freight, of an estimated 32.9 billion ton-km (excluding bulk transport of coal and oil), roads carried 73.3 percent and rail 26.7 percent. Domestic air freight was less than 0.1 percent.

Total road kilometrage during 1984-85 was 101,315 out of which 40,155 kilometre was high type asphalted and the rest fair weather.

The railways have been hampered from playing a greater role because of persistent problems of old and worn out assets, outdated machinery and lack of operational efficiency. Goods traffic handled by railways has been increasing during the 1970s and 75 percent of it reflects the movement of public sector commodities. Freight carried by railways has declined from 13 million tonnes in 1977-78 to 11 million tonnes in 1983-84. Annual passenger traffic carried by railways in the late 1970s was around 145 million falling from a peak of 149 million in 1977-78. During 1983-84, 107 million passengers were carried. From 1977-78 to 1983-84, freight kilometres declined from 8,557 million to 7,385 million. Passenger kilometres during the period, however, increased from 15,375 million to 18,287 million.

Private truck service and that of Pakistan Railways have been affected by the operation of the National Logistic Cell (NLC) which was created in 1978 and has now a carrying capacity of 820 to 1,080 million ton-km per year. Steps have been taken to allocate traffic of goods to NLC and Pakistan Railways in such a way as to make most efficient use of both. Most of urban and inter-city passenger transport service in the private sector is being provided by small firms and individual owners. There are four large provincial bus corporations also which operate urban and inter-city services.

Pakistan has only one general cargo port at Karachi, handling 14.76 million tonnes of non-oil traffic in 1983-84 , an increase of 28.7 percent over 1977-78. A second port, Port Mohammad Bin Qasim, which is the first bulk, semi-bulk and industrial port of the country is situated 53 kilometres south-east of Karachi port and is nearing completion. Traffic on inland waterways is limited due to several irrigation barrages on the Indus.

Table 1

Inland Traffic

	1971-72	1977-78	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Passenger Kilometre (million)							
Road	36,520	65,370	65,991	..	79,513	84,363	89,452
Rail	9,515	13,471	16,311	16,502	16,502	17,312	18,160
Air Domestic (MPK)	300	1,026	1,205	..	1,484	1,510	1,623
Freight ton km. (million)							
Road	8,047	12,389	18,207	..	21,200	22,620	24,126
Rail	7,756	9,332	7,918	8,314	7,500	8,115	8,780
Air	5	18	16	..	19	22	24

.. Not Available

Source: Planning and Development Division.

Roads and Road Transport

The existing classified road network (excluding city streets) has a total length of 101,315 km of which 40,155 km (39.6 per cent) was asphalted. The road network has shown an increase of 5.1 percent over the past five years. Special emphasis is being laid on rehabilitation improvement of existing road network and construction of new roads, specially farm to market roads. During 1984-85 allocation for road repairs through National Logistic Cell has been increased by 140 percent.

Road transport is mainly in the private sector. In order to cater to the growing needs of big cities like Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi-Islamabad two corporations viz Karachi Transport Corporation (KTC) for Karachi and Punjab Urban Transport Corporation (PUTC) were established under the federal government in February 1977. Since then these two corporations have been handed over to respective provincial governments.

Traffic is particularly heavy on Grand Trunk (G T) Road which runs from Peshawar to Karachi. During 1985 the volume of traffic on this highway varied from a minimum of 2,694 vehicles per day on the Chichawatni–Sahiwal section to a maximum of 9,294 vehicles per day on the Karachi–Hyderabad Super Highway. Truck traffic on G.T. Road (Karachi-Peshawar) accounts for 56 percent of total traffic, the most common types of trucks are Bedford, Nissan, Isuzu and Mercedes. The rapid growth of traffic and overloading has necessitated large road maintenance expenditure by the government. During 1984-85, an amount of Rs 99.75 million (non-development expenditure) was earmarked for road maintenance.

The immediate cause of an increase in traffic has been the liberal import policy of the government. As road transport is mainly in the private sector adequate facilities are being provided to augment the existing fleet of trucks, buses and light commercial vehicles (LCVs). Table 2 shows the trend of import and sale of these vehicles.

Table 2

Import and Sale of Trucks, Buses and LCV's

	Imports			Sale		
	Trucks	Buses	LCVs	Trucks	Buses	LCVs
1976-77	598	1,512	12,021	3,525	953	12,027
1977-78	1,788	120	6,579	3,277	805	7,733
1978-79	6,636	2,388	11,958	4,300	1,320	5,908
1979-80	1,501	576	8,112	4,696	1,138	9,564
1980-81	3,580	660	7,847	2,686	773	8,216
1981-82	1,847	136	9,537	3,719	627	7,744
1982-83	1,531	144	..	3,256	593	7,281
1983-84	1,122	229	..	..	..	..

.. Not available.

Source: National Transport Research Centre.

Railways

Pakistan Railways which has a route-kilometrage of 8,775 and owns 943 locomotives, 35,782 freight wagons and 3,014 coaching vehicles is faced with a huge backlog of replacement, outdated machinery and lack of operational efficiency. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the railways failed to carry its assigned share of freight traffic. Even the long-haul freight traffic got diverted from railways to the relatively non-economical mode of transport by road. Railways goods traffic declined at an average rate of 4.5 percent per annum during the Fifth Plan period. The main reason for Railways inability to meet the projected goods traffic were inadequacy of locomotive power, shortage of wooden sleepers for track rehabilitation and decreased average haul of goods traffic.

The performance of Pakistan Railways since 1978-79 can be seen from Table 3.

Table 3

Pakistan Railways Performance

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Jul-Mar 1983-84	Jul-Mar 1984-85
1. Route Kilometres (Total)	8,815	8,817	8,817	8,817	8,775	8,775	8,823	8,775
2. Passengers Carried (Million)	146	144	123	120	123	107	82	57
3. Passenger Kilometres (Million)	16,713	17,316	16,387	16,502	18,031	18,287	13,753	*13,377
4. Freight carried (Tonnes Million)	12	12	11	11	12	11	8	*8
5. Freight Kilometres (Million)	9,375	8,598	7,918	7,067	7,323	7,358	5,476	*5,501
6. Gross Earnings (Rs Million)	2,274	2,709	2,942	3,044	3,395	3,681	2,741	2,136
7. Locomotives owned (Units)	979	1,003	960	963	979	943	954	943
8. Coaching Vehicles Owned (Units)	2,926	3,001	3,032	3,055	3,055	3,014	3,080	3,014
9. Freight Wagons Owned (Units)	36,276	36,235	36,248	36,213	35,290	35,782	35,968	35,782

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Railways

Ports

Karachi Port For 1984-85 and revised allocation of Rs 167.0 million was made in the annual development programme for major port development project works, against which an expenditure of Rs 48.0 million had been incurred until March 1985.

With the completion of Third and Fourth development projects the Karachi Port's equivalent dry general cargo handling capacity has increased to an aggregate of six million equivalent dry cargo tonnes per annum and its oil handling capacity has doubled from 5 million tonnes to 10 million tonnes per annum.

A Master Plan for the development of Karachi Port has been prepared. It has been established that the West Bay of Karachi Harbour has potential for the development of an additional 100 shipping berths. Detailed investigation and engineering studies have been completed under a UNDP

grant. The berths' layout in the new land spur has been planned to allow handling of container and other unitised cargo systems. Under the Fifth Project of Karachi Port, a two-berth fully integrated container terminal will be constructed. The detailed design of this project is in hand. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,200 million with foreign currency component of Rs. 600 million.

Under Sixth Five Year Plan, a project has been formulated for the construction of a modern Marine Oil Products Terminal in replacement of old out-lived Oil Berths OP–II and OP–III. Preliminary design has been completed and project is being submitted for Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) approval. The new Products Terminal will have a capacity of about 5 million tons of oil cargo, and will cost about Rs 200 million.

The project for the modernization of harbour craft and equipment has been taken in hand. The construction of two modern 35 tons Bollard Pull V.S.P. Harbour Tugs and two modern Pilot Boats has been commenced, and these craft will be delivered for operation by November 1985/ June 1986 respectively. Design of a modern Bucket Dredger and Oil Skimmer for pollution control in the harbour, has been taken in hand, and arrangements for procurement will be commenced in 1985-86.

During 1983-84 Karachi Port handed 14.76 million tons cargo, including imports 12.41 million tons and export 2.35 million tons. During 1984-85 (July-March) the port of Karachi handled 11.06 million tonnes of cargo.

Port Mohammad Bin Qasim Port Mohammad Bin Qasim the first bulk, industrial and multipurpose terminal port of the country, is situated 53 kilometres south-east of the Karachi Port. According to the latest Master Plan and the revised construction schedule, Phase-I of the Port Qasim Project extends upto the end of the financial year, 1985-86, at a total cost of Rs 5,274.66 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs 2,285.12 million. The salient components of the first phase of Port Qasim Project, which commenced in 1977 are:–

- Construction of a multi-purpose terminal of 1400 metres length divided into seven berths of 200 metres each; first four of them of fully laden ships of upto 25,000 dwt. and the remaining three berths for fully laden ships of upto 35,000 dwt. with all associated infrastructure, services and equipment.

- Construction of an iron ore and coal terminal for the exclusive use of Pakistan Steel to handle its rawmaterial imports in ships upto 50,000 dwt.

- Providing a 45 kilometre long navigable channel dredged to a depth for navigation of 50,000 dwt. ships upto the iron ore and coal terminal and ships of 25,000 to 35,000 dwt. upto the marginal wharf complex in fair weather.

- Acquisition of floating craft and mechanical equipment to handle the cargo.

- Construction of infrastructure i.e. access road, railway system, water and power lines, administrative and residential accommodation and plant and equipment to provide necessary back-up functions for the Port at a level ensuring optimal operational efficiency of the port.

By April 1983 all seven berths at marginal wharf were completed and became operational. Work of railway siding from Pipri Station to Port Qasim has been substantially completed and trains carrying wagons of finished fertilizer for export have started arriving at the Port Qasim since March 1984. By February 1985, Port Qasim Authority started handling the import of wheat at Multipurpose Terminal.

Under the second phase the following works, which are included in the Sixth Plan will be undertaken:

(a) Acquisition of Dredger and
(b) Development of an Oil Terminal of 3 million tonne capacity.

Shipping

Pakistan merchant fleet as of end March 1985 consisted of 35 ships with deadweight tonnage of 596,9728. Pakistan flag ships are deployed on all the important routes and serve almost all the major ports of the world. Pakistan merchant fleets' share in the country's trade, both import and export, is around 19 percent.

Pakistan International Airlines Corporation

During 1983-84, PIA earned a profit of Rs 711.34 million. During the first six months of 1984-85 (July-December) it earned a profit of Rs 474.16 million as against Rs 347.83 million in July-December 1983. During the period under review three new aircrafts were added to the PIA fleet bringing the total number of aircrafts as on end March 1985 to 35. PIA is currently operating to 38 international and 28 domestic stations. During July-December 1984 passenger traffic in terms of revenue passenger kilometres (RPK) increased by 3.1 percent over the corresponding period of 1983, from 3,549 million to 3,661 million RPKs. Passenger capacity in terms of available seat kilometres (ASK) increased by 2.8 percent from 5,508 million to 5,663 million ASKs. Revenue freight ton kilometres (RFTK) increased by 17.2 percent from 113 million during July-December 1983 to 132 million RFTKs in July–December 1984. Passenger and cargo traffic performance of Pakistan International Airlines Corporation from 1979-80 can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4

Passenger and Cargo Traffic Performance of PIAC

Units	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	Jul-Dec 1983	Jul-Dec 1984
PASSENGER							
Available Seat Kilometres (000)	8,981,508	1,015,030	9,785,181	9,914,056	10,457,333	5,507,570	5,663,018
Revenue Passenger Kilometres (000)	5,180,272	6,039,971	6,246,326	6,659,327	6,758,654	3,549,348	3,660,652
Seat Factor (%)	57.7	59.5	63.8	67.2	64.6	64.4	64.6
CARGO							
Available Freight tonne Kilometres (000)	532,090	595,653	537,572	515,546	334,469	271,923	272,823
Revenue Freight tonne Kilometres (000)	228,404	245,395	236,331	232,585	253,751	112,533	131,887
Revenue Load Factor (%)	49.9	52.0	55.7	57.6	56.7	55.0	56.5

Source: Pakistan International Airlines Corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Post Offices

The total number of post offices as of end 1984 was 11,698, of which 2,566 were in urban areas and 9,132 were in rural areas. The number of post offices is expected to increase to 11,898 by June 1985. At the start of the Sixth Five Year Plan each post office on average served an area of 69 sq km and a population of 7,375 persons. According to United Postal Union, the area and population served by post offices should average between 20 to 40 sq km and 3,000 to 6,000 persons. As such the Sixth Plan provided for opening of 1,500 new post offices –1,000 in rural areas and 500 in urban areas.

Telephones

The number of telephones is 533,000 as of end March 1985 and is expected to be 934,000 at the end of the Sixth Plan.

Telecommunication

During 1984-85, telecommunication facilities have been expanded further. These include expanded local telephones system, microwave/satellite system, coaxial cable systems, carrier VFT systems, VHF/UHF systems and laying of open wire lines and digital electric exchanges.

Pakistan is linked with 28 countries through satellite communication system. Total number of overseas channels via satellite are 831 out of which 494 are speech circuits.

Mass Media

Of late mass media have been working under a new guideline given by the government. Besides providing information and education through wholesome entertainment, the mass media are playing a crucial role in evolving a homogeneous, coherent and God-fearing society, as conscious efforts are being made to project and promote the process of Islamization in the country and arouse general awareness about the Pakistan movement and the struggle for the creation of Pakistan and the ideology of the state. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation with its 16 radio stations is broadcasting 270 hours of programmes daily in its home services and 30 hours in the external and world service for its foreign listeners and Pakistanis working abroad. The coverage on shortwave is 100 percent of the population and on

mediumwave 95 percent. In the annual development programme for 1984-85 an allocation of Rs 29.43 million was made for various on-going development scheme of the corporation.

Pakistan Television Corporation with its five main programme originating centres, nine rebroadcast centres, two super high frequency links, four translator centres and one low power transmitter is telecasting 8½ hours of programme daily. In 1984-85, an allocation of Rs 92.8 million including foreign exchange component of Rs 24.5 million was made for various on-going projects. The work on these projects is progressing satisfactorily. The main television centre in Quetta has already been commissioned and targets envisaged for its development will be achieved by end June 1985.

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POPULATION & SOCIAL WELFARE

Economic policies are designed to improve the material conditions of human existence, not as an end in itself, but as a means to create a good or better society. Each community not only forms its conception of the good society according to its own values, history and experience, but maintains that what it considers good for itself is good for the world. As an Islamic country, the conception of a good society, toward which national effort should be directed, should derive from Islamic values and the historical experience of Muslims.

From an Islamic point of view, a community which observes the laws of Allah, no matter how deprived in material circumstances, is much superior to another which is materially wealthy but spiritually impoverished. Even on secular considerations, despite much effort, no scholar has succeeded in establishing that to be rich is to be happy. Thus, poorer societies, which possess qualities specially valued by that society (absence of alcoholism and sexual promiscuity, stable marriages, legitimacy of birth,etc.) may justifiably consider themselves more fortunate than richer ones without those qualities.

The key issue is whether society at large would be prepared to accept a major erosion in social morals and values in return for more health, education, and material comforts (desirable, and even necessary, as they are). Obviously, judged from our own spiritual and social values, the quality of life in Pakistan as it is, would on balance be considered vastly superior to that in non-Muslim countries, and would compare quite favourably to that in our brethren Muslim countries.

This should not, however, be cause for complacency about the deficiencies which do exist. Every effort should be made to improve the material conditions of society, so long as this is not at the expense of our moral and social values. On the other hand, it would also be wrong to go to the other extreme and claim, as is sometimes done, that "objective" indicators show that Pakistanis lead a life which is inferior on balance (or in all respects) to that available to citizens of industrial societies.

For such objective indicators as exist are not objective at all, and are certainly not free of the moral and social values of industrial societies. These societies are based on the premise that the best society is that which, within the rule of law, promotes individual greed and acquisitive instincts as a means to human fulfilment and progress. This is directly contrary to the message of Islam and Islamic history, which holds that societies founded on greed and materialism are doomed to extinction.

The Muslim position is in fact not much different from that of the non-atheistic minority of responsible opinion in industrial societies. An English Bishop, for example, was quoted recently in the *Financial Times* of April 29, 1985 as having delivered a major lecture in which he had argued that "to promote a 'materialistic market-oriented individualism as the key to human and social progress' is to make a 'destructive mistake about the possibilities and needs of men and women and to turn one's back on real political and social progress.' " He went on to criticize current fashions in British and American economic thought which in his view were tantamount to maintaining that "individual selfishness and organised greed are the only effective motivations for human behaviour."

A balanced view of the kind of society to be created in Pakistan must therefore give priority to the values and aspirations of the people of Pakistan, over the just as genuine desire to achieve the material standards prevailing in the industrial countries. It would be unfortunate, however, if in

the desire to catch up in material wealth with the richer countries, the strengths that our society possesses are denigrated, or simply denied. Equally, it would be wrong to argue that just because our material circumstances are not comparable to a number of countries, the possibilities of human fulfilment and happiness are also necessarily constrained.

MEASURES OF POVERTY

Economists, being victims of the secular and materialistic pedigree of their discipline, have had to assume, simplistically and mistakenly, that wealth (or poverty) was an indicator of human happiness (or misery), and was an index of the quality of life. The simple point that quality cannot be captured adequately, much less objectively, by any quantitative measure is often lost in the propensity to dazzle which pseudo-scientific methods possess. Two such methods for measuring poverty, which have gained great popularity, despite cautionary warnings by their authors are the so-called "poverty line" and the "Physical Quality of Life Index" (PQLI).

The poverty line is essentially an estimate based on the cost of a food basket necessary to meet "minimum nutritional requirements" (a concept which nutritionists regard as quite arbitrary). Nevertheless, once this is estimated, a "poverty index" can be constructed by combining three kinds of measurements, based on the poverty line:

i) percentage of population below the poverty line;

ii) gap between the poverty line and the mean consumption of the poor;

iii) the extent of inequality amongst the poor;

The PQLI on the other hand, is defined in terms of the extent to which certain infrastructural and social services widely prevalent in modern industrial societies, are available to non-industrial societies. These include the following:

i) Education: literacy rate, enrolment as % of primary age population.

ii) Health: population per doctor; infant mortality; life expectancy;

iii) Housing: access to clean water, sewerage facilities, and electricity;

iv) Infrastructure facilities: roads, telephones, etc.

There are two major, well-known problems with the poverty line concept. First, the notion of a nutritional minimum is based on outdated nutrition theory, and is much disputed, because the human body is known to be able to convert proteins into calories at low levels of nutrition, so that their separation is not very fruitful. Moreover, the norm (usually 2100-2300 calories per capita per day) is not a "minimum" requirement at all, but is the average requirement for the so-called "reference man and woman" based on a particular set of admittedly expensive diets (called the Sukhatme-FAO diets), with the result that even Sukhatme and FAO recommended against the use of numbers based on their diets.[1]

Secondly, it is widely recognised that at low levels of per capita expenditures (where poverty lines are usually drawn) calorie intake can vary widely, leading to very large errors in estimates of poverty. Thus, for example, it has been pointed out in the literature that the estimates of the rural poor in Pakistan presented in the widely quoted 1977 study by Naseem would change by 4-5 million persons by a change of merely 19-20 calories per capita per day in the nutritional norm.[2]

It is therefore not suprising at all that a recent study at the World Bank, where such estimates are much in vogue, concluded that, "poverty lines are those normative cut off lines on the economic welfare dimension of the social pyramid (sic.). However the utilization of arbitrary percentage of the population at the base of the distribution pyramid to represent the poor does not serve to express levels of living, . . . It is no more than a heuristic manner of referring to poverty."[3]

The motivation for constructing "quality of life" indices was a simple one. For a long time, it had been felt among researchers in industrial countries that per capita income was too summary a measure of economic

1. P.V. Sukhatme, *Feeding India's Growing Millions*. London: Asia Publishing House, 1965, and FAO, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Rome: January 1973.

2. S.M. Naseem, *Rural Poverty and Landlessness in Pakistan*, I.L.O., 1977.

3. Oscar Altimir, *The Extent of Poverty in Latin America*, World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 522. 1982. p.34.

welfare. In other words, that to be rich was not necessarily to be well off. Countries with established and older cultures exhibited a degree of civilization and well-being far above what was suggested by their per capita income. Equally, some newly rich countries had per capita incomes above the richest countries but were felt to be socially inferior to the industrial countries.

To get around this, a quality of life index was devised which by choosing the amenities of life (which happend to be available in plenty in industrial societies) was able to show that those non-industrial countries which were richer than them were in fact lower in the quality of life, and those much poorer were in fact not so badly off. In sum, both poverty lines and the PQLI are quite subjective and crude methods of measuring essentially unmeasurable things (see also chapter 3).

Abstracting from the strengths of the society, however, it is an acknowledged fact that Pakistan's record on the expansion of modern social services leaves a great deal to be desired, despite improvements in recent years. The literacy rate, which was 15 percent in 1960, presently stands at around 26 percent. The enrolment ratio rose from 30 percent of primary-age population to 50 percent, from 1960 to 1983, and is planned to rise to 85 percent by 1988. Infant mortality per thousand declined from 162 to 90, which is still high by international standards. The proportion of population which has access to clean water or sewerage facilities remains very low. Only 5 percent of population enjoys telephone facilities, and only 40 percent have access to electricity.

There is therefore a great need as well as scope for improvement. The government fully recognizes this need and is making concrete efforts in this direction. The sections that follow cite the key facts and discuss present achievements and future programmes in the areas of population and manpower, education, health, and social welfare.

POPULATION, LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Population has the closest interaction with the economic as well as social variables. Demographic characteristics, i.e., size and age-sex composition of population and labour force participation, determine the structure of the labour force which together with the given capital stock and state

of technology, determine the level of goods and services produced in the economy. On the other hand while the size of the population affects the ability of the government to implement its social development programmes, e.g., education, health and housing, the availability of the latter determine the quality of labour and its productivity.

Population: Size and Growth

Pakistan is the ninth most populous country in the world. According to the Census of 1981, its population was 84.25 million (excluding roughly 3 million Afghan refugees); the estimated population in 1985 is about 95 million. Correspondingly the density of population went up from 82 per kilometre in 1972 to 106 per kilometre in 1981. The highest density was recorded in Punjab (230), followed by NWFP (148), Sind (135), and Baluchistan (12 per kilometre).

Pakistan's population has been growing at a rate of around 3 per cent per annum during 1961-81 period – a significant acceleration from the growth rate of 1.7 per cent in the 1951-61 period, largely due to slowly falling birth rate and rapidly declining mortality. While the former displayed a marginal change from 50 to 42 per thousand, the latter, primarily because of extended health facilities, plummeted from 30 per thousand in 1947 to 12 per thousand at present. The mortality decline is noteworthy, even though there is room for further improvement, especially in infant and child mortality. Fertility, on the other hand, has displayed imperviousness to policy measures.

A rapidly growing population is always accompanied by a larger population being in the younger age group with the result that the dependency ratio increases. Children below 15 years, who constituted 43.84 per cent of the population in 1972 – an already very high proportion – increased to 44.52 percent in 1981. In the rural areas, the dependency ratio is even higher, because children under 15 years form a still larger proportion, i.e. 45.86 percent of population as against 42.42 percent in urban areas.

Labour Force & Employment

According to the 1981 census 27.6 percent of the total population and 40.2 percent of population over 10 years, is in the labour force. (The figures are lower than those indicated by the earlier Labour Force

Survey of 1978-79.) While the male labour force participation is reported to be 50.6 per cent, the female labour force participation yielded by the census is very low i.e. 2.1 percent in the age group of 10 and above. Currently, the rate of labour force growth is close to the population growth rate which implies an increase of 0.80 million in the labour force during 1984-85. Labour force participation rate in Pakistan is low compared to the other countries, primarily because of the low female participation rate characteristic of all Muslim countries. The male labour force participation rates are quite comparable to those observed in the other developing countries.

Around 10 percent of the labour force is currently working abroad. Within the country 96 percent of the remaining are employed, while 4 percent remain unemployed. The unemployed are predominantly teenagers and their substantial proportion belongs to the groups of high school graduates and above.

In addition to open unemployment, labour under-utilization, often termed as under-employment, is quite high. Using the time utilization criterion – defining those who work less than 35 hours per week as underemployed – under-employment accounts for one-fourth of the employed persons. If alternatively we use the income criterion, i.e., those who fail to earn subsistence income, under-employment is around 35 percent. Underemployment will be even higher if mismatch criterion is adopted to estimate underemployment.

Roughly one-fourth of the employed labour force is made up of unpaid family helpers, predominantly found in rural areas. Wage employees are only 27.4 percent of the total employed labour force. The percentage is even lower in urban areas, i.e. 16.7 percent compared to that in the rural areas, i.e. 46.8 percent.

Employment patterns simply mirror the productive structure of the economy. Agriculture accounts for around 52 percent of the labour force even though non-agriculture sectors exhibited a faster growth rate of labour absorption than the agriculture sector during the last 10 years. The highest growth in employment was recorded in electricity, gas and water (8.7 percent) followed by construction (7.4 percent) during 1971-84. Manufacturing sector registered a growth rate of 4.1 percent and its share in total employment went up from 12.9 percent to 14.9 percent during the same period.

The Sixth Five Year Plan aims to provide 3.3 million additional jobs, compared to a target of 3.4 million jobs under the Fifth Five Year Plan. The estimated sectoral employment is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Estimated Sectoral Employment

(percentage)

	1971-72	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	57.3	52.1	51.9	51.8
Manufacturing (including Mining and Quarrying)	13.0	14.9	14.9	15.0
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Construction	3.4	5.7	5.7	5.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade Hotels and Restaurants	9.7	11.6	11.6	11.7
Transport, Storage and Communication	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Services (Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, etc.)	11.2	10.4	10.4	10.2

Source: Manpower Division.

Overseas Employment

Consequent upon the oil price increase in 1973, and the resulting economic boom in the Middle East, there was a massive exodus of manpower from Pakistan. It is estimated that roughly 2.5 million Pakistanis (10 per cent of the labour force) were working in the Middle East in 1984.

Table 2

Number of Persons Recruited for Foreign Employment

Year	Private	Public	Direct	Total
1971	3,340	1945	..	3,534
1972	3,559	1,171	..	4,350
1973	7,654	4,646	..	12,300
1974	14,652	1,676	..	16,328
1975	21,766	1,311	..	23,077
1976	38,516	3,174	..	41,690
1977	77,664	2,683	60,175	140,522
1978	78,685	4,238	47,602	130,525
1979	80,615	10,306	34,586	125,507
1980	91,482	13,564	24,801	129,847
1981	119,771	15,322	33,370	168,403
1982	99,119	35,410	38,416	142,954
1983	73,837	8,175	46,194	128,206
1984	68,129	2,703	29,575	100,407

.. Not Available. Source: Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment Corporation.
Note: The statistics presented in the table do not include the stock of Pakistanis abroad prior to 1971 or dependents and students.

Outmigration has generated shortages of middle level technicians in urban areas and unskilled labour in rural areas at peak season. The wage structure within Pakistan underwent a radical transformation because of the selective nature of outmigration which has affected also the investment pattern in human capital and employers' choice of technology. On the other hand, the remittances have had a significant impact on consumption, investment and the labour market.

EDUCATION

In any strategy of economic development the highest priority must be attached to improving the quantity and quality of the educational system. In every sector, the possibility of realising major increases in productivity are handicapped by the absence of suitably educated labour force. The quality of education in Pakistan has been the subject of criticism on numerous occasions. At the same time, efforts have been made to refashion it to meet our spiritual and material needs. The study of Islamiat has been made compulsory at almost all stages of education. Attempts have also been made to reorient the education system to generate the kind of manpower consistent with the growing needs of the economy, by increasing facilities for technical and vocational training, and diversifying courses at the secondary stage for technological studies at higher levels.

The attempts to improve the capacity of the education delivery system have been motivated by the extremely low literacy rates that exist today. When compared with the rates prevailing in other countries, the literacy rate in Pakistan is 26 percent, compared to 34 percent in India, 36 percent in Iran, 38 percent in Egypt, 50 percent in Libya, 57 percent in Indonesia, 60 percent in Turkey, 66 percent in Burma, 66 percent in China, 78 percent in Sri Lanka, 79 percent in Thailand, 83 percent in Yugoslavia, 83 percent in Philippine and 92 percent in Singapore.[4] Various factors have been responsible for our narrow base:

i) Indifference of communities and parents to education in general and that for girls in particular. The reasons for this indifference are social as well as economic. Socially, it has been found that educated parents care more for their children's education than the uneducated ones. Since the majority of the parents of the present generation particularly in the rural areas is uneducated, their indifference towards education is but natural. Secondly, in rural areas where children can contribute to the parents' earnings by helping them at farm, the opportu-

[4] United Nations, *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*, 1983.

nity cost of sending them to school is enormous particularly in the present years of continuing inflation. The problem has further been accentuated by the ever rising prices of text books at primary and high school levels, organized by the Provincial Text Books Boards. That is why, the drop out rate at primary level is very high since at that age children become potential earners.

ii) Lack of separate schools for girls. This hinders those who do not like or approve of co-education for their girls.

iii) Scattered pattern of population in large parts of the country. It has been estimated that at least 20 percent of the population in rural areas lives in settlements of less than 300 persons. The government has not been in a position to provide schooling facilities at all such places.

iv) Limited allocation of funds for education is often blamed for low literacy. Pakistan spends roughly 1.5 percent to 2.0 percent of GNP on education as against 4.0 percent recommended by UNESCO for the developing countries. Funds are not the basic problem however. Even if schools are established they will not attract many children unless the attitude of the parents is changed and they realize the true significance of education.

Some of these problems require a long time before they can be overcome, such as change in the attitude of the community towards education. However, efforts have been and are being made by government to broaden the educational base. For example, there has been a steady increase in the expenditure on education (see Table 3).

Table 3

Government Budgetary Allocation for Education

(Million Rs)

	1969-70	1979-80	1983-84	1984-85
Total Expenditure	578.7	4153.5	8165.2	9270.3
Primary	196.8	1604.4	2706.9	3362.8
Secondary	91.8	820.4	2339.4	2474.4
College	49.6	387.5	857.7	1075.1
University	44.7	426.2	701.7	871.0
Others	195.8	915.0	1559.5	1487.0
Total as % of GNP	1.21	2.00	1.78	1.80

Source: (1) Bureau of Education.
(2) Planning Commission.

There have been tangible improvement in various fields of education due to these efforts (See Table 4).

Table 4

Highlights of Educational Achievements

		1969-70	1979-80	1983-84	1984-85
A. ELIGIBLE POPULATION					
Primary Stage	(in 000)	9779	13142	14791	15235
Middle and High Stage	(in 000)	8038	10803	12158	12523
College Stage	(in 000)	5776	7763	8737	8999
Universities	(in 000)	4634	6228	7010	7220
B. ENROLMENT					
Primary Stage	(in 000)	3910	5213	6412	6645
Middle Stage	(in 000)	899	1391	1676	1738
High Stage	(in 000)	337	476	559	568
Colleges	(Numbers)	33633	72479	87737	92185
Universities	(Numbers)	15475	41810	53496	56160
C. TEACHERS					
Primary	(in 000)	92	141	206	215
Middle	(in 000)	32	51	58	60
High	(in 000)	36	64	82	84
Colleges	(Numbers)	11737	18394	23677	24795
Universities	(Numbers)	1473	3068	4400	4489
C. NO. OF INSTITUTIONS					
Primary Schools	(Numbers)	41290	57220	72053	75532
Middle Schools	(Numbers)	3560	5233	6053	6229
High Schools	(Numbers)	1995	3361	4180	4274
Colleges	(Numbers)	539	748	842	897
Universities	(Numbers)	7	15	20	20

Source : (1) Population Census.
(2) Federal Bureau of Statistics.
(3) Bureau of Education.

Note:– Population eligible in each gruop has been calculated on the basis of 1980-81 Population Census assuming growth rate of 3 percent.

With 16 percent of population falling in primary age group (i.e., age 5-9 years), the data in the table implies that at present primary education is available to about half of the nation's children. The teacher/pupil ratio at primary level has improved significantly as number of student per teacher which was 42 in 1969-70 declined to 31 in 1984-85. As a result the literacy rate now stands at 26 percent compared to 22 percent in 1971-72.

Adult Literacy

In order to increase the productivity of the economy, mass literacy programme has been initiated by the Literacy and Mass Education Commission (LAMEC) of Pakistan. The salient features of the programme are as follows (some of which are already implemented while others are at the implementation stage):

1. Different government and non-government organizations for example, army, boy scouts, girl guides, volunteers and social welfare units will take part in the national movement of mass literacy.

2. It is necessary for the students admitted in colleges that they should teach reading & writing to one illiterate one hour during their educational period. Basic Quranic Quaida "*Yasarnul – Quran*" accepted as the level of literacy.

3. All the government departments must teach the illiterate servants by starting classes in the offices.

4. In the case of illiterate prisoners who learn reading and writing, or those literate prisoners who appear and pass the class II examination of the government from their past educational ability, the period of punishment is shortened.

5. The literate people may be given preference in the issue of driving licence, weapon and other licences and permits.

6. Villages, areas and places which become 100 percent literate, may be given prizes and other facilities such as provision of roads dispensaries, health centres and electricity on priority basis.

7. To acknowledge the individual efficiency, prizes such as trophies and shields are given to those who have individual ability in the field of literacy.

8. Aid to the unions of social welfare will be given on their contribution towards literacy programmes.

9. All the Islamic madaris may be requested to teach the meaning of the Quran alongwith *"Nazra – Quran"*.

10. The mass media especially radio and television are being used effectively for common education and specially for adult education.

HEALTH

Health facilities are essential not only to provide society a clean and disease-free atmosphere to live, but also to improve the efficiency and productivity of the population. The high correlation between the expenditure on health and labour productivity observed in developed countries is enough to emphasize the importance of health services also as an aid to growth.

Health is a comprehensive concept which includes not only freedom from communicable and other diseases, but also the availability of facilities for maternity and childcare. The infrastructure of health sector, therefore, covers establishment of hospitals, dispensaries, basic health units and maternity child health centres, and staffing of these units with adequate number of doctors, dispensers, nurses, lady health visitors and midwives.

The growth of health infrastructure in Paksitan has been fairly slow. Even today, there is one doctor for 4,600 persons, one dentist for 83,000 persons, one nurse for 6.4 hospital beds, one paramedic for 2,484 persons, one primary health care facility for 12,943 persons, and one hospital bed for 1,790 persons. Primary health care facilities other than hospitals are offered by 1,715 basic health units (BHUs), 374 rural health centres (RHCs), 869 Maternity Child Health (MCH) centres, 3,994 dispensaries and 632 sub-centres.

Such an inadequacy of health services is reflected in the very high rates of infant mortality, child death, and low life expectancy in comparison to the developing/developed countries.

Table 5

Health Related Indicators: 1982

Country	Life Expectancy		Infant Mortality (per 000) aged Under-1	Child Death Rate (Per 000) aged (1-4)
	Male	Female		
Pakistan	51	49	121	17
India	55	54	94	11
Korea	64	71	32	2
Turkey	61	66	83	9
Japan	74	79	7	0
UK	71	77	11	0
U.S.A.	71	78	11	0

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1984.

The basic issues in health sector can be highlighted as follows:

i) Unlike education where funds are not the basic problem, the most important difficulty facing public sector health services is insufficient funds to meet the recurring expenditure. For example, the growth in this expenditure during 1975-76 to 1982-83 has been 15 percent per annum which becomes even more insignificant when viewed in the light of the inflation that occured during this period. Thus even if the infrastructure is available, it cannot be utilized in full because of shortage of funds hampering its proper staffing, purchase of medicines and maintenance.

ii) Most of this infrastructure is located in urban centres indicating the more serious nature of health problem of the rural sector. There are less than 1000 posts of doctors in rural areas against 6000 in urban areas even though rural areas contain almost 72 percent of total population. Even private doctors are found to be least interested in practising in rural areas. The problem of inadequacy of health services in the rural areas becomes even more serious because of absence of proper road/transportation facilities. An associated problem with the

reluctance of doctors to serve in rural areas has been the incompatibility between the growth of medical personnel and their absorption. It seems as if there are no employment opportunities even for the trained doctors. While doctors and other medical staff complained about the scarcity of job opportunities, a large number of posts for female doctors are lying vacant in the rural areas.

The solution is not simple. Larger resources are needed to be earmarked for health sector. Qualified staff needs to be persuaded to go to rural centres. Basic health units should at least be established in the far-flung areas till a full fledged medical centre or a hospital is set up there.

HOUSING

Health of community depends not only on the availability of health services but also on the hygienic living atmosphere. The provision of better housing, clean water supply, and sewerage facilities is the surest safeguard against communicable diseases like cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis and dysentery. Large scale mortality and morbidity stems from diseases which are the result of defective sanitation.

As in health, Pakistan also faces serious problems in housing both in terms of quantity and quality. Quantity wise, the estimated shortage of houses works out to be over 3 million units which amounts to roughly 25 percent of the total households in the country. Another manifestation of the rapid worsening of the housing situation is the increase in the number of slum/ kutchi abadi dwellers in the urban areas. It is estimated that presently about 25 percent of the urban population in the country lives in such kutchi abadis.

As regards the quality, the situation is also not very encouraging. According to the 1972 and 1980 population census results, housing conditions during this period have deteriorated. The rate of occupancy per housing unit increased from 6 to 7 persons and the average number of persons per room increased from 3 to 3.5. Only 5 percent of the rural houses were reported as pucca houses for 1980, while this proportion was 43 percent in urban areas. In the area of civic amenities, at the beginning of the Sixth Plan

only 38 percent of the population has access to clean drinking water (this percentage for rural areas is only 22 percent). Sewerage facilities were available to only 16 percent population on national basis, with rural and urban proportions to be 4 percent and 48 percent respectively. Electicity is available to only 36 percent of population.

Three main factors have, in general, contributed to the worsening of housing conditions :

(a) *High Population Growth:* Today Pakistan's total population stands at 9.5 billion, increasing at an annual rate of about 3 percent. It has constrained the ability of both the private sector as well as government to meet growing housing needs.

(b) *Rural-Urban Migration:* Interaction between high population growth and limited means of livelihood in rural areas has resulted in a large scale migration from rural to urban areas. The rate of urbanization, it is believed, has been taking place at the rate of 4.3 percent per annum. Secondly, urbanization has clustered in a few big cities. This has enhanced the requirements of housing and civic amenities in the urban areas at such a disproportionately high rate that the government has not been in a position to meet them.

(c) *Limited Capability of the Poor:* Housing construction is largely a domain of private enter preneurship. Government efforts are confined to the provision of fiscal and monetary incentives. Therefore, the housing supply response depends upon the effective demand rather than the needs of the poorer sections of the population.

The solution of the problem is not simple. Merely increasing the supply of houses may not work. What is required, in addition, is to enhance the capacity of the poorer sections of the society to acquire housing units. This calls for long-term planning and more effective public intervention to cover development of plot schemes for low income persons, provision of loans for construction of low and middle class category houses, and enhancing funds allocated for accelerating the work on water supply and sewerage schemes. Work on these lines has already been started and considerable improvement has been achieved.

ANNEXURE I

POLICY MEASURES

This Annexure summarises the key policy measures taken during 1984-85 to achieve various national objectives. The measures summarised in this Annexure consist of:

1. Revenue Measures;
2. Commercial Policy;
3. Industrial Incentives;
4. Credit Policy; and
5. Capital Markets.

1. REVENUE MEASURES

In pursuance of the policy of using resources obtained from the energy sector for financing energy projects, the price of gas was increased on average by 20 percent to permit increase in the allocation for energy development. It will also partly offset the advantages which industrial plants operating on gas have over industries using other fuels.

As a further step towards achieving self-sufficiency in energy, the prices of petroleum products were increased by 6 percent to 8 percent.

A tax at source at the rate of 10 percent on interest income exceeding Rs 1,000 was adopted.

To make progression in tax rate more gradual, the rate of tax at the lowest slab was reduced from 15 percent to 10 percent and at the middle income level an additional slab was introduced.

The last assessed income limit for advance tax was increased from Rs 25,000 and 50,000 to Rs 50,000 and 1,00,000 in the cases of companies and non-salary tax payers respectively.

The limit for compulsory filing of the statement of assets and liabilities for tax payers has been raised from Rs 50,000 to Rs 1,00,000.

The tax exemption limit of gifts was raised from Rs 5,000 to Rs 20,000.

2. COMMERCIAL POLICY

Exports Promotion Measures

The following policies/measures continued during 1984-85.

i) Compensatory Rebate Scheme

The Scheme was introduced in 1978 to cover export of cotton yarn and textiles. With the passage of time and depending on the growth in export of other products, the scope of the Scheme has been enlarged to include a variety of products. The rates of compensatory rebates available on different products have also undergone changes since the introduction of the Scheme. The Scheme also compensates the exporters for various provincial and local taxes and levies which cannot be rebated by the Federal Government.

ii) Export Finance Scheme

Under the Export Finance Scheme, commercial banks provide export finance to exporters at the pre-shipment as well as the post-shipment stage at concessionary rates of interest (2 % for engineering goods, and 3% for other manufactures). The Scheme operates in two parts: under Part-I, export finance is provided on the basis of confirmed irrevocable letters of credit or firm export orders on case to case basis; under Part-II, export finance limits are given by the banks to the exporters on the basis of their export performance in the previous year. The Scheme covers a large number of items.

iii) Export Credit Guarantee Scheme

The Export Credit Guarantee Scheme introduced in 1962 is designed to (i) encourage exports by providing cover to the exporters against the risk of non-realization of sale proceeds from abroad, of the goods exported on terms other than cash or confirmed irrevocable letters of credit and (ii) encourage the banks to grant pre-shipment export finance by providing them protection against the risk of insolvency and/or non-payment of the loans by the borrowers. The Scheme is Federal but its management has been entrusted to the Pakistan Insurance Corporation.

iv) *Export Processing Zones*

Two export-oriented industrial zones are being set up, one each at Karachi and Lahore, in order to attract foreign investment, speed up flow of modern technology, provide more job opportunities, raise skill and management standards, and ensure Pakistani exporters a greater access to world markets. These zones will be custom-free, and machinery & raw materials imported for use in the zones have been exempted from impor duty.

The Government of Pakistan has revised the rates of export compensatory rebates during April 1985, payable on special exports. The Scheme covers the following items:

Items			As % of fob value	
			Existing Rate	Revised Rate
A.	Commodities:			
1.		Poultry	–	7½
2.		Flowers	–	7½
3.		Fresh Fruits	–	7½
B.	Semi-Manufactured:			
4.		Cotton Thread (bleached or dyed)	–	7½
5.		Tyre Cord	5	7½
6.	A.	Bleached or Dyed and Mercerised Cotton Thread	7½	7½
	B.	Zari Thread	7½	7½
	C.	Acetate Yarn	7½	7½
7.		Grey Cloth	5	7½
8.		Rexine (Artificial Leather and its products	7½	7½
9.		Bakers yeast, Santonin, Diosgenin, Aescin and Mono Ammonium Glyoyrrihizinate	7½	7½

C. *Manufactures:*

10.	A. *Cotton Textiles (including made-ups) other than yarn*	7½	10
	B. *Synthetic Textiles (only made-ups)*	—	10
	C. *Blended Textiles (including made-ups)*	—	10
	D. *Woollen Textiles (including made-ups)*	—	10
11.	*Canvas, Tents, Tarpauline*	7½	10
12.	*Carpets & Rugs:*		
	Hand-knotted	7½	12½
	Machine-made	—	12½
13.	*Leather Manufactures*	7½	12½
14.	*Engineering Goods*	12½	12½
15.	*Surgical Instruments and Cutlery*	12½	12½
16.	*Sports Goods*	12½	12½
17.	*Fibre glass & PVC products*	12½	12½
18.	*Glass Bottles*	12½	12½
19.	*Plastic Goods:*		
	Water Coolers	12½	12½
	Other plastic manufactures	—	12½
20.	*Wooden launches*	12½	12½
21.	*Marble manufactured products*	—	12½
22.	*Canned fruits*	—	12½

IMPORT POLICY

The salient features of Import Policy 1984-85 are given in the following paragraphs :—

Items which have been made freely importable by removal from the Negative List are:—

a. *Natural Honey.*

b. *Cycle chains.*

c. *Mechanically/electrically operated operation tables for surgery, orthopaedy and gynaecology.*

d. *Roundabouts, swings and other fair-ground amusement (except video games and gambling equipment) for installation in childrens' amusement parks.*

e. *Centrifuge cream separators.*

f. *Parts of radio-receivers incorporating sound receivers.*

g. *Ball point pens of value less than 18 paisas per piece.*

h. *Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars and pieces less than 3.81 square c.m. or thick of high carbon steel, stainless or heat resisting steel and of other alloys of steel.*

i. *Bars and rods (excluding wire rods) and hollow mining drill steel-round bars/rods of 7.62 c.m. or less in diameter of high carbon steel, stainless or heat resisting steel and other alloys of steel.*

Items which have been made freely importable on removal from the Restricted List include:

(a) Blank pipes and tubes importable by motor cycle manufacturers.
(b) Coal dust importable by battery manufacturers.
(c) Machine tools for working metals or metal carbides.
(d) Interchangeable tools.
(e) Safety glasses other than those used in motor vehicles.
(f) Articles of apparel and clothing accessories of unhardened vulcanised rubber and parts, sheets, strips, rods and profile shapes of unhardened vulcanised rubber.

Items banned and placed on the Negative List are:

a) Autocycle Parts.

b) The C&F ceiling on wall clocks has been raised from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 90/- and for alarm clocks/time pieces from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 50/-.

At present there are only 5 items which are subject to quantitative restrictions in the Import Policy. The licensing for these items is confined to importers on the basis of the licences issued to them during the previous year. The entry of newcomers is limited and in case of milk and infants' food the need for fresh entrants has been felt. It has been decided, therefor, to issue licences for all items at the rate of 100 percent value licensed during 1983-84 to the existing importers and that 25 percent of the value licensed during 1983-84 will be reserved for issuing licenses to newcomers for butter, milk and infants' food only, subject to a minimum value of Rs 10,000/-. For security reasons it is not considered advisable to admit newcomers in the arms and ammunition trade.

Efforts have been made to simplify and liberalise the regulatory framework. As such:—

a) The limit for opening joint letters of credit in case of first license has been raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 150,000/-.

b) Grouping for purposes of import requirements has been allowed to concerned industrial consumers in case of import of bulk items like iron and steel required by foundries sulphur, iron and steel scrap required by re-rolling mills, unwrought aluminium and tin plates required by ghee/cooking oil units.

c) The payment of import licence fee for amounts exceeding Rs. 1000/- would hence-

forth be payable through a Pay Order instead of a Treasury Challan. For amounts less than Rs 1000/- the payment will continue to be made through Treasury Challan.

3. INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES

The 1984-85 budget was accompanied by the issue of a new Industrial Policy Statement. The budget took cognizance of the achievements in the industrial sector during the last six years and offered a package of incentives which included the following:

(i) Encouragement of investment in backward areas:

A tax credit of 20 percent of the amount invested was made available for companies investing in shares of public companies setting up industrial undertakings in the districts of Mansehra, Kohistan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Karak, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Jacobabad and Shikarpur.

Tax holiday for 5 years will be available to new industries in the districts of Jacobabad and Shikarpur in Sind and newly carved district of Bhakkar without a condition of location in an industrial estate. Import of plants and machinery for industrial projects to be established in these districts will also be exempted from customs duties.

(ii) Encouragement of investment in industries involving highly sophisticated technology:

Industries which have been classified as pioneer are allowed to have a 5 years tax holiday and a complete exemption from customs duties and sales tax on import of plant and machinery.

(iii) Rationalization of tariff structure:

To encourage local production, improve efficiency, and remove anomalies. Tariff rates were rationalized in the Budget for the following items:

(i) Cycle parts;
(ii) Grinding discs and wheels;
(iii) Platinum crucibles;

(iv) *Electrical wires;*
(v) *Cylinders for liquefied petroleum gas;*
(vi) *Circuit breakers;*
(vii) *Resin and its derivatives;*
(viii) *Watches;*
(ix) *Video Cassette Recorder; and*
(x) *Woolen fabrics.*

Custom duties on metal-working machines and machine tools which are necessary for the development of local engineering industry, were reduced from 85 percent custom duty and 10 percent sales tax to 40 percent custom duty and no sales tax. These are:

(i) *Reaming and milling machines;*
(ii) *Drilling or boring machines;*
(iii) *Tapping or screw cutting machines;*
(iv) *Lapping, dressing or surfacing machines;*
(v) *Bench-type polishing machines and other polishing machines;*
(vi) *Shearing, notching or punching machine;*
(vii) *Heading machines;*
(viii) *Hardware making machines, staple pins and clip-making machines, and drums and tin containers manufacturing machines.*

Excise duty on all types of cement manufactured in the country was reduced by the equivalent of 50 percent while custom duty on all types of cement imported into the country was raised from 55 percent to 70 percent ad valorem.

4. CREDIT MEASURES

The following measures were taken by the State Bank of Pakistan to control monetary expansion:

Regarding export finance scheme the State Bank of Pakistan decided on 21-11-1984 to substitute Part 1 of the scheme as under:—

i) *In case the borrower fails to effect the shipment within 180 days, penal interest at the rate of 10 percent per annum above the bank rate shall be recovered from him.*

ii) *The system of levying of penal interest was also replaced by a system of fines w.e.f. 1st January 1985.*

iii) *It was also decided that the goods should be shipped with in 180 days of the availment of concessionary export finance against the original firm order or letter of credit.*

On 28th November 1984, in the case of export finance availed of under 1 of the export finance scheme for exports of carpet & rugs, the period for repayment was enhanced upto 270 days.

The concessionay export finance facility to Cotton Export Corporation under the Export Finance Scheme was withdrawn with effect from July 7, 1984.

With effect from 5th July 1984, a few more commodities were made ineligible for concessionary export finance. The extended list of commodities not eligible for concessionary export finance is as follows:

1. *Raw Cotton.*
2. *Cotton Yarn.*
3. *Fish other than frozen and preserved.*
4. *Mutton and Beef.*
5. *Jewellery exported under the Entrustment Scheme.*
6. *Live Animals.*
7. *Hides and Skins.*
8. *Leather Wet Blue.*
9. *Wool and Animal Hair.*
10. *All Grains including Grain Flour.*
11. *Petroleum Products.*
12. *Crude Vegetable Materials.*
13. *Crude Animal Materials.*
14. *Feed-stuff for Animals.*
15. *Stone, Sand and Gravel.*
16. *Waste and scrap of all kinds.*
17. *Fertilizer Crude.*
18. *Oil-seeds, Nuts and Kernels.*
19. *Pearls and Precious Stones.*
20. *Inorganic Elements, Oxides, etc.*
21. *Crude Minerals.*
22. *Works of Arts and Antiques.*
23. *All Metals.*
24. *Fur Skins.*

The State Bank of Pakistan indicated on 10th December 1984, to the banks the annual minimum and maximum rates of profit to be charged by them in respect of trade related modes of financing w.e.f. 1-1-1985. The

State Bank of Pakistan also indicated the profit rates in respect of investment modes of financing.

The State Bank of Pakistan on 12th December 1984 clarified to the banks that all type of preserved fish and shrimps such as frozen fish and shrimp, dried salted fish, smoked fish, as well as canned fish were eligible for concessionay finance under the export finance scheme.

It was decided on 20th February 1985 that in the case of exports of 17 specified commodities to Iraq on deferred payment, requests for post-shipment re-finance from the banks would be considered on case by case basis.

The Bankers Equity Limited was allowed on 24th January 1985 to raise funds at call from commercial banks.

On 12th February 1985 the scales of fines conveyed to banks earlier regarding financing under the scheme for locally manufactured machinery and exprot finance scheme were revised.

5. CAPITAL MARKET

To enlarge the corporate ownership base the formation of larger number of public companies was encouraged and for providing incentives for listing of more companies on the stock exchange, a further rebate of 5 per-cent was made available to non-industrial companies whose paid up capital plus free reserves did not exceed Rs. 5 million and which get listed on the stock exchange between 1st July, 1984 and 30th June 1986. In the case of Industrial Companies the limit was raised to Rs 10 million.

The corporate sector was so far being governed by the Companies Act, 1913. It was long felt that the said law was out-dated, due to which unethical practices had made in-roads in the working of joint stock enterprises. Taking note of this unsatisfactory state of affairs new company law was prepared and the Companies Ordinance, 1984, was promulgated on October 8, 1984. The Ordinance was enforced in phases in order to provide adequate time for smooth change-over. The final phase of the Ordinance was enforced from January 1, 1985. The Ordinance brings about significant reform aimed at striking a fair balance between the competing requirements of the constituents of the Corporate Sector. The concept of share-holders democracy has been strengthened and the law also aims at guiding the corporate sector towards self-regulation under minimum statutory supervision. The new law is a landmark in the history of corporate legislation in the country.

Annexure II

MONITORING OF THE ANNUAL PLAN TARGETS

This Annexure broadly gives the physical targets and achievements for the Annual Plan 1984-85 for various sectors of the economy. The sectors covered in this Annexure include:

1. *Agriculture*
2. *Manufacturing*
3. *Mining*
4. *Water*
5. *Power*
6. *Fuel*
7. *Health*
8. *Social Welfare*
9. *Transport & Communication*
10. *Physical Planning & Housing*
11. *Education*
12. *Mass Media*
13. *Rural Development*

1. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture accounts for 26 percent of total GDP, with major crops contributing 55 percent of the value added in agriculture. The share of wheat in major crops during 1983-84 amounted to 44 percent while that of rice, cotton and sugarcane to around 17 percent, 13 percent and 16 percent respectively. The production figures for 1984-85 show that cotton is the only crop where production has exceeded the target (by 15 percent) production in case of other crops, i.e. rice, wheat, maize, and sugarcane, remained well below the targets. Livestock and Forest production showed no change (Table 1).

Table 1

Targets/Achievements: 1984-85
Agriculture Sector

Items	Unit	Targets	Expected Achievements	Excess (+)/ Shortfall (−) (%)
I. CROP PRODUCTION				
(a) Wheat	000 Tonnes	13,000	11,305	−13.0
(b) Rice	000 Tonnes	3,508	3,457	−1.4
(c) Maize	000 Tonnes	1,050	809	−22.9
(d) Sugarcane	000 Tonnes	35,640	32,948	−7.5
(e) Cotton	000 bales of 375 lbs.	5,000	5,700	+14.0
II. GOVERNMENT STORAGES (Addition)	Million Tonnes	0.340	0.296	−12.9
III. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION				
(a) Milk Production	000 Tonnes	10,564	10,564	0.0
Available for consumption	000 Tonnes	8,542	8,542	0.0
(b) Meat	000 Tonnes	1,057	1,057	0.0
i. Beaf	000 Tonnes	503	503	0.0
ii. Mutton	000 Tonnes	458	458	0.0
iii. Poultry Meat	000 Tonnes	96	96	0.0
(c) Eggs	Million (Nos.)	4,262	4,262	0.0
(d) Wool	000 Tonnes	47.7	47.7	0.0
(e) Hides	000 No.	5,346	5,346	0.0
(f) Skins	000 No.	30,790	30,790	0.0
IV. FORESTRY PRODUCTION				
(a) Timber	000 M^3	240	240	0.0
(b) Fuel Wood	000 M^3	575	575	0.0

Source : Planning Division.

2. MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing at present accounts for over 19 percent of GDP. A bulk of the industrial output comes from cotton yarn, cotton cloth, sugar, vegetable ghee, fertilizer and cement. During 1984-85, fertilizer production was recorded at 2.71 billion tonnes as against the level of 1.17 billion envisaged in the Annual Plan. This represents an excess of 131% over the target.

The other items where production has exceeded the target include sugar and vegetable ghee. Substantial shortfalls from the target, on the other hand, were observed in the case of cotton cloth and cement (Table 2).

Table 2

Production Targets/Achievements: 1984-85
Manufacturing Sector

Sl. No.	Items	Units	Targets	Expected Estimates	Excess (+)/ Short-fall (–) (%)
1.	White Sugar	000 Tonnes	1,290	1,362	+5.6
2.	Vegetable Ghee	000 Tonnes	660	665	+0.8
3.	Cigarettes	Billion Nos.	41.0	42.0	+2.4
4.	Cotton Yarn	Million Kgs.	465	418	–10.1
5.	Cotton Cloth (Mill Sector)	Million Sq. Mtr.	352	254	–27.8
6.	Paper & Paper Board	000 Tonnes	128	120	–6.2
7.	Soda Ash	000 Tonnes	137	125	–8.8
8.	Caustic Soda	000 Tonnes	65	42	–35.4
9.	Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilizer	000 Nutuent Tonnes	1,170	1,136	–2.9
10.	Cement	000 Tonnes	5,000	4,550	–9.0
11.	Mild Steel Products	000 Tonnes	710	752	+5.9
12.	Polyester	000 Tonnes	28	26	–7.1
13.	Iron Steel		825	825	0.0
	(a) Billets	000 Tonnes	300	300	0.0
	(b) Hot rolled sheets	000 Tonnes	293	293	0.0
	(c) Cold rolled	000 Tonnes	68	68	0.0
	(d) Galvanised sheets	000 Tonnes	75	75	0.0
	(e) Structural/Formed Section	000 Tonnes	90	90	0.0

Source : Planning Division.

3. MINERALS

With regard to the achievements in this sector very limited information available. The data shows that the production of Coal, Rock Salt and Gypsum has well exceeded the target (Table 3).

Table 3

Production Targets/Achievements : 1984-85
Minerals

Items	Unit	Targets	Expected achievements	Excess (+)/ Shortfall (–) (%)
Coal	000 tonnes	2210	2300	4.1
Rock Salt	000 tonnes	430	640	48.8
Gypsum	000 tonnes	450	500	11.1
Limestone	000 tonnes	5865	N.A.	N.A.
Byrite	000 tonnes	40	N.A.	N.A.
Silica Sand	000 tonnes	108	N.A.	N.A.
Gem Stones	Million Rs.	200	250	25.0

Source : Planning Division.

NA : Not available.

4. WATER

For a country like Pakistan where agriculture is predominantly based on irrigation systems, the water sector assumes particular importance. During 1984-85, the water sector did not show satisfactory performance in the fields of water availability to new cropped area as well as additional area protected. It also failed in achieving the desired growth in tube wells. However the performance has been exceptionally good in the case of water course improvement (Table 4).

Table 4

Targets/Achievements : 1984-85
Water Sector

Items	Unit	Targets	Expected achievements	Excess (+)/ Short-fall (–) %
1. New Cropped Area	(M.A.)	0.50	0.29	–42.0
2. Additional Area Protected	(M.A.)	0.62	0.50	–19.3
3. Additional Disaster Area Protected	(M.A.)	0.36	0.30	–16.7
4. (i) SCARP Tubewells New	(Nos.)	326	213	–34.7
(ii) Replacement	(Nos.)	185	206	+11.3
5. Surface Drains	(Miles)	288	428	+48.7
6. Flood Controls E/W	(Mcft.)	185	115	–37.8
7. Water Course Improvement : (i) Regular	(Nos.)	600	4044	+574.0
(ii) Crash	(Nos.)	3000	15000	+400.0

M.A. : Million Acres.

Source : Planning Division.

5. POWER

Power, at present, serves as one of the major sources of energy in Pakistan. Hydel Power accounts for roughly 18 percent of total energy supply. Its major users are: industry (37 percent) domestic (30 percent), and agriculture (17 percent). During 1984-85, it was envisaged to electrify 2600 villages by WAPDA but the present indications are that only 988 villages have been electrified, representing a shortfall of 62 percent. The achievements in other areas of power sector are almost according to the targets (Table 5).

Table 5

Targets/Achievements : 1984-85
Power Sector

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Targets	Achieve-ments	Excess (+)/ Short-fall (–) (%)
1.	Energy Generation WAPDA	GWH	18,859	18,859	0.0
2.	Installed Capacity WAPDA	MW	4,339	4,339	0.0
3.	No. of Consumers				
	(a) Domestic & Commercial	Nos.	3,00,000	3,00,000	0.0
	(b) Industrial	Nos.	6,000	6,000	0.0
	(c) Agricultural	Nos.	4,000	4,000	0.0
4.	No. of Villages Electrified:				
	(i) WAPDA	Nos.	2,600	988	–62.0
	(ii) AK/NA/FATA	Nos.	300	352	+17.3

Source : Planning Division.

6. FUELS

Fuels programme covers both exploration and production of oil and natural gas. Oil and gas together account for roughly 80 percent of the total energy supply. The exploration and development of oil and gas is done mainly by the OGDC. The Annual Plan envisaged work to be done on 16 wells by OGDC which succeeded in doing so on 15 of them. Performance has been more than satisfactory in the case of survey work. The achievement in oil production exceeded the target by 3.7 percent (Table 6).

Table 6

Targets/Achievement : 1985-85
Fuels

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Targets	Estimated Achieve-ments	Excess (+)/ Short-fall (–) (%)
	O. G. D. C.				
1.	Seismic Survey	Kilo-metre	2780	3500	+25.9
2.	Geological Survey	Kilo-metre	1050	1150	+9.0
3.	Gas Production	MMCFD	–	1014	–
4.	No. of Wells on which work was done	Number	16	15	–6.2
	(a) Exploratory	,,	4	5	+25.0
	(b) Appraisal	,,	6	6	0.0
	(c) Development	,,	6	4	–33.3
5.	Oil Production	US Barrels per day	16400	17000	+3.7

Source : Planning Division.

7. *HEALTH*

In Health sector, performance in the physical infrastructure, i.e., hospital beds, rural health centres, basic health units, has been exceptionally good. In other aspects of the health sector, however, the likely achievements have been roughly in the vicinity of the targets (Table 7).

Table 7

Targets/Achievements : 1984-85
Health Sector

Items	Unit	Targets	Likely achievements	Excess (+)/ Short-fall (–) (%)
A. Accelerated Health Programme				
1. Poly-immunization	Million No.	9.00	9.00	0.0
2. Training of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAS)	No.	12,000	12,000	0.0
3. Oral Rehydration salts	Million Pkts.	10.00	10.00	0.0
B. Physical Infrastructure				
1. Hospital beds	No.	1,300	1,390	+6.9
2. Rural Health Centres	No.	20	44	+12.0
3. Basic Health Units/MCH Centres/Dispensaries	No.	350	445	+27.0
C. Health Manpower				
1. Doctors	No.	3,520	3,520	0.0
2. Nurses	No.	850	850	0.0
3. Paramedics	No.	5,500	4,500	–18.2

Source : Planning Division.

8. SOCIAL WELFARE

Social welfare programmes are important in the sense that they primarily concern with the welfare of the special groups of the society, e.g., blind, deaf, mute, physically handicapped and destitute persons. Moreover, they undertake programmes which promote general welfare of the masses, such as women and children welfare programmes.

The performance of the social welfare programmes during 1984-85 has been extremely poor. In majority of the areas achievements lagged behind the targets significantly (Table 8).

Table 8

Targets/Achievements : 1984-85
Social Welfare

	Items	Unit	Targets	Expected achievements	Excess)+)/ Shortfall (–) (%)
1.	Special Education and Rehabilitation Services for the Handicapped.	Service Centres	18-Centres	8-Centres	–55.6
2.	Promotion of Voluntary Social Work/Agencies.	Aided Agencies.	900-agencies	905-agencies	+0.6
3.	Construction of Building to house Social Welfare Centres.	Buildings	11 Buildings (60% completion).	5 Buildings. 11 Buildings (100%)	–54.5
4.	Women and Child Welfare Programmes.	Service Centres.	7-Centres	3-Centres.	–57.1
5.	Multi-purpose Community Development-Self-Help Projects.	Self-help Projects.	114-projects	80 projects.	–29.8
6.	Training of Social Welfare and Special Education Personnel.	Trainees	150-Trainees	80 Trainees.	–46.6
7.	Provision of Special Education and Social Welfare Services to Special Groups :				
	(i) Blind Children/persons.	Beneficiaries (Nos.)	200	200	0.0
	(ii) Deaf and Mute Children/persons.	Do.	210	210	0.0
	(iii) Orthopaedically disabled children/persons.	Do.	50	50	0.0
	(iv) Mentally Retarded/ill children/persons.	Do.	100	100	0.0
	(v) Destitute Women/Widows	Do.	140	140	0.0

Source : Planning Division.

9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Like education and health, availability of transport and communication facilities is one of the indicators of quality of life. This sector has a wide network of activities which include roads, railways, civil aviation, ports, post offices and telephone and telegraph. Table 9 lists the targets of the Annual Plan in various fields of the sector.

Table 9

Targets/Achievements : 1984-85
Transport and Communications

Items	Targets	Likely Achieve-	Excess (+)/ Shortfall (–) (%)
1	2	3	4
T & T			
New Telephone Lines	100,000	55,000	–45.0
Trunk Positions (Nos)	30	N.A.	N.A.
Post Offices			
1. Operational Buildings (Nos)	60	41	
2. Staff quarters	193	165	–14.5
Railways			
1. Track Rehabilitation:			
(a) Complete Track Renewal	109 kms.	55 kms.	–50.0
(b) Sleeper Renewals	68 kms.	55 kms.	–50.0
(c) Rail Renewal	—	55 kms.	–19.1
2. Locomotives:			
(a) New Procurement (Nos)	—	(Orders for procurement of 30 locomotives.	
(b) Rehabilitation (Nos)	16	36	125.0
3. Passenger Carriages (Nos)	120	128	6.7
4. Hopper Wagons (Nos)	100	100	0.0

Source : Planning Division.

10. PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The programmes in the physical planning and housing sector are mainly concerned with the development of residential plots, office buildings, water supply and sewerage facilities. The achievement during 1984-85 in almost all the items of the sector has been much below the targets. For example, the number of residential plots developed during the year has been 76 thousand as compared to the target of 100 thousand showing a short-fall of 24 percent (Table 10).

Table 10

Targets/Achievements : 1984-85
Physical Planning and Housing

Items	*Unit*	*Targets*	*Expected Achieve-ments*	*Excess (+)/ Short-fall (–) (%)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1. Urban Residential Plot	*Nos.*	*1,00,000*	*76,000*	*–24.0*
2. Urban Water Supply	*(Addl. Pop. to be served-Million)*	*1.500*	*1.27*	*–15.3*
3. Urban Sewerage/Drainage	*Do.*	*1.100*	*0.90*	*–18.2*
4. Rural Water Supply	*Do.*	*2.700*	*1.50*	*–44.4*
5. Rural Sanitation	*Do.*	*0.500*	*0.28*	*–44.0*
6. Government Servants Housing	*Nos.*	*4,000*	*2,500*	*–37.5*
7. Government Offices/Buildings	*Million Sq. ft.*	*1.200*	..	..

Source : Planning Division.

11. EDUCATION

Education, another indicator of economic and social development, plays an important role in the process of economic development as the productivity growth of people as economic agents owe much to education. Thus every development plan includes comprehensive programmes for improving the quantity and quality of the educational system. However, it is unfortunate that the targets in education sector are seldom materialised to the full extent. The data for 1984-85 shows that the performance has been much below the target in the case of secondary education though the targets in primary education are expected to be fully materialized (Table 11)

Table 11

Targets and Achievements : 1984-85
Education and Training

Sub-Sector	Targets	Estimated achievement	Excess (+)% Shortfall (–) %
A. PRIMARY EDUCATION			
1. Opening of Mosque Schools	2554	2554	0.0
2. Opening of Primary schools	2975	2975	0.0
3. Consolidation and Improvement of primary schools	5937	4500	24.2
4. Additional enrolment at primary level (in 000s)	400	400	0.0
B. SECONDARY EDUCATION			
1. Upgradation of			
i. Primary schools	402	390	–3.0
ii. Middle schools	178	170	–4.5
2. Estt. of new high schools	25	10	–60.0
3. Consolidation and Improvement of secondary schools	804	650	–19.1
4. Additional enrolment in classes (in 000s)			
i. VI–VIII	50	45	–10.0
ii. IX–X	15	12	–20.0
Total VI–X	65	57	–12.3
C. TECHNICAL EDUCATION			
1. Opening of New Polytechnics	3	3	0.0

Source : Planning Division.

12. MASS MEDIA

In Mass Media, almost all the targets have been fully achieved (Table 12)

Table 12

Targets/Achievements : 1984-85
Mass Media

Items	Unit	Targets	Expected achievements	Excess (+)/ Shortfall (–) (%)
A. RADIO BROADCASTING				
1. Population coverage	%	95	95	0.0
2. Area coverage	%	75	75	0.0
3. M.W. Transmitters	No.	25	25	0.0
4. M.W. Transmitting Power	KW.	2282-50	2282-50	0.0
5. S.W. Transmitters	No.	16	16	0.0
6. S.W. Transmitting Power	KW.	1161	1161	0.0
7. Broadcasting Houses	No.	18	18	0.0
B. TELEVISION BROADCASTING				
8. Population Coverage	%	81	81	0.0
9. Area Coverage	%	57	57	0.0
10. Main T.V. Centres (excluding pilot stations Rawalpindi, Quetta and Peshawar).	No.	4	4	0.0
11. Production Studios at Main T.V. stations	No.	8	8	0.0
12. Re-Broadcast Centres and Translators	No.	14	14	0.0
13. S.H.F. Links	No.	4	4	0.0

Source : Planning Division.

13. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development programmes are designed to uplift the pace of development in the rural areas. They cover farm to market roads, village electrification, water supply, and health and education services. Although these programmes are of vital importance particularly to improve the living conditions in the hitherto neglected areas, it is unfortunate that the progress on this front has been extremely slow. Same is true of the performance during 1984-85. The Annual Plan set the (ambitious) target of electrifying 3900 villages whereas the achievement has been only 2900 villages showing a shortfall of 26 percent. The picture is even more bleak in the case of potable water where shortfall has been to the order of 56 percent (Table 13).

Table 13

Targets/Achievements : 1984-85
Rural Development

Items	*Unit*	*Targets*	*Expected achievements*	*Excess (+)/ Shortfall (–) (%)*
RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
1. *Village Electrification*	*No. of villages*	*3900*	*2900*	*–25.6*
2. *Water Supply*	*Additional population served in million.*	*1.047*	*0.465*	*–55.6*
3. *Rural Sanitation*	*Do.*	*1.079*	*1.079*	*0.0*
4. *Rural Roads*	*K.M.*	*1907*	*829*	*–56.5*
5. *Rural Health Centres*	*No. of Centres R.H.C. B.H.U.*	*86*	*N.A.*	*N.A.*
6. *Telephones*	*Nos. Installed*	*5000*	*N.A.*	*N.A.*
RURAL EDUCATION				
7. *Primary School*	*No. of Schools*	*1955*	*N.A.*	*N.A.*
8. *Mosque Schools*	*,,*	*2550*	*N.A.*	*N.A.*

Source : Planning Division.

STATISTICS

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Population

TABLE 1.1

POPULATION OF PAKISTAN

(In thousand)

Census Year	Population (f)	Compound growth (e)
1901	16,576 a	..
1911	19,382 b	1.58
1921	21,109	0.86
1931	23,542	1.10
1941	28,282	1.85
1951	33,740 c	1.78
1961	42,880 d	2.43
1972	65,309	3.67
1981	84,253	3.06
Non-Census Years (g)		
1982	86,440	3.10
1983	89,120	3.10
1984	91,880	3.10
1985	94,728	3.10

Source : Population Census Organization.

Note–(a) Excluding population of Frontier regions.

(b) Based on population excluding 1,622 thousand persons of Frontier regions in 1911.

(c) Including 13 thousand persons (estimated) of Gawadar, not part of Pakistan in 1951 and 24 thousand persons (estimated) in Frontier regions who were not included in 1951 census data.

(d) The Planning Commission has estimated that there was under-enumeration in the 1961 census to the tune of 7.50 per cent. As such the 1961 population figure used for various economic indicators is taken to be 46,100 thousand.

(e) The intercensal population growth rate between 1961 and 1972 is 3.67 per cent if the population is taken without adjustment and 3.00 per cent after adjustment for 7.50 per cent under-enumeration in the 1961 census.

(f) Population censuses were held around the month of February upto 1951. Since 1961 the Census date is March 1 except 1972 Census (Oct. 1, 1972).

(g) Estimated as on January 1.

TABLE 1.2

COMPARATIVE POSITION OF 1972 AND 1981 CENSUSES

(Population in thousand)

	1972			Density (persons per sq.km.)	1981			Density (persons per sq.km.)
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Pakistan	65,309	34,833	30,476	82	84,253	44,232	40,021	106
Urban	16,593	9,027	7,566	..	23,841	12,767	11,074	..
Rural	48,716	25,806	22,910	..	60,412	31,465	28,947	..
N.W.F.P.	8,389	4,363	4,026	113	11,061	5,761	5,300	148
Urban	1,196	647	549	..	1,665	898	767	..
Rural	7,193	3,716	3,477	..	9,396	4,863	4,533	..
Punjab	37,610	20,210	17,400	183	47,292	24,860	22,432	230
Urban	9,183	4,977	4,206	..	13,051	6,951	6,100	..
Rural	28,427	15,233	13,194	..	34,241	17,909	16,332	..
Sind	14,156	7,574	6,582	100	19,029	9,999	9,030	135
Urban	5,726	3,131	2,595	..	8,243	4,433	3,810	..
Rural	8,430	4,443	3,987	..	10,786	5,566	5,220	..
Baluchistan	2,428	1,289	1,139	7	4,332	2,284	2,1048	12
Urban	399	218	181	..	677	371	306	..
Rural	2,029	1,071	958	..	3,655	1,913	1,742	..
FATA	2,491	1,266	1,225	92	2,199	1,143	1,056	81
Urban	13	8	5	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	2,478	1,258	1,220	..	2,199	1,143	1,056	..
Islamabad (FCA)	235	130	105	259	340	185	155	376
Urban	77	46	31	..	204	113	91	..
Rural	158	84	74	..	136	72	64	..

Source : Population Census Organization.

FATA : Federally Administered Tribal Areas.
FCA : Federal Capital Area.
.. : Not available.

TABLE 1.3

SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
1981 – CENSUS

(In Percent)

Marital Status/Age Group	Pakistan	NWFP	FATA	Punjab	Sind	Baluchistan	Islamabad
1. Sex Ratio[a]	111	109	108	111	111	112	119
2. Marital Status (15 Years and above)							
(a) Never Married	25.25	25.07	30.60	25.16	24.81	25.74	27.88
(b) Currently Married	68.77	69.65	69.31	68.38	69.14	69.23	66.69
(c) Widowed	5.72	5.12	0.08	6.11	5.90	4.80	5.17
(d) Divorced	0.27	0.16	0.00	0.35	0.15	0.23	0.24
3. Age Groups							
(a) Less than 1 Year	2.89	2.70	2.20	2.95	2.89	3.01	2.76
(b) Less than 5 Years	15.40	15.89	17.00	14.87	16.05	15.75	14.36
(c) Less than 10 Years	31.37	32.99	32.62	30.24	32.56	34.03	28.34
(d) Less than 15 Years	44.52	46.82	45.36	43.39	45.09	48.53	40.48
(e) 18 Years & Above	49.94	47.72	49.38	50.91	49.72	46.16	53.99
(f) 21 Years & Above	42.59	40.89	34.32	43.54	42.58	39.62	46.72
(g) 15 to 64 Years	51.24	49.44	52.64	51.68	51.58	48.47	56.25
(h) 65 Years & Above	4.22	3.74	2.00	4.92	3.33	3.00	3.26
4. Dependency Ratio[b]	95	102	90	93	94	106	78

Source : Population Census Organisation.

[a]Males per 100 females.

[b]Population under 15 and above 65 years of age, per 100 persons between 15 and 65 years of age.

TABLE 1.4

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN DISTRIBUTION

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	82,055,097	43,089,811	38,965,286	23,841,471	12,767,061	11,074,410	58,213,626	30,322,750	27,890,876
0–4 Years	12,573,904	6,200,434	6,373,470	3,579,189	1,813,400	1,765,789	8,994,715	4,387,034	4,607,681
5–9 Years	13,142,337	6,811,487	6,330,850	3,551,535	1,838,576	1,712,959	9,590,802	4,972,911	4,617,891
10–14 Years	10,803,048	5,856,744	4,946,304	3,119,458	1,652,953	1,466,505	7,683,590	4,203,791	3,479,799
15–19 Years	7,763,087	4,192,513	3,570,574	2,540,219	1,364,875	1,175,344	5,222,868	2,827,638	2,395,230
20–24 Years	6,227,756	3,269,776	2,957,980	2,108,293	1,158,623	949,670	4,119,463	2,111,153	2,008,310
25–29 Years	5,479,158	2,891,427	2,587,731	1,719,325	943,733	775,592	3,759,833	1,947,694	1,812,139
30–34 Years	4,617,328	2,388,124	2,229,204	1,391,135	756,849	634,286	3,226,193	1,631,275	1,594,918
35–39 Years	4,197,237	2,120,580	2,076,657	1,275,627	668,089	607,538	2,921,610	1,452,491	1,469,119
40–44 Years	3,865,024	1,937,256	1,927,768	1,131,650	605,619	526,031	2,733,374	1,331,637	1,401,737
45–49 Years	3,076,082	1,610,303	1,465,779	881,699	489,784	391,915	2,194,383	1,120,519	1,073,864
50–54 Years	2,965,617	1,637,892	1,327,725	795,869	459,260	336,609	2,169,748	1,178,632	991,116
55–59 Years	1,610,857	859,488	751,369	424,341	241,930	182,411	1,186,516	617,558	568,958
60–64 Years	2,216,391	1,299,090	917,301	548,944	326,566	222,378	1,667,447	972,524	694,923
65–69 Years	986,812	555,314	431,498	232,247	135,076	97,171	754,565	420,238	334,327
70–74 Years	1,161,425	677,869	483,556	261,111	152,019	109,092	900,314	525,850	374,464
75 & above Years	1,369,034	781,514	587,520	280,829	159,709	121,120	1,088,205	621,805	466,400

Note : The table excludes population of FATA.

Source : Population Census Organisation.

TABLE 1.5

LABOUR FORCE AND UN-EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO 1981 CENSUS

(Population thousand)

Sex/Area	Pakistan		N.W.F.P.		Punjab	
	Labour Force	L.F. as (%) of total Population	Labour Force	L.F. as (%) of total Population	Labour Force	L.F. as (%) of total Population
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES						
Both Sexes	22,623	27.6	2,901	26.3	13,155	27.8
Rural	16,591	28.5	2,490	26.5	9,827	28.7
Urban	6,032	25.3	411	24.7	3,328	25.5
Male	21,782	50.6	2,810	48.8	13,139	50.8
Rural	16,011	52.8	2,417	49.7	9,956	52.8
Urban	5,771	45.2	393	43.8	3,183	45.8
Female	824	2.1	92	1.8	522	2.3
Rural	558	2.0	73	1.6	376	2.3
Urban	266	2.4	19	2.5	146	2.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES						
Both Sexes	2,579	3.1	250	2.2	1,509	3.2
Rural	1,339	2.3	188	2.0	856	2.5
Urban	1,240	5.2	62	3.7	653	5.0
Male	1,318	2.9	123	2.1	764	3.0
Rural	667	2.2	92	1.9	430	2.4
Urban	651	5.1	31	3.5	334	4.8
Female	2,916	7.5	341	6.5	1,713	7.7
Rural	2,008	7.2	286	6.3	1,176	7.2
Urban	908	8.2	55	7.2	537	8.8

(Contd.)

L.F. : Labour Force.

Note: 1. The Labour Force does not include that of FATA.

2. Totals do not tally because of separate rounding.

TABLE 1.5

LABOUR FORCE AND UN-EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO 1981 CENSUS

(Population thousand)

Sex/Area	Sind		Baluchistan		Islamabad	
	Labour Force	L.F. as (%) of total Population	Labour Force	L.F. as (%) of total Population	Labour Force	L.F. as (%) of total Population
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES						
Both Sexes	5,265	27.7	1,193	27.6	93	27.3
Rural	3,171	29.4	1,042	28.5	35	26.1
Urban	2,094	25.4	151	22.3	58	28.2
Male	5,088	50.9	1,164	51.0	80	47.8
Rural	3,089	55.5	1,018	53.2	35	48.7
Urban	1,999	45.1	146	39.4	45	39.4
Female	179	2.0	32	1.5	5	3.0
Rural	84	1.6	26	1.5	1	1.0
Urban	95	2.5	6	1.8	4	4.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES						
Both Sexes	651	3.3	137	3.1	36	10.7
Rural	173	1.6	110	3.0	18	13.5
Urban	478	5.8	27	4.0	18	9.0
Male	340	3.2	69	2.9	18	10.2
Rural	83	1.5	54	2.8	9	13.0
Urban	257	5.8	15	4.0	9	8.3
Female	633	7.1	179	8.6	41	20.9
Rural	355	6.8	163	9.4	25	38.6
Urban	278	7.3	16	5.1	16	17.7

Source : Population Census Organization.

L.F. : Labour Force.

Note : 1. The Labour Force does not include that of FATA.

2. Totals do not tally because of separate rounding.

TABLE 1.6

ESTIMATED SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

Sectors	Estimated 1983-84		Estimated Employment 1984-85	
	(in 000)	% Share	(in 000)	% Share
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	13,750	51.93	14,033	51.80
Manufacturing (including Mining and Quarrying)	3,950	14.91	4,072	15.03
Electricity, Gas & Water	190	0.72	193	0.71
Construction	1,510	5.70	1,561	5.76
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	3,080	11.63	3,174	11.72
Transport, Storage & Communication	1,250	4.72	1,284	4.74
Services	2,750	10.39	2,775	10.24
Total :	26,480	100.00	27,092	100.00

Source : Manpower Division.

National Income

TABLE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT

SECTOR	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
1. Agriculture	6595	6768	6155	6166	7005
Major Crops	3428	3524	2894	2807	3539
Minor Crops	822	844	803	846	993
Livestock	2270	2326	2383	2440	2497
Fishing	44	44	49	39	43
Forestry	31	30	26	34	33
2. Mining & Quarrying	27	37	41	42	45
3. Manufacturing	961	1042	1123	1235	1396
Large Scale	277	342	406	502	646
Small Scale	684	700	717	733	750
4. Construction	179	187	247	262	283
5. Electricity & Gas-Distribution Services	27	29	31	30	35
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	617	654	667	721	764
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	1477	1567	1575	1585	1685
8. Banking & Insurance	55	60	66	71	77
9. Ownership of Dwellings	632	649	670	686	704
10. Public Administration and Defence	873	895	1039	993	969
11. Services	955	993	1033	1074	1117
12. Gross Domestic Product	12398	12881	12647	12865	14080
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad	(–)18	(–)18	(–)11	(–)13	(–)27
14. Gross National Product	12380	12863	12636	12852	14053
15. Population (in million)	35.31	36.18	37.07	37.98	38.91
16. Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees)	351	356	341	338	361

Note :–The above series has been prepared in the Economic Adviser's Wing of Finance Division in consultation with the Statistics Division.

2.1

FACTOR COST OF 1959-60

(Million Rs.)

1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	SECTORS
6948	7093	7254	7393	7689	Agriculture.
3461	3524	3650	3694	3931	Major Crops.
859	882	852	884	891	Minor Crops.
2553	2610	2667	2724	2780	Livestock.
43	51	51	52	56	Fishing.
32	26	34	39	31	Forestry.
45	50	55	59	64	Mining & Quarrying.
1569	1727	1821	1889	1968	Manufacturing.
802	942	1018	1068	1128	Large Scale.
767	785	803	821	840	Small Scale.
289	323	337	386	459	Construction.
37	43	57	63	66	Electricity & Gas Distribution Services.
823	845	878	890	1064	Transport, Storage and Communication.
1777	1818	1876	1939	1988	Wholesale and Retail Trade.
79	96	118	116	131	Banking & Insurance.
725	745	769	796	815	Ownership of Dwellings.
1014	1030	1003	981	1077	Public Administration and Defence.
1162	1208	1256	1307	1359	Services.
14468	14978	15404	15815	16680	Gross Domestic Product.
(–)4	(–)20	(–)17	(–)4	(–)10	Net Factor Income from Abroad.
14,464	14958	15,407	15,811	16,670	Gross National Product.
39.87	40.86	41.87	42.90	43.95	Population (in million).
363	366	368	369	379	Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees).

(Contd.)

TABLE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT

SECTOR	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Agriculture	7711	7695	8171	8597	8813
Major Crops	3882	3840	4209	4595	4509
Minor Crops	893	869	918	891	1129
Livestock	2837	2887	2940	2996	3048
Fishing	71	67	70	77	85
Forestry	28	32	34	38	42
2. Mining & Quarrying	70	81	86	96	113
3. Manufacturing	2018	2278	2581	2870	3196
Large Scale	1159	1394	1671	1934	2233
Small Scale	859	884	910	936	963
4. Construction	427	612	596	700	897
5. Electricity & Gas Distribution Services	87	99	99	122	142
6. Transport. Storage and Communication	952	1059	1031	1142	1176
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	2105	2251	2427	2665	2935
8. Banking and Insurance	160	176	191	213	232
9. Ownership of Dwellings	837	858	888	916	943
10. Public Administration and Defence	1048	1062	1103	1134	1244
11. Services	1411	1478	1537	1601	1665
12. Gross Domestic Product	16826	17649	18710	20056	21356
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad	(–)23	(–)25	(–)27	(–)48	(–)34
14. Gross National Product	16803	17624	18683	20008	21322
15. Population (in million)	45.03	46.20	47.53	48.90	50.31
16. Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees)	373	381	393	409	424

2.1

FACTOR COST OF 1959-60

(Million Rs.)

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	SECTORS
9270	9318	9829	10982	11478	Agriculture
4888	4821	5137	6078	6408	Major Crops
1130	1172	1284	1406	1516	Minor Crops
3121	3178	3242	3307	3373	Livestock
91	97	114	135	121	Fishing
46	50	52	56	60	Forestry
122	133	133	137	141	Mining and Quarrying
3514	3816	4032	4289	4659	Manufacturing
2523	2796	2982	3209	3548	Large Scale
991	1020	1050	1080	1111	Small Scale
1029	1079	1039	1037	1317	Construction
172	197	207	224	251	Electricity & Gas Distribution Services.
1588	1688	1761	1856	1965	Transport, Storage and Communication.
3166	3440	3621	3754	4020	Wholesale and Retail Trade
320	355	400	447	485	Banking and Insurance
976	1006	1039	1067	1099	Ownership of Dwellings
1465	2293	1962	1912	2008	Public Administration and Defence.
1782	1801	1878	1954	2031	Services
23360	25126	25901	27659	29454	Gross Domestic Product
(–)61	(–)47	(–)48	(–)23	(–)29	Net Factor Income from Abroad
23299	25079	25853	27636	29425	Gross National Product
51.76	53.26	54.79	56.37	58.00	Population (in million)
450	471	472	490	507	Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees).

(Contd.)

TABLE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT

SECTORS	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Agriculture	12574	12188	12611	12821	13357	13074	13659	14002
Major Crops	7353	7045	7336	7473	7844	7455	7833	7944
Minor Crops	1363	1418	1507	1478	1585	1679	1839	1920
Livestock	3440	3509	3579	3651	3724	3799	3875	3997
Fishing	170	155	125	128	115	82	86	96
Forestry	48	61	64	91	89	59	26	45
2. Mining & Quarrying	157	156	159	161	180	181	175	206
3. Manufacturing	5186	5318	5130	5678	6101	6136	6231	6350
Large Scale	4042	4090	3813	4265	4585	4509	4486	4477
Small Scale	1144	1228	1317	1413	1516	1627	1745	1873
4. Construction	1357	1390	1163	1346	1490	1754	2094	2076
5. Electricity and Gas Distribution Services	639	741	780	903	1068	949	985	1143
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	2026	1979	2025	2355	2466	2575	2605	2650
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	4457	4469	4447	4743	5449	5622	5724	5706
8. Banking and Insurance	579	635	640	826	879	1006	1039	1124
9. Ownership of Dwellings	1112	1149	1188	1231	1275	1321	1369	1418
10. Public Administration and Defence	2080	2133	2278	2599	2983	3972	3854	4135
11. Services	2169	2276	2391	2516	2653	2803	2964	3060
12. Gross Domestic Product	32336	32434	32812	35179	37901	39393	40699	41870
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad	(+)2	(–)72	(+)71	(+)181	(+)184	(+)258	(+)711	(+)1295
14. Gross National Product	32338	32362	32883	35360	38085	39651	41410	43165
15. Population (in million)	59.70	61.49	63.34	65.89	67.90	69.98	72.12	74.33
16. Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees)	542	526	519	537	561	567	574	581

Note.–The series for 1969-70 onwards may not be comparable with the similar series published earlier because of the following reasons:

(i) The income orginating in PIA, Banking and Insurance, Federal Government and Net Factor Income from Abroad for which the data was available combined for former East and West Pakistan have now been allocated to the present Pakistan on the basis of the ratios worked out and used in 1970-71 right from 1959-60.

(ii) As per decision of National Accounts Committee in its twelfth meeting, the estimates have been revised from 1969-70 onwards by excluding the value added in Pakistan Broadcasting and Pakistan Television Corporation from Public Administration and Defence sector as their contributions have been transferred to Transport. Storage and Communication Sector.

(iii) The estimates prior to 1973-74 do not include expenditure on food and clothing of defence personnel.

2.1

FACTOR COST OF 1959-60

(Million Rs.)

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (R)	1984-85 (P)	Sectors
14368	14854	15836	16422	17010	17609	16527	18158	Agriculture.
8115	8315	9105	9463	9836	10213	8766	10009	Major Crops.
1962	2023	2086	2125	2189	2251	2332	2414	Minor Crops.
4133	4274	4418	4574	4742	4902	5172	5458	Livestock.
100	148	137	170	172	179	198	210	Fishing.
58	94	90	90	71	64	59	67	Forestry.
212	221	250	283	306	319	326	374	Mining and Quarrying.
6996	7557	8330	9212	10476	11445	12366	13426	Manufacturing.
4966	5356	5944	6626	7673	8407	9073	9856	Large Scale.
2030	2201	2386	2586	2803	3038	3293	3570	Small Scale.
2248	2371	2644	2755	2842	2863	3097	3249	Construction.
1244	1366	1531	1698	1777	1916	2249	2408	Electricity and Gas Distribution Services.
3025	3271	3490	3770	4036	4351	4621	4861	Transport, Storage and Communication.
6260	6665	7155	7635	8480	9079	9429	10390	Wholesale and Retail Trade.
1256	1337	1312	1302	1400	1708	2019	2145	Banking and Insurance
1469	1522	1577	1634	1693	1754	1817	1883	Ownership of Dwellings
4657	4906	5209	5761	5844	6169	6633	7299	Public Administration and Defence.
3319	3510	3711	3924	4149	4387	4639	4905	Services.
45054	47580	51045	54396	58013	61600	63723	69098	Gross Domestic product
(+)2675	(+)3066	(+)3152	(+)2815	(+)2844	(+)4077	(+)3897	(+)3449	Net Factor Income from Abroad
47729	50646	54197	57211	60857	65677	67620	72547	Gross National Product
76.60	78.94	81.36	83.84	86.44	89.12	91.88	94.73	Population (in million)
623	642	666	682	704	737	736	766	Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees).

Source.–Federal Bureau of Statistics.

(iv) The estimate of Net Factor Income From Abroad for the years 1975-76 to 1982-83 includes remittances both in cash and kind.

(v) The series for the value added of small-scale manufacturing has been revised from 1969-70 to 1974-75 on the basis of Bureau of Statistics Survey of Small and Household Manufacturing Industries (SHMI) 1969-70 and Punjab SHMI Survey 1975-76, and for 1975-76 to 1984-85 on the basis of SHMI 1982-83.

(vi) Value added for livestock has been revised from 1975-76 on the basis of growth computed for the period 1945 to 1975-76.

R : Revised.

TABLE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT

SECTORS	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Agriculture	7,711	8,184	8,216	8,565	9,499
Major Crops	3,882	4,111	4,079	4,365	4,955
Minor Crops	983	900	911	864	1,150
Livestock	2,837	3,064	3,110	3,203	3,238
Fishing	71	79	83	98	116
Forestry	28	30	33	39	40
2. Mining and Quarrying	70	83	89	102	119
3. Manufacturing	2,018	2,278	2,617	3,025	3,409
Large Scale	1,159	1,383	1,688	2,043	2,390
Small Scale	859	895	929	982	1,019
4. Construction	427	607	602	739	960
5. Electricity and Gas Distribution Services	87	102	105	127	157
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	952	1,098	1,115	1,200	1,285
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,105	2,320	2,505	2,706	3,159
8. Banking and Insurance	160	186	206	226	257
9. Ownership of Dwellings	837	875	924	953	1,000
10. Public Administration and Defence	1,048	1,111	1,160	1,206	1,344
11. Services	1,441	1,505	1,600	1,640	1,756
12. Gross Domestic Product	16,826	18,349	19,139	20,489	22,945
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad	(–)23	(–)26	(–)27	(–)49	(–)35
14. Gross National Product	16,803	18,323	19,112	20,440	22,910
15. Population (in million)	45.03	46.20	47.53	48.90	50.31
16. Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees)	373	397	402	418	455

2.2

CURRENT FACTOR COST

(Million Rs.)

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	SECTORS
10438	10,572	12,460	13,994	14,038	Agriculture.
5,720	5,669	6,604	7,329	7,466	Major Crops.
1,346	1,448	1,943	2,159	1,709	Minor Crops.
3,199	3,254	3,688	4,256	4,615	Livestock.
127	138	151	159	148	Fishing.
46	63	74	91	100	Forestry.
140	152	158	165	181	Mining and Quarrying.
3,766	4,301	4,719	5,219	6,046	Manufacturing.
2,704	3,151	3,490	3,905	4,604	Large Scale.
1,062	1,150	1,229	1,314	1,442	Small Scale.
1,103	1,216	1,216	1,262	1,709	Construction.
200	229	269	291	309	Electricity and Gas Distribution Services.
1,850	2,009	2,325	2,524	2,705	Transport, Storage and Communication.
3,690	4,100	4,786	5,116	5,538	Wholesale and Retail Trade.
348	398	490	557	625	Banking and Insurance.
1,083	1,187	1,340	1,403	1,516	Ownership of Dwellings.
1,658	2,687	2,464	2,843	2,645	Public Administration and Defence.
1,926	2,118	2,395	2,528	2,673	Services.
26,202	28,969	32,622	35,542	37,985	Gross Domestic Product.
(–)55	(–)50	(–)48	(–)23	(–)30	Net Factor Income from Abroad.
26,147	28,919	32,574	35,519	37,955	Gross National Product.
51.76	53.26	54.79	56.37	58.00	Population (in million).
505	543	595	630	654	Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees).

(Contd.)

TABLE

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT

Sectors	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Agriculture	15,964	16,236	17,934	21,907	28,084	33,533	38,338	43,845
Major Crops	9,103	8,832	10,067	12,346	15,331	18,268	20,572	22,440
Minor Crops	1,999	2,244	2,408	2,833	3,777	5,003	6,030	7,205
Livestock	4,547	4,794	5,053	6,169	8,247	9,629	11,130	13,356
Fishing	233	261	295	379	476	383	447	552
Forestry	82	105	111	180	253	250	159	292
2. Mining and Quarrying	229	243	268	386	560	793	968	1,281
3. Manufacturing	6,963	7,570	7,773	9,695	12,751	17,479	20,054	22,979
Large-Scale	5,427	5,822	5,777	7,282	9,583	12,844	14,438	16,201
Small-Scale	1,536	1,748	1,996	2,413	3,168	4,635	5,616	6,778
4. Construction	1,882	1,979	1,763	2,298	3,114	4,996	6,739	7,513
5. Electricity and Gas Distribution Services.	661	782	823	955	1,217	1,264	1,713	1,916
6. Transport, Storage and Communication.	2,943	3,014	3,250	4,261	5,587	7,404	8,338	9,256
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade.	6,475	6,806	7,138	8,582	12,346	16,166	18,321	20,446
8. Banking and Insurance	771	882	968	1,408	1,801	2,612	3,021	3,573
9. Ownership of Dwellings	1,614	1,752	1,913	2,237	2,868	3,766	4,356	5,043
10. Public Administration and Defence.	2,769	2,963	3,445	4,430	5,750	8,113	9,490	10,371
11. Services.	3,134	3,475	3,894	4,636	6,363	8,514	10,085	11,609
12. Gross Domestic Product	43,345	45,702	49,169	60,795	80,441	104,640	121,423	137,832
13. Net Factor Income from Abroad.	+3	−82	+99	+463	+617	+1,147	+2992	5,480
14. Gross National Product	43,348	45,620	49,268	61,258	81,058	105,787	124,415	143,312
15. Population (in million)	59.70	61.49	63.34	65.89	67.90	69.98	72.12	74.33
16. Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees).	726	742	778	930	1,194	1,512	1,725	1,928

Note.–The series for 1969-70 onwards may not be comparable with the similar series published earlier because of the following reasons:

(i) The income orginating in PIA, Banking and Insurance, Federal Government and Net Factor Income from Abroad for which the data was available combined for former East and West Pakistan have now been allocated to the present Pakistan on the basis of the ratios worked out and used in 1970-71 right from 1959-60.

(ii) As per decision of National Accounts Committee in its twelfth meeting, the estimates have been revised from 1969-70 onwards by excluding the value added in Pakistan Broadcasting and Pakistan Television Corporation from Public Administration and Defence sector as their contributions have been transferred

2.2

CURRENT FACTORS COST

(Million Rs.)

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (R)	1984-85 (P)	Sectors
50,311	53,915	62,430	69,907	80,929	89,113	89,181	105,663	Agriculture.
26,738	29,157	34,081	38,392	44,471	48,762	43,427	52,255	Major Crops.
8,182	8,658	9,912	11,203	13,130	13,660	15,087	16,734	Minor Crops.
14,272	14,822	16,668	18,090	20,761	23,843	27,298	32,991	Livestock.
708	833	1,283	1,693	2,169	2,486	3,026	3,270	Fishing.
411	445	486	529	398	362	343	413	Forestry.
1,317	1,464	2,239	3,149	3,553	4,119	4,704	5,912	Mining and Quarrying.
26,994	30,808	37,509	45,669	53,644	62,281	75,933	84,452	Manufacturing.
19,161	21,835	26,765	32,849	39,290	45,749	55,712	61,997	Large-Scale.
7,833	8,973	10,744	12,820	14,354	16,532	20,221	22,455	Small-Scale.
8,674	9,667	11,906	13,659	14,554	15,581	19,017	20,436	Construction.
2,448	3,397	4,789	5,684	6,288	7,051	8,197	8,845	Electricity and Gas Distribution Services.
11,267	13,163	15,464	19,004	22,789	25,600	29,493	33,334	Transport, Storage and Communication.
24,210	27,494	32,645	39,166	48,058	53,611	60,386	71,529	Wholesale and Retail Trade.
4,273	4,931	5,356	6,035	7,233	9,241	11,830	13,476	Banking and Insurance.
5,631	6,221	7,137	8,309	9,470	10,250	11,506	12,792	Ownership of Dwellings.
13,155	13,859	16,263	19,257	21,466	25,553	32,044	36,165	Public Administration and Defence.
13,572	15,306	17,950	21,325	24,734	27,398	31,365	35,574	Services.
161,852	180,225	213,688	251,164	292,718	329,798	373,656	428,178	Gross Domestic Product.
12,139	14,533	18,284	22,692	25,349	39,395	39,664	37,282	Net Factor Income from Abroad.
173,991	194,758	231,972	273,856	318,067	369,193	413,320	465,460	Gross National Product.
76.60	78.94	81.36	83.84	86.44	89.12	91.88	94.73	Population (in million).
2,271	2,467	2,851	3,266	3,680	4,143	4,498	4,914	Per Capita Gross Income (in rupees).

Source.–Federal Bureau of Statistics.

to Transport, Storage and Communication Sector.

(iii) The estimates prior to 1973-74 do not include expenditure on food and clothing of defence personnel.

(iv) The estimate of Net Factor Income from Abroad for the years 1975-76 to 1982-83 includes remittances both in cash and kind.

(v) The series for the value added of small-scale manufacturing has been revised from 1969-70 to 1974-75 on the basis of Bureau of Statistics Survey of Small and Household Manufacturing Industries (SHMI) 1969-70 and Punjab SHMI Survey 1975-76, and for 1975-76 to 1984-85 on the basis of SHMI 1982-83.

(vi) Value added for livestock has been revised from 1975-76 on the basis of growth computed for the period 1945 to 1975-76.

R : Revised.

TABLE 2.3

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES AT 1959-60 FACTOR COST
(%)

Year	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Total Commodity Sector	All Services	GDP	GNP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51–1954-55	1.05	10.30	2.67	3.90	3.14	3.16
1955-56–1959-60 (Ist Plan)	2.11	5.16	3.02	3.14	3.07	3.04
1960-61–1964-65 (2nd Plan)	3.75	11.73	6.47	7.28	6.78	6.76
1965-66–1969-70 (3rd Plan)	6.29	8.10	7.14	6.07	6.72	6.78
1970-71	-3.07	2.55	-0.60	1.75	0.30	0.07
1971-72	3.47	-3.54	0.25	2.59	1.17	1.61
1972-73	1.67	10.68	5.37	10.03	7.21	7.53
1973-74	4.18	7.45	6.16	10.06	7.74	7.71
1974-75	-2.12	0.57	-0.46	10.15	3.94	4.11
1975-76	4.47	1.55	4.75	1.48	3.32	4.44
1976-77	2.51	1.91	2.73	3.06	2.88	4.24
1970-71–1976-77 (Non Plan)	1.55	2.93	2.57	5.52	3.76	4.21
1977-78	2.61	10.17	5.43	10.46	7.60	10.57
1978-79	3.38	8.02	5.19	6.13	5.61	6.11
1979-80	6.61	10.23	8.43	5.86	7.28	7.01
1980-81	3.70	10.59	6.22	7.00	6.56	5.56
1981-82	3.58	13.72	6.72	6.56	6.65	6.37
1977-78–1981-82 (5th Plan)	3.97	10.53	6.39	7.19	6.74	7.11
1982-83	3.52	9.25	5.37	7.21	6.18	7.92
1983-84	-6.14	8.05	1.21	6.23	3.45	2.96
1984-85P	9.87	8.57	8.82	7.97	8.43	7.29
1982-83–1984-85	2.2	8.62	5.09	7.14	6.00	6.03

P : Provisional.

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.4

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN GDP
(AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST OF 1959-60)

Year	Share in GDP (%)				
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Total Commodity Sector	All Services	GDP
1949-50	53.19	7.75	62.82	37.18	100.00
1954-55	48.02	10.84	61.43	38.57	100.00
1959-60	45.83	12.00	61.29	38.71	100.00
1964-65	39.68	15.04	60.39	39.61	100.00
1969-70	38.88	16.04	61.58	38.42	100.00
1974-75	33.19	15.58	56.09	43.91	100.00
1979-80	31.02	16.32	56.01	43.99	100.00
1980-81	30.19	16.94	55.83	44.17	100.00
1981-82	29.32	18.06	55.87	44.13	100.00
1982-83	28.59	18.58	55.44	44.56	100.00
1983-84	25.94	19.41	54.24	45.76	100.00
1984-85P	26.28	19.43	54.44	45.56	100.00

P : Provisional.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.5

INCOME DISTRIBUTION*

% of Household	% of Income						
	1963-64	1966-67	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1979
0–10	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.0
10–20	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5
20–30	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
30–40	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.2
Lowest 40%	17.5	19.2	20.3	20.2	20.6	20.0	19.2
40–50	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.0
50–60	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.0
60–70	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.5
70–80	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.3
Middle 40%	37.2	37.4	37.7	38.0	37.9	37.0	35.8
80–90	15.1	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.0	14.8
90–100	30.2	28.3	27.3	27.1	26.8	29.0	30.2
Highest 20%	45.3	43.4	42.0	41.8	41.5	43.0	45.0
Gini Coefficient							
National	.386	.355	.336	.336	.330	.345	.373
Rural	.362	.328	.302	.304	.300	.308	.325
Urban	.443	.391	.385	.367	.365	.381	.399

*Income shares accruing to each decile of households have been estimated by fitting a (Lorenz) curve to the cumulative shares of various income groups in total households and income derived from the Household Income & Expenditure Survey for the respective years.

TABLE 2.6

RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(Million Rs.)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. GDP at Factor Cost	43345	45702	49169	60795	80441	104640	121423	137832
2. + Indirect Taxes	4636	4978	5117	6600	9486	11560	13642	15650
3. – Subsidies	232	193	228	522	3074	3934	3014	1884
4. GDP at Market Prices	47749	50487	54058	66873	86253	112266	132051	151598
5. Net Factor Income from Abroad	+3	−82	+99	+463	+617	+1147	+2992	+5480
6. GNP at Market Prices	47752	5045	54157	67336	87470	113413	135043	157078
7. Import of G&NFS	4942	5323	4727	9598	15202	23016	23854	26741
8. Export of G&NFS	3637	3922	3923	9961	11960	12994	13881	13991
9. Total Resources	49054	51888	54862	66510	90095	122288	142024	164348
10. Investment (Total)	7541	7892	7663	8647	11614	18218	24057	28856
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	6835	7045	6813	7664	10614	16218	24057	27856
Private	3493	3531	3546	3726	3840	5208	7771	9215
Public	3342	3514	3267	3921	6774	11010	16286	18641
Changes in Stocks	706	847	850	1000	1000	2000	–	1000
11. Consumption (Total)	41513	43996	47199	57863	78481	104070	117967	135492
Private	36667	38726	40721	50139	69942	92120	102802	118778
Public	4846	5270	6478	7724	8539	11950	15165	16714

TABLE 2.6

RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(Million Rs.)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (R)	1984-85 (P)
1. GDP at Factor Cost	161852	180225	213688	251164	292718	329798	373656	428178
2. + Indirect Taxes	19604	24058	30333	35562	35527	43487	54004	58520
3. – Subsidies	3110	6987	6407	3324	5434	7512	8891	8415
4. GDP at Market Prices	178346	197296	237614	283402	322811	365773	418769	478283
5. Net Factor Income from Abroad	+12139	+14533	+18284	+22692	+25349	+39395	+39664	+37282
6. GNP at Market Prices	190485	211829	255898	306094	348160	405168	458433	515565
7. Import of G&NFS	32600	42529	54578	62129	68501	82018	92287	101065
8. Export of G&NFS	16629	21529	29485	35707	33033	44395	47540	52260
9. Total Resources	194317	218296	262707	309824	358279	403396	463516	527088
10. Investment (Total)	31505	34876	43345	47473	56174	65242	71762	83458
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	30505	33126	41345	42973	49174	56742	63762	74658
Private	10254	11271	14925	16874	17916	21738	25524	29751
Public	20251	21856	26420	26099	31258	35003	38238	44907
Changes in Stocks	1000	1750	2000	4500	7000	8500	8000	8800
11. Consumption (Total)	162812	183420	219362	262351	302105	338154	391754	443630
Private	143696	163081	195827	233353	267768	295655	341449	387295
Public	19116	20339	23535	28998	34337	42499	50305	56335

R : Revised.
P : Provisional.

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.7

RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT PRICES OF 1959-6

(Million Rs.)

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. GDP at Factor Cost	37901	39393	40699	41870
2. + Indirect Taxes	4141	4002	4239	4383
3. – Subsidies	1342	1362	937	527
4. GDP at Market Prices	40700	42033	44001	45726
5. Net Factor Income from Abroad	184	258	711	1295
6. GNP at Market Prices	40884	42291	44712	47021
7. Import of G&NFS	4134	4203	4593	5125
8. Export of G&NFS	2597	3022	3220	2729
9. Total Resources	42237	43214	45375	48122
10. Investment (Total)	5117	5435	6512	7237
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	4680	4704	6512	6957
Private	1693	1511	2104	2401
Public	2986	3193	4408	4556
Changes in Stocks	437	731	–	280
11. Consumption (Total)	37120	37779	38862	40885
Private	33384	33643	33464	35244
Public	3736	4136	5398	5641

TABLE 2.7

RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CONSTANT PRICES OF 1959-60

(Million Rs.)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (R)	1984-85 (P)
1. GDP at Factor Cost	45054	47580	51045	54396	58013	61600	63723	69098
2. + Indirect Taxes	5164	5501	6846	7086	6453	7555	8493	8757
3. – Subsidies	819	1703	1446	662	987	1305	1398	1259
4. GDP at Market Prices	49399	51378	56445	60820	63479	67850	70818	76596
5. Net Factor Income from Abroad	2675	3066	3152	2815	2844	4077	3897	3449
6. GNP at Market Prices	52074	54444	59597	63635	66323	71927	74715	80045
7. Import of G&NFS	5826	7273	7625	6215	6501	6883	7352	7582
8. Export of G&NFS	3119	3723	4173	4876	4619	5727	5581	5807
9. Total Resources	52106	54928	59897	62159	65361	69006	72589	78371
10. Investment (Total)	7195	7179	7357	7626	8883	10186	10480	11688
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	6932	6747	6906	6729	7612	8709	9222	10371
Private	2330	2295	2493	2643	2774	3336	3692	4130
Public	4602	4452	4413	4086	4838	5373	5530	6241
Changes in Stocks	263	432	451	897	1271	1477	1258	1317
11. Consumption (Total)	44911	47749	52540	54533	56478	58820	62109	66683
Private	38962	41568	46028	47235	48705	50232	52986	56805
Public	5949	6181	6512	7298	7773	8588	9123	9878

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

R : Revised.
P : Provisional.

TABLE 2.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AT CURRENT PRICES

(Million Rs.)

Sector	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Total	5,055.4	6,064.3	5,506.8	5,889.9	5,818.5	5,669.2	6,835.0
Private	2,870.5	3,230.6	3,017.0	3,157.2	3,165.6	3,007.9	3,493.3
Agriculture	342.7	361.1	320.4	338.6	323.2	340.6	476.1
Mining and Quarrying	9.2	15.2	10.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	17.5
Manufacturing Large scale	1,013.6	1,147.9	1,028.9	982.9	1,034.9	988.8	1,208.2
Manufacturing small scale	124.4	135.4	146.0	162.9	167.1	174.0	187.7
Construction	101.2	38.3	47.8	63.8	39.8	58.8	61.0
Electricity and gas	153.2	205.3	148.5	196.0	231.4	170.9	108.3
Transport and communication	438.4	546.2	439.3	498.2	416.9	329.6	514.7
Banking, insurance and other financial institutions	25.1	30.4	32.3	24.2	28.9	26.6	51.5
Ownership of dwellings	406.8	478.0	536.0	547.9	573.5	562.5	502.3
Services	255.9	272.8	307.4	334.5	341.7	347.9	366.0
Public	2,184.9	2,833.7	2,489.8	2,732.7	2,652.9	2,691.3	3,341.7
Government enterprises	210.8	215.8	168.3	347.5	283.1	367.0	314.8
Railway	131.1	106.0	83.8	234.7	137.3	241.2	219.2
Post office, telegraph and telephone department	79.7	109.8	84.5	112.8	145.8	125.8	95.6
Autonomous & semi autonomous organizations	1,312.6	1,889.0	1,756.0	1,690.4	1,631.5	1,588.2	1.963.4
Indus Basin	620.5	1,042.0	939.4	820.9	708.9	757.1	1,024.8
Rural Works Programme	74.8	70.7	85.8	16.5	98.3	99.2	99.2
Banking, insurance and other Financial institutions	7.3	6.7	5.7	2.5	3.5	3.5	8.0
Mining and quarrying	10.2	6.5	6.3	4.0	4.0	7.2	8.3
Manufacturing large scale	34.6	128.6	130.7	123.6	138.0	91.2	177.1
Manufacturing small scale	5.2	4.1	2.8	10.5	10.5	2.5	2.1
Electricity and gas	151.4	173.3	149.3	190.7	216.0	175.6	155.8
Others	408.6	457.1	436.0	521.7	452.3	451.9	488.1
General Government	661.5	728.9	565.5	694.8	738.3	736.1	63.5
Federal	95.5	128.5	168.1	155.2	168.6	201.4	352.0
Provincial	470.7	497.2	285.3	418.2	438.2	392.7	559.9
Local	95.3	103.2	112.1	121.4	131.5	142.0	151.6

(Contd.)

Note.–The estimates of capital formation of Federal Bureau of Statistics will not tally with the estimates of Planning Division due to some conceptual differences, whereas in the former case physical investment is taken, the latter includes the financial investment. In the estimates of the Planning Division besides other expenditures, are also included cost of land, advance payments for imports of equipments and the funds remaining un-utilised.

TABLE 2.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AT CURRENT PRICES

(Million Rs.)

Sector	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Total	7,045.4	6,813.3	7,646.5	10,613.9	16,217.9	24,057.2	27,856.3
Private	3,531.4	3,545.9	3,726.3	3,840.0	5,207.8	7,770.7	9.214.6
Agriculture	463.4	535.2	612.1	737.9	845.7	2,635.3	3,034.9
Mining and Quarrying	18.8	18.0	19.0	22.7	30.2	33.2	36.5
Manufacturing Large scale	1,224.0	1,016.3	763.1(a)	697.3(a)	990.4(a)	1,309.0(a)	1,526.3
Manufacturing small scale	201.7	219.1	255.9	325.5	446.5	509.5	585.3
Construction	4.4	28.1	23.7	26.7	62.3	49.9	119.3
Electricity and gas	107.7	71.3	111.8	0.9(c)	1.0(c)	1.5(c)	1.6(c)
Transport and communication	518.3	606.9	968.0	999.6	1,016.4	1,070.7	1,167.0
Banking, insurance and other financial institutions	52.0	33.2	34.5	9.8(b)	5.6(b)	7.2(b)	13.8(b)
Ownership of dwellings	555.6	603.9	493.8	500.3	1,136.4	1,341.2	1,709.0
Services	385.5	413.9	444.4	519.3	673.3	813.2	1,020.9
Public	3,514.0	3,267.4	3,920.2	6,773.9	11,010.1	16,286.5	18,641.7
Government enterprises	353.8	262.0	355.3	397.5	915.9	911.9	1,122.0
Railway	233.1	114.2	106.9	111.7	602.0	645.0	643.4
Post office, telegraph and telephone department	120.7	147.8	248.4	285.8	313.9	266.9	478.6
Autonomous & semi autonomous organizations	2,218.0	2,088.4	1,979.9	3,692.6	6,311.0	10,467.4	11,515.3
Indus Basin	983.3	981.2	719.4	728.6	1,043.2	1,477.2	581.3
Rural Works Programme	40.3	38.1	139.6	140.4	142.2	160.7	98.8
Banking, insurance and other Financial institutions	5.3	10.3	13.5	59.4	81.1	110.4	160.7
Mining and quarrying	7.4	10.5	33.0	14.6	59.6	37.4	295.2
Manufacturing large scale	68.7	96.9	109.9	375.4	1,056.6	3,159.5	4,487.8
Manufacturing small scale	(–)0.5	1.6	0.7	6.9	8.3	22.1	26.2
Electricity and gas	577.1	410.1	383.2	704.5	2,419.1	3,184.7	2,519.5
Others	536.4	539.7	580.6	1,662.8	1,500.9	2,315.4	3,345.8
General Government	942.2	917.0	1,585.0	2,683.8	3,383.2	4,907.2	6,004.4
Federal	299.5	352.3	571.5	1,021.7	1,417.7	1,816.3	2,420.9
Provincial	487.3	373.4	812.7	1,407.5	1,952.0	2,632.6	3,010.9
Local	155.4	191.3	200.8	254.6	413.3	458.5	572.6

(a) Excludes Rs. 25.8 million for the year 1972-73, Rs. 35.4 million for 1973-74 and Rs. 78.6 million for 1974-75 and Rs. 100.7 million as investment in BIM Industries but includes investment in ghee establishment upto 1972-73 only.

(b) Excludes Rs. 55.1 million for 1973-74 and Rs. 58.3 million for 1974-75 and Rs. 91.9 million for 1975-76 and Rs. 100.1 million for 1976-77 as investment in nationalized banks.

(c) Includes only private share of investment of electricity companies divided on the basis of paid-up share capital except K.E.S.C. which is shown under public sector. The investment in gas companies also is shown under public sector.

TABLE 2.8

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AT CURRENT PRICES

(Million rupees)

Sector	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (R)	1984-85 (P)
Total	30,505.0	33,126.3	41,344.9	42,972.6	49,173.8	56,741.8	63,762.1	74,657.8
Private	10,253.8	11,270.5	14,925.0	16,874.2	17,915.8	21,738.4	25,524.0	29,750.7
Agriculture	3,490.2	3,585.3	4,434.6	4,668.4	4,609.7	5,486.5	6,708.0	7,510.2
Mining and Quarrying	40.1	44.1	48.5	53.3	58.6	66.1	72.8	78.4
Manufacturing Large scale	1,485.7	1,755.0	2,591.0	3,291.0	3,252.1	4,068.3	5,520.1	7,294.5
Manufacturing small scale	634.4	731.9	919.7	1,068.5	1,221.1	1,344.2	1,472.0	1,592.1
Consturction	104.9	118.4	96.8	144.8	227.8	485.0	322.2	477.2
Electricity and gas	2.0	2.4	1.8	5.0	–	–	–	–
Transport and communication	1,227.3	1,384.2	2,100.2	1,850.1	1,775.9	1,936.3	2,390.4	3,115.4
Banking, insurance and other financial institutions	13.4	17.4	26.0	23.5	101.4	115.2	93.6	71.5
Ownership of dwellings	2,034.6	2,272.9	3,003.0	3,850.3	4,501.0	5,898.5	6,394.9	6,938.1
Services	1,221.2	1,358.9	1,703.4	1,919.4	2,168.2	2,338.3	2,540.0	2,673.3
Public	20,251.2	21,855.8	26,419.9	26,098.4	31,258.0	35,003.4	38,238.1	44,907.1
Government enterprises	1,083.2	1,001.3	1,272.3	1,572.3	2,381.4	2,687.9	2,749.1	3,033.6
Railway	655.1	580.6	881.4	1,100.0	1,396.4	1,349.7	1,065.1	1,353.4
Post office, telegraph and telephone department	428.1	420.7	390.9	472.3	985.0	1,338.2	1,684.0	1,680.2
Autonomous & semi autonomous organizations	13,510.1	14,274.5	18,308.0	15,559.3	16,564.3	19,590.2	20,934.9	25,187.6
Indus Basin	855.0	413.2	730.8	889.0	876.2	986.5	568.6	265.2
Rural Works Programme	73.4	148.6	192.0	602.7	366.7	414.5	320.5	345.9
Banking, insurance and other Financial institutions	202.1	186.0	251.7	244.6	322.2	414.1	563.8	519.6
Mining and quarrying	335.8	100.3	112.7	330.4	359.0	222.2	824.3	1,926.0
Manufacturing large scale	6,133.3	6,637.7	6,573.2	4,814.3	4,649.3	5,116.7	5,685.5	3,693.6
Manufacturing small scale	10.2	21.6	19.7	21.3	34.7	26.7	14.9	15.5
Electricity and gas	2,777.8	3,025.5	2,331.0	3,377.0	3,910.2	6,195.3	6,136.3	7,909.9
Others	3,122.5	3,741.6	8,096.9	5,280.0	6,046.0	6,214.2	6,821.0	10,588.3
General Government	5,657.9	6,580.0	6,639.6	8,966.8	12,312.3	12,725.3	14,554.1	16,685.9
Federal	2,311.1	2,687.4	2,735.0	3,443.0	5,397.3	4,312.5	5,068.2	6,745.6
Provincial	2,894.9	3,368.1	3,288.1	4,210.9	5,262.3	6,625.7	7,567.9	7,823.8
Local	451.9	524.5	816.5	1,312.9	1,652.7	1,787.1	1,918.0	2,116.5

R : Revised
P : Provisional.

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 2.9

INVESTMENT AND SAVING (CURRENT PRICES)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Total Investment	7540	7892	7663	8647	11614	18218	24057	28856
2. Foreign Saving	3257	3588	2566	1365	5435	11563	9385	10405
Merchandise Imports (fob)				9284	14781	20928	21176	23838
+ Net Services				1573	2237	2584	3208	3514
– Merchandise Exports (fob)				7982	10098	9682	11504	11207
– Net Private Transfers				1511	1485	2267	3495	5841
3. National Saving	4283	4304	5097	7282	6179	6655	14672	18451
Public	452	375	–189	–314	–131	–639	1052	3670
Private	3831	3929	5286	7596	6310	7294	13620	14781
Corporate						1643	1615	1747
Household						5651	12005	13034
4. GNP at Market Prices	47752	50405	54157	67336	87470	113413	135043	157078
5. Marginal Rate of Saving (%)		0.8	21.1	16.6	–5.5	1.8	37.1	17.1
6. As % of GNP								
Investment	15.8	15.7	14.1	12.8	13.3	16.1	17.8	18.4
Foreign Saving	6.8	7.1	4.7	2.0	6.2	10.2	7.0	6.6
National Saving	9.0	8.6	9.4	10.8	7.1	5.9	10.9	11.7
Public Saving	0.9	0.7	–0.3	–0.5	–0.2	–0.6	0.8	2.3
Private Saving	8.1	7.9	9.7	11.3	7.3	6.5	10.1	9.4
Corporate						1.4	1.2	1.1
Household						5.1	8.9	8.3

TABLE 2.9

INVESTMENT AND SAVING (CURRENT PRICES)

(Million Rs.)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (R)	1984-85 (P)
1. Total Investment	31505	34876	43345	47473	56174	65242	71762	83458
2. Foreign Saving	5980	11029	11286	10266	15867	7064	13885	23490
Merchandise								
Imports (fob)	27235	37778	48084	55074	59672	76734	80786	93945
+ Net Services	3584	4336	5138	5098	5130	8321	9638	11820
–Merchandise								
Exports (fob)	12702	16276	23176	27710	23987	35894	35978	40500
–Net Private								
Transfers	12137	14810	18760	22196	24948	42097	40561	41775
3. National Saving	25525	23847	32059	37207	40307	58178	57877	60023
Public	3185	2075	5149	11557	10775	4630	8778	..
Private	22340	21772	26910	25650	29532	53548	49099	..
Corporate	2083	2246	3458	4060	5154	6078	6876	..
Household	20257	19526	23452	21590	24378	47470	42223	..
4. GNP at Market Prices	190485	211829	255898	306094	348160	405168	458433	515565
5. Marginal Rate of Saving (%)	21.2	–7.9	18.6	10.3	7.4	31.3	–0.6	3.8
6. As % of GNP								
Investment	16.5	16.5	16.9	15.5	16.1	16.1	15.6	16.2
Foreign Saving	3.1	5.2	3.8	3.3	4.6	1.7	3.0	4.5
National Saving	13.4	11.3	10.7	12.2	11.6	14.4	12.6	11.6
Public Saving	1.7	1.0	1.7	3.8	3.1	1.1	1.9	..
Private Saving	11.7	10.3	9.0	8.4	8.5	13.2	10.7	..
Corporate	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	..
Household	10.6	9.2	7.8	7.0	7.0	11.7	9.2	..

Sources:

(i) GNP : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

(ii) Foreign Saving : derived from Balance of Payments data compiled by State Bank of Pakistan.

(iii) Investment and Public Saving : Planning and Development Division.

(iv) Corporate Saving : Economic Adviser's Wing's estimates based on State Bank data for listed joint Stock Companies.

Note: Totals may differ due to separate rounding.

R : Revised.

P : Provisional.

.. Not available.

Agriculture

TABLE 3.1

PRODUCTION INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(1959-60=100)

Year (July–June)	All Crops	Food Crops	Fibre Crops	Other Crops
1948-49	89	..	..	..
1949-50	86	..	..	..
1950-51	90	..	..	..
1951-52	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..
1954-55	90	..	..	..
1955-56	86	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..
1957-58	..	..	..	..
1958-59	..	..	..	..
1959-60	100	100	100	100
1960-61	100	98	103	103
1961-62	109	105	111	122
1962-63	119	108	128	151
1963-64	118	108	144	124
1964-65	128	120	130	162
1965-66	127	107	142	181
1966-67	135	114	156	189
1967-68	157	150	171	170
1968-69	168	160	181	184
1969-70	186	177	185	214
1970-71	174	164	188	195
1971-72	183	170	245	169
1972-73	188	181	243	163
1973-74	196	190	228	188
1974-75	187	183	220	171
1975-76	199	207	176	193
1976-77	203	212	149	224
1977-78	209	208	197	223
1978-79	219	238	162	212
1979-80	239	245	250	210
1980-81	249	254	245	236
1981-82	258	257	257	261
1982-83	270	277	283	235
1983-84	237	253	170	248
1984-85*	271	258	349	241

.. Not available.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

* Provisional.

Weighting system : Weighted average prices of the base year are used as a weight for the qantum indices.

Method of calculation: The index numbers are computed by Laspeyre's Formula i.e. $(\Sigma Q1P./\Sigma QoPo)x100$ Where the numerator is the sum of current year's quantities (Q1) at base year prices (Po) and the denominator is the sum of the value of base year quantities (Qo) at base year prices (Po).

TABLE 3.2

LAND UTILIZATION STATISTICS

(Million Hectares)

Year	Cultivated area	Current fallow	Net-Area sown	Area Sown more than once	Total cropped area	Cropping intensity
1971-72	19.09	4.75	14.34	2.26	16.60	87.0
1972-73	19.12	5.05	14.07	2.86	16.93	88.5
1973-74	19.38	4.19	15.19	3.09	18.28	94.3
1974-75	19.55	4.78	14.77	2.60	17.37	88.8
1975-76	19.82	4.77	15.06	2.96	18.02	90.9
1976-77	19.76	4.69	15.07	3.19	18.26	92.2
1977-78	20.10	4.88	15.22	3.27	18.49	92.0
1978-79	19.98	4.57	15.41	3.89	19.30	96.6
1979-80	20.23	4.62	15.61	3.61	19.22	95.0
1980-81	20.30	4.89	15.41	3.92	19.33	95.2
1981-82	20.33	4.88	15.45	4.33	19.78	97.3
1982-83 (P)	20.41	4.73	15.68	4.41	20.09	98.4

P : Provisional

Source : Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

TABLE 3.3

AREA UNDER MAJOR FOOD CROPS

(000 Hectares).

Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food Grains	Gram	Total Food Crops
1947-48	3,954	790	808	426	364	168	6,510	882	7,392
1948-49	4,286	840	942	478	382	232	7,160	1,132	8,292
1949-50	4,183	933	959	551	401	201	7,227	970	8,197
1950-51	4,370	968	972	508	378	174	7,370	1,115	8,485
1951-52	4,107	884	816	453	393	174	6,827	854	7,681
1952-53	3,817	908	895	533	392	196	6,741	822	7,563
1953-54	4,215	1,016	1,044	612	430	210	7,527	1,036	8,563
1954-55	4,261	959	887	455	430	182	7,174	1,232	8.406
1955-56	4,521	969	891	537	429	183	7,530	1,314	8,844
1956-57	4,689	972	926	549	431	183	7,750	1,279	9,029
1957-58	4,888	1,073	747	386	431	196	7,721	1,213	8,934
1958-59	4,829	1,151	811	443	456	198	7,888	1,219	9,107
1959-60	4,878	1,204	805	456	482	217	8,042	1,142	9,184
1960-61	4,639	1,181	746	476	480	187	7,709	1,106	8,815
1961-62	4,923	1,214	832	513	473	187	8,142	1,194	9,336
1962-63	5,022	1,186	851	486	459	196	8,200	1,219	9,419
1963-64	5,019	1,286	741	467	500	177	8,190	1,113	9,303
1964-65	5,317	1,356	910	585	486	185	8,839	1,210	10,049
1965-66	5,155	1,393	840	594	542	155	8,679	1,070	9,749
1966-67	5,344	1,409	837	558	554	162	8,864	1,244	10,108
1967-68	5,983	1,420	914	584	608	174	9,683	1,121	10,804
1968-69	6,160	1,555	736	474	616	156	9,697	958	10,655
1969-70	6,229	1,622	631	491	648	157	9,778	928	10,706
1970-71	5,977	1,503	750	558	640	141	9,569	914	10,483
1971-72	5,797	1,456	759	507	633	157	9,309	964	10,273
1972-73	5,971	1,480	612	500	645	164	9,372	1,017	10,389
1973-74	6,113	1,512	733	589	633	205	9,785	1,108	10,893
1974-75	5,812	1,604	545	445	614	194	9,214	996	10,210
1975-76	6,111	1,710	624	476	620	186	9,727	1,068	10,795
1976-77	6,390	1,749	648	447	624	174	10,032	1,095	11,127
1977-78	6,360	1,899	641	520	656	167	10,243	1,099	11,342
1978-79	6,687	2,026	659	469	650	178	10,669	1,224	11,893
1979-80	6,924	2,035	561	423	701	159	10,803	1,129	11,932
1980-81	6,984	1,933	406	394	769	259	10,745	843	11,588
1981-82	7,223	1,976	559	392	739	222	11,111	902	12,013
1982-83	7,398	1,978	438	390	790	263	11,257	893	12,150
1983-84	7,343	1,999	553	391	798	200	11,284	920	12,204
1984-85 (E)	7,301	2,025	585	399	807	230	11,347	1,001	12,348

E = Estimates by Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Source.–Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

TABLE 3.4

AREA UNDER CASH CROPS

(000 Hectares).

Year	Sugarcane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesamum	Cotton	Tobacco	Total Cash Crops
1947-48	189	429	26	1,237	12	1,893
1948-49	197	453	17	1,051	15	1,733
1949-50	219	367	20	1,110	17	1,733
1950-51	188	461	23	1,221	21	1,914
1951-52	190	552	25	1,343	22	2,132
1952-53	253	427	24	1,385	17	2,106
1953-54	292	436	27	1,161	25	1,941
1954-55	305	516	24	1,269	43	2,157
1955-56	286	576	23	1,407	32	2,324
1956-57	319	551	25	1,438	30	2,363
1957-58	397	545	26	1,453	37	2,458
1958-59	428	552	24	1,325	36	2,365
1959-60	397	561	31	1,343	38	2,370
1960-61	388	499	32	1,293	39	2,251
1961-62	444	451	44	1,396	45	2,380
1962-63	531	495	30	1,374	46	2,476
1963-64	478	475	27	1,471	44	2,495
1964-65	503	488	34	1,467	49	2,541
1965-66	597	442	28	1,561	58	2,686
1966-67	650	460	30	1,620	72	2,832
1967-68	504	542	32	1,785	70	2,933
1968-69	541	442	28	1,745	65	2,821
1969-70	620	479	23	1,756	60	2,938
1970-71	636	510	31	1,733	61	2,971
1971-72	552	562	42	1,957	51	3,164
1972-73	534	534	30	2,010	44	3,152
1973-74	646	536	33	1,845	47	3,107
1974-75	673	452	23	2,031	54	3,233
1975-76	700	470	28	1,852	45	3,095
1976-77	788	519	30	1,865	51	3,253
1977-78	822	412	32	1,843	53	3,162
1978-79	752	433	46	1,891	48	3,170
1979-80	718	409	46	2,081	50	3,304
1980-81	825	417	44	2,108	43	3,437
1981-82	947	391	43	2,214	43	3,638
1982-83	912	386	29	2,263	41	3,631
1983-84	897	313	22	2,221	46	3,499
1984-85 (E)	913	383	33	2,242	46	3,617

Source.–Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

E = Estimates by Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 3.5

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FOOD CROPS

(000 Tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food grains	Gram	Total Food Crops
1947-48	3,354	693	301	205	359	113	5,025	472	5,497
1948-49	4,038	748	345	247	379	178	5,935	766	6,701
1949-50	3,924	805	376	271	407	148	5,931	609	6,540
1950-51	3,933	865	392	248	387	131	5,956	756	6,712
1951-52	3,010	730	269	208	383	101	4,701	429	5,130
1952-53	2,405	832	271	224	352	93	4,177	321	4,498
1953-54	3,645	921	468	232	408	129	5,803	571	6,374
1954-55	3,186	838	355	225	433	106	5,143	604	5,747
1955-56	3,370	841	346	253	457	128	5,395	699	6,094
1956-57	3,638	844	369	259	469	116	5,695	692	6,387
1957-58	3,564	876	278	186	447	127	5,428	663	6,141
1958-59	3,907	992	314	215	489	129	6,046	577	6,623
1959-60	3,909	995	329	233	495	139	6,100	608	6,708
1960-61	3,814	1,030	306	220	439	120	5,929	610	6,539
1961-62	4,027	1,227	370	248	488	116	6,476	623	7,099
1962-63	4,170	1,095	422	251	489	113	6,540	678	7,218
1963-64	4,162	1,192	362	238	526	111	6,591	610	7,201
1964-65	4,591	1,350	446	293	528	118	7,326	672	7,998
1965-66	3,916	1,317	370	274	540	83	6,500	540	7,040
1966-67	4.335	1,365	371	277	587	88	7,023	635	7,658
1967-68	6,418	1,499	414	291	792	108	9,522	481	10,003
1968-69	6,618	2,032	330	262	626	97	9,965	528	10,493
1969-70	7,294	2,401	302	284	668	104	11,053	506	11,55R
1970-71	6,476	2,200	355	329	718	91	10,169	494	10,663
1971-72	6,890	2,262	360	312	705	103	10,632	510	11,142
1972-73	7,442	2,330	304	302	706	109	11,193	553	11,746
1973-74	7,629	2,455	351	378	767	140	11,720	610	12,330
1974-75	7,673	2,314	266	266	747	137	11,403	550	11,953
1975-76	8,691	2,618	308	281	803	130	12,831	601	13,432
1976-77	9,144	2,373	311	261	764	124	13,341	649	13,990
1977-78	8,367	2,950	318	284	821	121	12,861	614	13,475
1978-79	9,950	3,272	317	252	799	129	14,719	538	15,257
1979-80	10,857	3,216	277	249	875	118	15,592	313	15,905
1980-81	11,475	3,123	214	230	970	176	16,188	337	16,525
1981-82	11,304	3,430	272	225	930	158	16,319	294	16,613
1982-83	12,414	3,445	220	222	1,005	185	17,491	492	17,983
1983-84	10,882	3,340	256	222	1,014	140	15,854	522	16,376
1984-85 (E)	11,000	3,457	276	234	1,027	161	16,155	519	16,674

Source.–Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

E = Estimates by Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 3.6

PRODUCTION OF CASH CROPS

(000 Tonnes)

Year	Sugarcane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesamum	Cotton		Tobacco	Total Cash Crops
				000 Tonnes	000 bales		
1947-48	5,529	175	9	197	1,106	14	5,924
1948-49	6,947	188	6	172	964	18	7,331
1949-50	7,849	144	6	220	1,231	26	8,245
1950-51	5,506	199	8	250	1,406	30	5,993
1951-52	5,399	200	7	249	1,397	36	5,891
1952-53	7,266	127	6	317	1,784	26	7,742
1953-54	8,956	166	6	254	1,425	38	9,420
1954-55	8,836	219	6	281	1,583	74	9,416
1955-56	8,200	221	6	299	1,678	49	8,775
1956-57	8,947	226	6	304	1,711	46	9,529
1957-58	11,294	233	6	304	1,708	56	11,893
1958-59	12,489	266	6	283	1,587	58	13,102
1959-60	10,662	239	8	292	1,691	61	11,262
1960-61	11,641	214	7	301	1,768	60	12,223
1961-62	14,357	205	11	324	1,906	70	14,967
1962-63	18,439	257	8	366	2,153	71	19,141
1963-64	16,140	211	8	419	2,461	75	16,853
1964-65	18,668	214	9	378	2,220	83	19,352
1965-66	22,309	182	7	414	2,437	110	23,022
1966-67	21,982	203	7	463	2,323	140	22,795
1967-68	18,660	274	9	518	3,043	130	19,591
1968-69	21,971	229	8	528	3,102	125	22,861
1969-70	26,370	255	8	536	3,149	116	27,285
1970-71	23,167	269	10	542	3,189	113	24,101
1971-72	19,963	301	14	707	4,159	87	21,072
1972-73	19,947	287	10	702	4,126	63	21,009
1973-74	23,911	293	12	659	3,872	66	24,941
1974-75	21,242	248	8	634	3,729	77	22,209
1975-76	25,547	267	11	514	3,021	58	26,397
1976-77	29,524	296	12	435	2,557	73	30,340
1977-78	30,077	236	13	575	3,380	74	30,975
1978-79	27,326	248	19	473	2,783	68	28,134
1979-80	27,498	247	19	728	4,282	78	28,570
1980-81	32,359	253	18	715	4,201	67	33,412
1981-82	36,580	239	17	748	4,398	69	37,653
1982-83	32,534	246	11	824	4,844	65	33,680
1983-84	34,287	217	9	495	2,908	80	35,088
1984-85 (E)	32,422	277	12	1,017	5,976	80	39,784

Source.–Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

E = Estimates by Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 3.7

AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARES OF PULSES

Year	Area (000 Hectares)		Production (000 Tonnes)		Yield per hectare) (Kgs)	
	Gram	Other Pulses	Gram	Other Pulses	Gram	Other Pulses
1947-48	882	212	472	95	535	448
1949-50	970	204	609	105	628	515
1954-55	1232	203	604	87	490	429
1959-60	1142	194	608	82	532	423
1964-65	1210	175	672	78	555	446
1969-70	928	158	506	64	545	405
1974-75	996	381	550	187	552	491
1979-80	1129	421	313	199	277	473
1980-81	843	410	337	189	400	461
1981-82	902	460	294	202	332	439
1982-83	893	442	492	203	494	459
1983-84	920	425	522	204	560	480
1984-85	1001	..	519	..	532	..

.. = Not available

Source : Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

TABLE 3.8

CROPWISE SHARES OF MAJOR CROPS IN VALUE ADDED AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST

Crops	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
ALL MAJOR CROPS	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1. FOOD CROPS	68.72	64.75	64.48	63.03	64.81	68.14
(i) Rice	18.57	16.60	15.47	16.43	15.74	17.02
(ii) Wheat	42.44	41.90	42.72	40.70	42.63	43.80
(iii) Barley	0.40	0.34	0.48	0.42	0.47	0.53
(iv) Jowar	0.90	0.81	0.72	0.68	0.64	0.73
(v) Bajra	1.22	0.96	0.71	0.87	0.67	0.77
(vi) Maize	3.00	2.99	3.19	2.95	3.05	3.38
(vii) Gram	2.19	1.15	1.19	0.98	1.61	1.91
2. FIBRE CROPS						
Cotton (Unginned)	13.27	18.58	17.49	17.71	18.61	12.57
3. OTHER CROPS	18.01	16.67	18.03	19.26	16.58	19.29
(i) Rapeseed & Mustard	1.61	1.45	1.43	1.30	1.28	1.45
(ii) Sesamum	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.08
(iii) Sugar-cane	14.44	13.21	14.92	16.31	13.84	16.23
(iv) Tobacco	1.80	1.87	1.55	1.53	1.38	1.53

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 3.9

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN AREA UNDER AGRICULTURAL CROPS

(Percentage)

	Total cropped area	Food Grains	Cash Crops	Pulses	Oil Seeds		Condiments		
		Wheat Rice Jowar, Maize, Bajra and Barley	Sugarcane, Cotton, Tobacco and Jute	Gram, Mung, Masoor Mash Mattar Other Kharif and Rabi Pulses	Rape and Mustard Sesamum, Groundnut, Linseed Caster seed and other Oil Seeds	Vegetables including Potato	Chillies, Onion, Garlic Coriander, Turmeric Ginger	Fruit	Others
1959-60	100	54.8	12.1	11.6	4.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	15.8
1964-65	100	54.4	12.4	10.3	3.4	0.8	0.3	1.0	17.4
1965-66	100	55.8	14.3	9.9	3.3	0.8	0.3	1.0	14.0
1966-67	100	54.0	14.3	10.6	3.3	0.8	0.3	1.0	15.7
1967-68	100	57.2	13.9	9.6	3.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	13.1
1968-69	100	59.7	14.5	8.6	3.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	11.7
1969-70	100	58.3	14.5	8.0	3.3	0.7	0.3	1.2	13.7
1970-71	100	57.6	14.6	7.9	3.6	0.8	0.3	1.2	13.9
1971-72	100	56.1	15.4	8.5	4.0	0.9	0.4	1.2	13.5
1972-73	100	55.4	15.3	8.6	3.6	0.9	0.3	1.3	14.6
1973-74	100	53.5	13.9	8.9	3.5	0.9	0.3	1.2	17.8
1974-75	100	53.0	15.9	7.9	3.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	17.5
1975-76	100	54.0	14.4	8.2	3.1	0.8	0.5	1.3	17.7
1976-77	100	55.1	14.9	8.4	3.4	0.7	0.5	1.4	15.6
1977-78	100	55.4	14.7	8.4	2.8	0.8	0.5	1.5	15.9
1978-79	100	55.2	14.0	8.7	3.0	0.9	0.6	1.4	16.2
1979-80	100	56.0	14.9	8.1	2.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	15.1
1980-81	100	55.6	15.4	6.5	2.9	0.8	0.6	1.6	16.6
1981-82	100	56.2	16.2	6.7	2.7	0.9	0.6	1.7	15.1
1982-83	100	61.0	16.0	6.6	2.7	1.0	0.6	1.8	10.3

Source: Food and Agriculture Division—Planning Unit.

TABLE

SHARE OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN

Size of Farm (Hectares)	Total Cropped Area	Crop Area as Percent of					
		Wheat	Rice	Maize for Grain	Jowar & Bajra for Grain	Barley	Cotton
All Farms	19,331,919	38	12	3	4	1	12
Government Farms	21,958	21	7	1	3	2	5
Private Farms Total	19,309,961	38	12	3	4	1	12
Under 0.5	137,262	39	8	16	3	1	6
0.5 to under 1.0	374,953	41	10	13	3	1	8
1.0 to under 2.0	1,282,322	40	13	8	3	1	10
2.0 to under 3.0	2,084,084	39	14	4	3	1	11
3.0 to under 5.0	4,222,447	39	14	3	3	1	13
5.0 to under 10.0	4,947,173	38	12	2	4	1	12
10.0 to under 20.0	3,139,118	36	9	1	6	1	12
20.0 to under 60.0	2,195,868	34	10	1	6	1	12
60.0 and above	926,734	37	8	1	5	1	17

*Percentage less than 0.5.

3.10

TOTAL CROPPED AREA BY SIZE OF FARM (1980)

Total Cropped Area								Size of Farm (Hectares)
Sugar-cane	Tobacco	Oil-seeds	Pulses	Fodders	Vege-table	Orchards	Other Crops	
3	*	3	8	14	1	1	1	All Farms
1	*	2	4	48	1	4	1	Government Farms
3	*	3	8	14	1	1	1	Private Farms Total
2	1	1	2	16	4	2	1	Under 0.5
3	1	1	3	14	3	1	1	0.5 to under 1.0
3	1	1	4	14	2	1	*	1.0 to under 2.0
4	*	2	5	15	1	1	*	2.0 to under 3.0
4	*	2	5	15	1	1	*	3.0 to under 5.0
4	*	3	7	15	1	1	1	5.0 to under 10.0
3	*	3	11	14	1	1	1	10.0 to under 20.0
2	*	3	15	11	2	2	1	20.0 to under 60.0
2	*	3	10	8	3	3	*	60.0 and above.

Source : Pakistan Agriculture Census 1980.

TABLE 3.11

PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS

(000 N/Tonnes)

Year	Production				Imports				Consumption			
	N	P	K	Total	N	P	K	Total	N	P	K	Total
1962-63	39.95	1.07	–	41.02	3.11	–	–	3.11	40.00	0.20	–	10.20
1963-64	43.82	1.18	–	45.00	5.12	–	–	5.12	68.00	0.70	–	68.70
1964-65	46.61	1.44	–	48.05	3.20	–	–	3.20	85.00	2.20	–	87.20
1965-66	46.02	1.41	–	47.43	36.05	–	–	36.05	60.24	1.25	–	70.49
1966-67	50.75	0.71	–	51.46	106.46	16.40	0.60	123.40	107.78	3.91	0.14	111.83
1967-68	49.66	2.84	–	52.50	103.72	49.81	–	153.53	177.44	12.78	0.21	190.43
1968-69	78.60	2.45	–	81.14	118.12	32.57	5.70	156.41	203.52	38.64	2.48	244.64
1969-70	129.27	4.15	–	133.42	292.19	11.45	–	303.64	272.56	33.80	1.34	307.70
1970-71	140.13	4.51	–	144.64	107.81	38.55	5.00	151.36	251.50	30.50	1.20	283.20
1971-72	215.14	4.86	–	220.00	73.02	–	–	73.02	341.20	37.30	0.70	379.20
1972-73	274.52	8.22	–	282.74	115.59	72.11	–	187.70	386.20	48.70	1.30	436.20
1973-74	300.07	4.19	–	304.26	224.94	104.30	6.31	335.55	341.90	57.80	3.20	402.90
1974-75	320.60	6.30	–	326.90	105.53	21.88	5.96	133.37	362.90	60.50	2.10	425.50
1975-76	314.90	11.80	–	326.70	72.28	103.91	6.60	182.79	445.30	102.50	2.80	550.60
1976-77	312.30	13.40	–	325.70	139.56	140.07	–	279.63	510.62	118.20	2.50	631.80
1977-78	312.80	15.00	–	327.80	341.82	204.77	2.09	548.68	554.14	156.80	5.90	713.60
1978-79	336.60	28.90	–	365.50	480.25	217.91	9.58	707.74	684.27	188.00	7.60	879.80
1979-80	389.90	51.80	–	441.70	449.10	146.00	14.00	609.10	805.99	228.50	9.60	1044.30
1980-81	586.30	58.30	–	644.80	342.32	230.88	1.25	574.45	843.00	226.80	9.60	1079.50
1981-82	716.70	60.90	–	783.60	122.34	71.38	8.26	201.98	832.60	225.60	21.80	1080.00
1982-83	1007.70	71.50	–	1080.30	131.00	247.49	21.61	400.10	952.69	265.30	25.60	1243.60
1983-84	1014.60	91.80	–	1106.40	75.40	184.20	27.20	286.80	914.32	259.80	28.50	1202.60
July-March												
1983-84@	729.00	69.80	–	798.80	75.40	184.20	27.20	286.80	754.55	260.35	23.60	985.54
1984-85@	711.00	62.00	–	773.00	88.40	237.40	21.30	347.20	784.86	243.39	20.07	1048.32

N = Nitrogenous
P = Phosphatic
K = Potassic
@ Data for imports is on annual basis.

Source : (i) Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.
(ii) Ministry of Industries.
(iii) Federal Directorate of Fertilizer Imports.

TABLE 3.12

CROP-WISE USAGE OF FERTILIZER

(000 N/Tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Maize	Cotton	Sugarcane	Other	Total
1972-73	212	45	8	71	62	45	443
1973-74	197	41	8	66	58	41	410
1974-75	204	43	8	68	60	42	425
1975-76	263	66	38	88	60	33	548
1976-77	303	76	47	101	69	38	631
1977-78	345	81	50	115	79	42	712
1978-79	422	106	62	141	79	70	880
1979-80	502	125	73	167	94	83	1044
1980-81	518	129	76	173	97	86	1079
1981-82	539	108	75	162	86	108	1078
1982-83	622	124	87	187	100	124	1244
1983-84	602	120	84	181	96	120	1203

Source : Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

TABLE

RETAIL SALE PRICES
(Rupees per bag of 50 kilos/110 lbs)

Effective Date	Urea 46% N	AN/CAN 26% N	ASN 26% N	AS 21% N	NP 11 : 52	NP 20 : 20	NP 23 : 23	NP 24 : 24
8-6-66	25.0	11.0	14.0	11.0	–	20.0	–	–
29-8-68	26.0	11.5	14.0	11.5	–	21.0	–	–
27-3-69	26.0	13.0	14.5	13.0	–	21.0	–	–
29-6-70	28.5	17.0	18.0	17.0	–	21.0	–	–
25-9-72	35.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	–	21.0	–	–
30-1-73	35.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	–	35.0	–	–
30-3-73	42.0	20.0	23.0	20.0	–	35.0	40.0	–
11-8-73	55.0	32.0	31.0	25.0	–	35.0	55.0	–
20-4-74	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	–	56.0	65.0	–
29-1-75*	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	–	56.0	55.0	57.0
9-5-75	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	–	48.0	55.0	57.0
16-4-76	68.0	39.0	43.0	31.0	68.0	45.0	50.0	52.0
20-4-78	68.0	39.0	43.0	31.0	68.0	45.0	50.0	52.0
17-10-78	63.0	36.5	–	29.0	63.0	42.0	46.5	48.5
1-1-79	63.0	36.5	–	29.0	–	–	46.5	–
25-2-80	93.0	50.0	–	42.0	–	–	78.0	–
13-4-80	93.0	50.0	–	42.0	–	–	78.0	–
27-10-81	93.0	50.0	–	42.0	–	–	78.0	–
16-3-82	103.0	55.0	–	47.0	–	–	84.0	–
6-10-82	118.0	58.0	–	54.0	–	–	97.0	–
10-6-83	128.0	60.0	–	59.0	–	–	110.0	–

(1) AN was renamed CAN as of 1/1/79.
(2) The retail selling price for granular SSP was set at Rs. 27.50 per bag of 50 kilos as of 12/1/81.
* Prices were lowered by 12½% for six weeks from 19-12-74 to 1-2-75.

3.13

OF FERTILIZER

SSP 18%	TSP 46% P	DAP 18:46	MAP 11:52	SOP 50% K	NPK 10:20:20	NPK 13:13:21	NPK 15:15:15	NPK 20:20:10
10.0	19.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.5	20.0	28.0	–	19.0	–	–	–	–
9.5	20.0	28.0	–	20.0	–	–	–	–
9.5	20.0	28.0	–	20.0	–	–	–	–
9.5	20.0	35.0	–	20.0	–	–	–	–
9.5	20.0	35.0	–	20.0	–	–	–	–
11.0	26.0	44.0	–	25.0	–	–	–	–
15.0	34.0	57.0	–	32.0	–	–	–	–
22.0	55.0	75.0	–	32.0	–	–	–	–
22.0	55.0	75.0	70.0	32.0	–	–	50.0	–
22.0	55.0	75.0	70.0	32.0	–	–	50.0	–
18.0	46.0	72.0	64.0	32.0	–	–	47.0	–
18.0	46.0	72.0	64.0	29.0	–	–	47.0	52.0
17.0	43.0	67.0	59.5	27.0	–	–	44.0	–
–	–	67.0	–	27.0	42.5	–	–	–
25.0	–	100.0	–	30.0	42.5	–	–	–
25.0	–	100.0	–	–	63.0	–	–	–
25.0	–	100.0	–	30.0	63.0	60.0	–	–
25.0	–	105.0	–	30.0	65.0	63.0	–	–
29.0	–	121.0	–	35.0	75.0	72.0	–	–
40.0	–	133.0	–	40.0	82.0	79.0	–	–

Source: Federal Directorate of Fertilizer Imports.

TABLE 3.14

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT DISBURSED

(Million Rs.)

Year	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan	Taccavi	Cooperatives	Commercial Banks	Total
1960-61	30.90	14.80	58.08	.	103.78
1961-62	42.70	12.20	92.91	.	147.81
1962-63	40.70	9.80	82.83	.	133.33
1963-64	46.70	12.00	70.34	.	129.04
1964-65	40.50	30.50	56.54	.	127.54
1965-66	68.00	12.70	51.72	.	132.42
1966-67	100.50	11.20	83.45	.	195.15
1967-68	106.20	13.00	59.46	.	178.66
1968-69	82.10	12.20	47.38	.	141.68
1969-70	91.30	10.60	53.45	.	155.35
1970-71	92.70	10.20	55.48	.	158.38
1971-72	80.00	8.92	39.08	.	128.00
1972-73	168.80	10.23	42.02	85.70	306.75
1973-74	415.20	67.50	143.72	286.40	912.82
1974-75	395.50	12.13	81.54	520.90	1,010.07
1975-76	532.20	25.67	91.84	808.10	1,457.81
1976-77	637.90	13.14	95.45	970.10	1,716.59
1977-78	429.80	9.00	138.04	1,290.92	1,867.76
1978-79	416.94	11.96	413.78	1,381.11	2,223.79
1979-80	711.55	8.20	708.64	1,587.40	3,015.79
1980-81	1,066.62	8.30	1,126.25	1,826.77	4,027.94
1981-82	1,557.38	10.34	1,100.80	2,436.10	5,104.62
1982-83	2,310.44	2.69	1,320.93	2,680.89	6,314.95
1983-84	3,131.67	9.30	1,449.89	4,088.70	8,679.56
1984-85 (E)	3,821.00		1,648.00	4,803.00	10,272.00

. : Not applicable.
(E) Estimates.

Source :–Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives, State Bank of Pakistan and Planning and Development Division.

TABLE 3.15

TUBEWELLS INSTALLED, TRACTORS IMPORTED AND WATER AVAILABILITY AT FARM GATE

Year	Tubewells Installed (Nos)	Tractors Imported (Nos)	Water Availability at Farmgate (Million Acre Feet)
1965-66	..	1,665	63.87
1966-67	..	4,113	67.54
1967-68	..	2,182	68.54
1968-69	..	4,411	72.79
1969-70	7,727	5,696	75.50
1970-71	8,627	3,879	69.95
1971-72	10,344	4,224	71.10
1972-73	10,260	1,847	81.17
1973-74	8,477	5,216	80.06
1974-75	8,863	7,190	77.02
1975-76	8,847	10,809	85.94
1976-77	8,767	15,554	84.57
1977-78	8,820	11,902	89.44
1978-79	8,642	15,178	87.39
1979-80	8,783	19,313	91.14
1980-81	6,160	16,137	97.79
1981-82	6,200	19,293	96.45
1982-83	4,383	22,913	101.49
1983-84	4,240	19,000	103.69
1984-85*	4,240	13,587**	106.94

.. Not available.
* Provisional.
**Jul-Feb.

Source.–Planning and Development Division and Ministry of Production.

TABLE 3.16

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Rs. per 40 Kgs.)

Commodities	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Wheat	14.46	14.46	14.46	14.46	14.46	14.46	14.46	18.21
Rice								
Basmati (F.A.Q.)	25.72	26.79	27.86	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	33.22
Irri-6 (F.A.Q.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Irri-8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paddy								
Basmati	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Irri-6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sugarcane (Mill Gate)								
N.W.F.P.	.	1.81	2.41	2.14	2.41	2.41	2.14	2.41
Punjab	.	2.70	2.41	2.14	2.41	2.41	2.14	2.59
Sind	.	2.70	2.41	2.14	2.41	2.41	2.14	2.74
Cotton (Lint)								
Desi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AC-134, NT.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B-557, 149-F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sarmast, Qallandri Deltapine, MS-39-40.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seed Cotton (Phutti).								
Desi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AC-134, NT.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B-557, 149-F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sarmast, Qallandri, Deltapine, MS-39/40.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Potato.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Onion.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(Contd.)

. Not aplicable.

TABLE 3.16

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Commodities	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Wheat	16.07	18.22	18.22	18.22	24.11	27.33	39.65	39.65
Rice								
Basmati (F.A.Q.)	40.72	37.50	34.30	40.72	51.30	66.45	96.45	96.45
Irri-6 (F.A.Q.)	.	.	22.40	22.40	22.24	28.94	42.87	42.87
Irri-8	.	.	19.83	20.89	20.36	26.80	40.72	42.87
Paddy								
Basmati	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47.80
Irri-6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26.79
Sugarcane (Mill Gate)								
N.W.F.P.	2.70	2.95	2.41	2.41	4.29	4.29	5.37	5.89
Punjab	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.70	4.55	4.55	5.63	6.16
Sind	3.11	3.11	3.11	2.84	4.72	4.72	5.79	6.32
Cotton (Lint)								
Desi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AC-134, NT.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B-557, 149-F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sarmast, Qallandri Deltapine, MS-39-40.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seed Cotton (Phutti).								
Desi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
AC-134, NT.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
B-557, 149-F.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sarmast, Qallandri. Deltapine, MS-39/40.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Potato.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Onion.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

. Not applicable.

(Contd.)

TABLE 3.16

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Rs. per 40 kgs)

Commodities	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Wheat	39.65	39.65	48.23	50.00	58.00	58.00	64.00	64.00	70.00
Rice									
Basmati (F.A.Q.)	108.80	108.80	117.89	117.89	137.00	150.00	154.00	160.00	160.00
Irri-6 (F.A.Q.)	57.87	49.30	52.51	52.51	63.00	72.50	80.00	83.00	83.00
Irri-8	21.96	40.72	40.72	41.80	.	.	.	.	.
Paddy									
Basmati	55.73	59.48	64.30	64.30	75.00	85.00	88.00	90.00	.
Irri-6	32.15	32.15	32.15	32.15	38.58	45.00	49.00	51.00	.
Sugarcane (Mill Gate)									
N.W.F.P.	5.89	5.89	5.89	7.23	9.38	9.38	9.38	9.38	9.38
Punjab	6.16	6.16	6.16	7.50	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
Sind	6.32	6.32	6.32	7.66	9.81	9.81	9.81	9.81	9.81
Cotton (Lint)									
Desi	.	359.00	369.74	375.00	409.38	419.00	419.00	426.40	426.40
AC-134, NT.	434.04	359.00	389.00	410.46	442.61	449.00	449.00	471.60	476.80
B-557, 149-F.	482.26	415.82	424.39	445.83	475.80	473.00	473.00	496.00	500.40
Sarmast, Qallandri Deltapine, MS-39-40	525.13	451.18	459.97	481.19	509.00	515.00	515.00	538.00	542.27
Seed Cotton (Phutti).									
Desi	128.60	141.46	143.61	143.61	156.00	166.00	168.00	169.50	169.50
AC-134, NT.	133.96	147.89	147.89	147.89	160.00	170.00	175.00	178.00	181.00
B-557, 149-F.	144.68	159.68	159.68	159.68	171.00	178.00	183.00	186.00	189.00
Sarmast, Qallandri. Deltapine, MS-39/40.	155.40	171.47	171.47	171.47	182.00	192.00	197.00	200.00	203.00
Potato.	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	40.50	40.50	
Onion.	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	25.00	30.00	

. Not applicable.
F.A.Q: Fair Average Quality.

Source.–Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

TABLE 3.17

COMPARATIVE PRICE OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
IN NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL MARKET

(In Pak. Rs. per 40 Kgs.)

Years	Wheat		Rice		Cotton		Sugar	
	Dom. Price	Int. Price	Dom. Price	Int. Price	Dom. Price	Int. Price	Dom. Price	Int. Price
1979-80	50.0	68.3	52.5	171.5	416.8	709.8	192.0	194.8
1980-81	58.0	70.5	63.0	217.6	446.1	724.8	280.0	201.1
1981-82	58.0	71.8	72.0	142.8	471.4	433.0	280.0	140.1
1982-83	64.0	84.3	80.0	148.5	497.0	809.2	280.0	207.8
1983-84	64.0	82.6	83.0	208.3	745.6	869.2	310.0	201.0
1984-85	70.0	96.43	83.0	238.8	573.2	871.4	310.0	211.3

Source :–Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives, IMF, IFS.

. . Not available.

Note :–International Price for 1984-85 has been estimated at Rs. 16.0/US dollar.

TABLE 3.18

PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT & RICE

(000 Tonnes)

Year	Wheat* (May–April)	RICE			
		Basmati	Irri-6	Others	Total
1970-71	1016.9	73.3	243.9	83.7	400.9
1971-72	841.0	35.9	162.9	124.1	322.9
1972-73	208.2	133.3	2.9	4.8	141.0
1973-74	1341.9	215.6	287.9	105.9	609.4
1974-75	1253.4	287.0	301.2	71.0	659.2
1975-76	1236.1	318.6	319.8	58.7	697.1
1976-77	2338.8	201.4	429.9	23.3	654.6
1977-78	1842.4	193.3	714.2	0.5	908.0
1978-79	1086.0	394.5	806.3	0.1	1200.9
1979-80	2376.0	388.6	742.0	..	1130.6
1980-81	2954.9	308.9	696.3	..	1005.2
1981-82	3988.8	388.2	706.3	..	1094.5
1982-83	3131.0	337.5	889.6	..	1227.1
1983-84	3826.0	260.0	846.8	..	1106.8
1984-85	2275.0	262.1	867.7	..	1129.8

Source:–Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

.. Not available.

* New crop of wheat is available for procurement in May.

TABLE 3.19

LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN PAKISTAN

(Million Numbers)

Species	1971-72	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Est.)
Buffaloes	9.7	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.1
Cattle	14.7	14.8	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.4	16.5
Goats	15.6	21.7	25.0	25.8	26.8	27.7	28.7	29.7
Sheep	13.7	18.9	21.4	22.1	22.8	23.5	24.2	25.0
Poultry	24.3	44.9	62.6	67.4	73.5	89.5	100.6	113.7
Camels	0.73	0.80	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.91
Donkeys	1.90	2.16	2.41	2.48	2.55	2.63	2.70	2.78
Horses	0.39	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Mules	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06

Source : Livestock Division.

TABLE 3.20

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Products	Unit	1971-72	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (E)
Milk Production	Million tonnes	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.2	10.9
Milk Available for Consumption	Million tonnes	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.3	8.8
Beef	000 tonnes	346	362	418	434	448	464	488	513
Mutton	000 tonnes	208	288	352	370	389	408	436	467
Poultry Meat	000 tonnes	14	34	49	52	57	75	86	99
Eggs	Million Nos.	583	1,159	2,094	2,319	2,464	3,200	3,619	4,093
Hides	Million Nos.	4.3	4.52	4.87	4.96	5.05	5.15	5.25	5.34
Skins	Million Nos.	16.4	22.82	26.07	26.95	27.86	28.81	29.78	30.79
Wool	000 tonnes.	22.2	30.7	37.1	38.9	40.7	42.7	45.1	47.7
Hair	000 tonnes.	2.9	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.6
Casings	Million Nos.	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Guts/Goats	Million Nos.	9.7	13.6	15.5	16.0	16.6	17.1	17.7	18.3
Bones	000 tonnes	152	173	189	194	199	203	208	213
Fat	000 tonnes	45.8	54.7	65.3	68.3	71.4	74.7	79.3	84.1
Blood	000 tonnes	14.3	17.1	20.5	21.5	22.5	23.9	25.5	27.2

Source: Livestock Division.

Note.–Estimates based on growth rates of agricultural livestock censuses of 1972–76.

(E) Estimated.

TABLE 3.21

NUMBER AND AREA OF FARMS, BY SIZE OF FARM, 1980

(Area in hectares)

Size of Farm (Hectares)	Farms			Farms Area			Cultivated Area			Average Size of	
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Total	Total	Percent	Cumulative Total	Total	Percent	Cumulative Total	Farm	Cumulative Area
All Farms	4,058,447	.		18,995,908	.		15,772,879	.		.	.
Government Farms	158	.		46,799	.		17,220	.		.	.
Private Farms Total	4,058,289	100	100	18,949,109	100	100	15,755,659	100	100	4.7	3.9
Under 0.5	325,819	8	8	94,198	*	*	86,108	*	*	0.3	0.3
0.5 To Under 1.0	373,817	9	17	275,811	1	1	249,199	2	2	0.7	0.7
1.0 To Under 2.0	684,495	17	34	971,807	5	6	887,869	5	7	1.4	1.3
2.0 To Under 3.0	682,631	17	51	1,621,770	9	15	1,501,094	10	17	2.4	2.2
3.0 To Under 5.0	915,000	23	74	3,556,678	19	34	3,263,712	21	38	3.9	3.6
5.0 To Under 10.0	704,353	17	91	4,689,366	25	59	4,097,944	26	64	6.7	5.8
10.0 To Under 20.0	262,675	6	97	3,375,309	18	77	2,757,760	17	81	12.8	10.5
20.0 To Under 60.0	95,641	2	99	2,775,835	15	92	2,005,448	13	94	29.0	21.0
60.0 and above	13,858	*	100	1,588,335	8	100	906,525	6	100	114.6	65.4

. –Not applicable.
*–Percentage less than 0.5.

Source: Pakistan Agricultural Census 1980.

TABLE 3.22

NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF PRIVATE FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY TENURE – 1980.

Unit of Tenure	Farms		Farm Area		
	Number (Million)	Percent	(Hectares Million)	Percent	Average Size (Hectares)
PAKISTAN					
Owner Cultivators	2.23	55	9.93	52	4.45
Owner-cum-tenants	0.79	19	5.02	26	6.35
Tenants	1.05	26	4.11	22	3.91
Total :	4.07	100	19.06	100	4.68

Source : Pakistan Agrieulture Census 1980.

TABLE 3.23

TEMPERATURE AT SELECTED CENTRES

(C°)

Year	Station	Quetta (Samungali)	Zhob (Fort Sandeman)	Khuzdar	Panjgoor	Dalbandin	Rawalpindi/ Islamabad	Peshawar	Jhelum	Lahore	Sargodha
	Height in metres above Sea level	1589	1407	1225	968	849	511	359	234	214	188
					MEAN OF MAXIMUM						
1974		24.7	24.9	28.4	29.2	30.5	28.6	30.0	30.9	31.1	31.7
1975		25.1	25.4	27.5	28.7	30.1	28.3	30.5	30.4	31.3	31.6
1976		23.9	25.7	27.4	28.8	30.3	27.6	29.6	30.0	30.3	32.6
1977		25.0	27.0	..	30.4	32.5	28.7	30.3	30.5	31.0	31.9
1978		24.2	25.4	28.2	29.7	31.2	28.6	29.7	30.3	31.0	32.6
1979		24.1	25.7	27.7	29.2	30.8	28.7	29.8	30.7	30.9	31.7
1980		25.0	26.6	29.0	30.7	31.7	29.0	29.4	30.9	31.1	32.3
1981		24.6	25.9	28.9	30.3	30.9	29.0	29.9	30.5	30.8	32.2
1982		22.9	24.0	28.1	28.5	30.3	27.9	29.0	29.2	29.9	31.0
1983		24.0	25.0	27.8	29.3	31.4	27.9	28.5	29.0	29.7	31.1
					MEAN OF MINIMUM						
1974		6.4	11.2	13.6	14.4	11.8	14.2	15.7	16.3	17.7	15.3
1975		10.7	11.4	13.7	14.3	12.9	14.0	17.3	16.0	19.5	15.7
1976		6.6.	12.6	12.9	14.7	13.5	13.0	15.6	16.3	18.7	18.1
1977		7.8	13.3	15.1	15.7	14.0	14.9	16.5	16.9	18.3	17.3
1978		6.8	13.0	14.1	15.1	13.8	14.7	16.3	16.7	18.3	17.0
1979		6.4	11.3	14.1	14.7	11.8	14.3	14.8	16.7	17.8	16.4
1980		7.3	12.6	15.2	15.9	14.9	14.4	15.3	17.0	18.1	16.9
1981		7.3	12.7	14.7	15.5	14.4	13.6	15.6	16.3	17.7	16.7
1982		7.3	11.4	14.3	15.1	13.9	13.9	15.5	16.3	17.2	16.4
1983		7.1	12.0	14.4	15.0	13.9	13.5	15.1	15.7	17.0	16.4

(Contd.)

TABLE 3.23

CLIMATE

TEMPERATURE AT SELECTED CENTRES

(C°)

Year / Station	Faisalabad	D.I. Khan	Multan	Bahawal-pur	Jacob-abad	Nawab-shah	Hyder-abad	Karachi (Airport)
Height in metres above Sea level	184	174	123	117	56	38	30	22
MEAN OF MAXIMUM								
1974	31.1	31.5	32.7	33.2	34.3	35.7	34.6	31.7
1975	31.1	30.8	33.6	32.2	34.9	34.4	34.1	31.8
1976	31.0	31.3	32.0	31.1	33.5	34.4	33.7	30.9
1977	31.5	31.9	33.1	33.9	34.3	35.8	35.2	32.3
1978	31.0	31.5	32.6	32.7	33.4	34.6	33.9	31.4
1979	30.5	31.3	32.8	32.1	30.9	34.7	34.3	31.8
1980	31.3	31.9	33.4	33.4	34.4	35.6	34.9	31.6
1981	31.1	31.6	33.2	33.3	34.3	35.8	34.7	31.9
1982	29.8	30.9	35.0	32.0	33.1	34.4	34.0	31.9
1983	29.7	30.7	31.8	31.8	32.6	35.0	34.3	31.6
MEAN OF MINIMUM								
1974	16.3	17.0	17.5	17.8	19.6	17.8	20.9	19.9
1975	14.7	16.8	19.1	17.6	21.4	17.7	21.0	21.3
1976	15.4	17.1	17.3	16.3	20.3	18.3	21.3	18.6
1977	15.9	17.8	18.2	18.4	21.0	..	21.6	20.8
1978	17.1	17.3	17.7	18.2	20.3	17.9	21.2	20.7
1979	16.3	16.6	18.2	18.6	18.7	18.4	21.3	20.6
1980	17.2	17.2	18.5	18.8	20.0	18.6	21.5	21.1
1981	16.4	16.7	18.3	18.7	20.1	18.1	21.5	20.7
1982	16.2	15.9	18.8	18.3	19.9	18.0	21.3	20.6
1983	16.1	15.9	17.3	17.5	20.0	17.7	21.0	20.2

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department.

TABLE 3.24

RAINFALL AT SELECTED CENTRES

(mm)

Year	Station	Quetta (Samungali)	Zhob (Fort Sandeman)	Khuzdar	Panjgoor	Dalbundin	Rawalpindi/ Islamabad	Peshawar	Jhelum	Lahore	Sargodha
	Height in metres above Sea level	1589	1407	1225	968	849	511	359	234	214	188
1974		222	166	60	48	72	1043	190	513	414	315
1975		214	301	342	86	25	1042	435	1239	672	547
1976		322	304	264	201	165	1667	625	1043	1149	353
1977		240	316	..	169	58	1330	458	900	461	304
1978		317	117	288	144	52	1430	498	1114	710	587
1979		349	371	312	119	159	959	404	937	525	606
1980		255	317	193	86	112	1084	371	955	1014	577
1981		316	313	250	61	289	1735	396	837	839	767
1982		949	396	406	239	204	1632	323	970	596	637
1983		596	365	337	124	113	1714	710	1089	909	568

(Contd.)

TABLE 3.24

RAINFALL AT SELECTED CENTRES

(mm)

Station / Year	Faisalabad	D.I. Khan	Multan	Bahawal-pur	Jacob-abad	Nawab-shah	Hyder-abad	Karachi (Airport)
Height in metres above Sea level	184	174	123	117	56	38	30	22
1974	289	305	140	14	43	1	22	7
1975	431	319	259	285	229	167	145	160
1976	450	328	427	720	188	195	335	406
1977	428	224	115	183	71	96	268	489
1978	635	287	309	349	338	367	416	387
1979	560	313	189	237	128	159	153	381
1980	421	238	149	140	14	112	119	195
1981	646	402	223	127	173	242	117	186
1982	472	412	166	134	84	120	54	162
1983	517	445	291	274	77	157	301	281

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department.

Mining and Manufacturing

TABLE 4.1

RESERVES OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS
(As on 30th June, 1983)

S. No.	Minerals	Reserves
1.	Marble (Argonite/Onyx)	Very large deposits.
2.	China clay	4.9 million tons
3.	Chromite	Fairly large deposits.
4.	Coal	579.6 million tons.
5.	Crude Oil	Fairly large deposits.
6.	Fire clay	Over 100 million tons.
7.	Fuller's earth.	Fairly large deposits.
8.	Gypsum/Anhydrite.	350 million tons.
9.	Iron ore.	Over 430 million tons.
10.	Limestone	Very large deposits.
11.	Rock salt.	Over 100 million tons.
12.	Silica sand.	Very large deposits.
13.	Copper.	412 million tons.
14.	Dolomite.	Very large deposits.
15.	Bauxite/Laterite.	Over 74 million tons.
16.	Baryte	5 million tons.
17.	Sulphur	0.8 million tons.
18.	Soapstone.	0.6 million tons.

Source: Geological Survey of Pakistan.

TABLE 4.2

PRODUCTION INDEX OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING

Year	Mining				Manufacturing			
	1964-65 = 100	1969-70 = 100	1975-76 = 100	1975-76 = 100 @	1964-65 = 100	1969-70 = 100	1975-76 = 100	1975-76 = 100 @
1959-60								
1960-61								
1961-62								
1962-63								
1963-64								
1964-65	100.0	.	.	76.6	100.0	.	.	52.1
1965-66	100.5	.	.	77.0	110.8	.	.	57.8
1966-67	106.0	.	.	81.2	118.2	.	.	61.6
1967-68	101.6	.	.	77.8	127.2	.	.	66.3
1968-69	117.5	.	.	90.0	140.6	.	.	73.7
1969-70	118.7	100.0	.	90.9	160.2	100.0	.	83.5
1970-71	119.8	100.4	.	91.3	162.1	106.2	.	88.6
1971-72	14.1	97.3	.	88.4	151.1	105.7	.	88.2
1972-73	120.7	101.4	.	92.2	169.0	115.4	.	96.3
1973-74	119.6	106.7	.	97.0	.	122.4	.	102.2
1974-75	.	112.0	.	101.8	.	120.5	.	100.6
1975-76	.	110.0	100.0	100.0	.	119.8	100.0	100.0
1976-77	.	130.3	115.8	115.8	.	117.1	99.8	99.8
1977-78	.	138.7	124.5	124.5	.	128.8	110.7	110.7
1978-79	.	147.6	129.0	129.0	.	133.7	119.4	119.4
1979-80	.	161.8	140.5	140.5	.	148.9	132.5	132.5
1980-81	.	176.8	153.0	153.0	.	165.3	147.7	147.7
1981-82	.	.	165.3	165.3	.	.	169.4	169.4
1982-83	.	.	180.0	180.0	.	.	185.4	185.4
1983-84(R)	.	.	184.4	184.4	.	.	200.0	200.0
1984-85(P)	.	.	197.4	197.4*	.	.	214.6	214.6**

@ The Indices have been extrapolated backward by splicing method. Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

. Not applicable.

* Based on six month data. It is estimated to be 211.6 on nine month data.

** The index excludes output of steel.

TABLE 4.3

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS

Item	Unit	**1948-49	1959-60	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Antimony	tonnes	–	–	269	62	729	770	150	176	184	323	77	33
2. Argonite/ marble (a)	000 tonnes	–	3	9	11	10	10	17	18	23	16	31	22
3. Celestite	tonnes	–	–	470	243	532	488	589	515	486	258	115	196
4. Chromite	000 tonnes	17(e)	15	16	20	39	23	26	25	27	34	18	13
5. Coal (ii)	000 tonnes	245	830	1231	1291	1280	1239	1428	1269	1324	1255	1204	1129
6. Dolomite	tonnes	–	–	492	85	556	8700	5139	–	1449	302	28	377
7. Fire Clay	000 tonnes	6(e)	16	17	19	20	19	19	28	28	22	19	17
8. Fullers Earth	000 tonners	–	–	9	10	18	14	7	3	14	13	16	18
9. Gypsum	000 tonnes	15(e)	92	186	117	124	6	238	207	167	22	132	282
10. Lime stone	000 tonnes	318	942	2026	1854	2205	1593	2208	2918	2897	2628	2846	3258
11. Magnesite	000 tonnes	–	–	632	666	786	1251	1325	522	648	103	2504	3217
12. Rock Salt	000 tonnes	209	172	251	294	235	277	371	3101	350	354		375
13. Silica Sand	000 tonnes	16(e)	28	28	25	79	87	150	44	35	44	27	67
14. Ochre	tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2750	5332	3780	9694
15. Sulphur	tonnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2347	2885	1657
16. Soap stone	000 tonnes	–	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	6	7
17. Baryte	000 tonnes	–	–	11	9	6	9	11	1	3	2	2	2
18. Crude Oil (ii)	million barrels	0.42	1.96	3.22	3.31	3.14	3.22	3.49	3.50	3.32	3.00	3.06	2.85
19. Natural Gas (ii)	(000 million cu. metre)	–	0.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.6

–Nil or insignificant.
(P) Provisional.
(a) From 1962-63 onward figures of Argonite include those of ordinary marble.
(e) Estimated.
(**)Data relate to calendar year. Figure given under 1948-49 are for 1949 Calendar year.
Note: 1 Tonne = 7.6 Barrels.

TABLE 4.3

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS

Item	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	July–March	
												1983-84	1984-85
1. Antimony	tonnes	199	360	93	103	69	–	39	51	–	–	–	–
2. Argonite/ marble (a)	000 tonnes	36	65	46	71	119	92	114	95	121	106	72	79
3. Celestite	tonnes	513	957	300	213	548	357	295	272	406	171	146	227
4. Chromite	000 tonnes	10	12	10	10	5	4	1	3	5	6	4	3
5. Coal (ii)	000 tonnes	1314	1138	1147	1279	1261	1504	1597	1765	1855	1437	1429	1587
6. Dolomite	tonnes	667	356	2505	7798	15356	15760	24244	93488	100300	81240	67546	67992
7. Fire Clay	000 tonnes	25	41	47	62	52	57	60	68	69	97	66	61
8. Fullers Earth	000 tonners	15	23	14	18	34	27	21	15	21	14	12	21
9. Gypsum	000 tonnes	599	324	282	356	234	368	554	303	341	232	251	285
10. Lime stone	000 tonnes	3008	2968	3888	4029	3298	2798	3464	3682	4232	3230	2986	3990
11. Magnesite	000 tonnes	2087	8118	1575	2344	3042	1635	397	1668	1687	1848	2431	3575
12. Rock Salt	000 tonnes	427	427	336	435	486	495	514	534	548	500	430	467
13. Silica Sand	000 tonnes	32	43	51	93	84	104	84	99	141	82	81	66
14. Ochre	tonnes	12511	11835	12910	7554	790	267	245	1460	558	576	621	1166
15. Sulphur	tonnes	1616	1552	1167	1075	1068	294	403	650	824	600	450	405
16. Soap stone	000 tonnes	5	26	12	27	33	31	28	23	19	14	12	10
17. Baryte	000 tonnes	6	11	17	19	32	19	21	27	20	35	29	27
18. Crude Oil (ii)	million barrels	2.44	2.51	3.74	3.58	3.75	3.65	3.58	3.96	4.77	4.61	3.46	3.95
19. Natural Gas (ii)	(000 million cu. metre)	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	6.3	7.5	8.6	9.3	9.9	9.6	7.3	7.5

Source: (i) Federal Bureau of Statistics.
(ii) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources.

– Nil or insignificant.
(P) Provisional.
(a) From 1962-63 onward figures of Argonite those of ordinary marble.
(e) Estimated.
(**) Data relate to calendar year. Figure given under 1948-49 for 1949 calendar year.
Note: 1 Tonne = 7.6 Barrels.

TABLE 4.4

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Year	Food and Tobacco					Textiles			
	Sugar	Vegetable Ghee	Sea Salt	Beverages (000 Dozen Bottles.)	Cigarettes (Million Nos.)	Cotton Yarn (Million kg)	Cotton Cloth mill Sector (Million sq. Mts)	Art Silk and Rayon Cloth (Million (Mts)	Jute Textiles (000 tonnes)
	(000 tonnes)								
1948	13	3	144	–	241	8.4	37.5	–	–
1949	17	4	184	–	1,488	12.1	46.3	–	–
1950	22	6	221	–	2,761	16.5	58.6	–	–
1951	31	8	172	–	3,170	22.4	88.0	–	–
1952	49	11	184	–	3,996	46.1	160.9	–	–
1953	48	13	238	–	4,372	77.9	236.0	–	–
1954	48	13	274	–	4,434	114.3	325.6	..	–
1955	61	17	262	–	4,907	123.6	366.5	11.8	–
1956	82	18	255	–	5,861	128.1	393.3	13.0	–
1957	128	21	179	–	6,694	138.4	427.3	11.0	–
1958-59	124	28	161	–	6,638	148.8	451.0	9.2	–
1959-60	84	29	209	–	8,172	160.4	455.0	13.0	–
1960-61	56	37	227	..	9,505	163.4	513.1	13.7	–
1961-62	124	51	233	..	10,501	166.7	534.4	13.6	–
1962-63	203	68	200	..	10,833	174.4	561.6	16.9	–
1963-64	157	85	196	9,706	12,785	198.6	579.6	32.2	–
1964-65	159	92	222	11,616	14,303	206.0	597.6	29.4	1.7
1965-66	377	102	196	12,295	16,869	194.0	544.6	32.2	3.5
1966-67	322	87	213	11,405	18,968	207.0	571.6	40.7	3.3
1967-68	252	94	214	11,181	20,024	224.6	597.7	65.0	6.6
1968-69	408	99	324	11,585	20,636	238.8	593.9	80.0	9.6
1969-70	610	126	252	13,237	22,369	273.2	606.5	71.9	33.1
1970-71	519	136	219	12,473	24,166	303.8	658.3	61.5	37.6
1971-72	375	162	240	16,097	21,772	335.7	628.2	9.2	30.2
1972-73	429	187	161	13,167	27,623	376.1	588.6	5.3	34.5
1973-74	608	225	111	15,039	27,477	379.5	379.5	8.7	36.5
1974-75	502	272	139	21,309	26.804	351.2	555.9	8.1	45.4
1975-76	630	277	151	26,361	27,454	349.6	520.3	9.9	42.0
1976-77	736	326	138	28,878	28,379	282.6	408.3	17.5	33.9
1977-78	861	360	224	41,893	31.304	297.9	391.3	15.6	33.4
1978-79	607	422	164	53,356	32,536	327.8	339.4	..	37.0
1979-80	586	452	197	48,033	34,647	362.9	342.3	..	41.8
1980-81	851	505	180	60,787	35,891	374.9	307.9	..	50.2
1981-82	1301	531	224	69,444	38,132	430.2	325.0	..	56.0
1982-83	1127	513	163	60,841	38,199	448.4	335.5	..	66.4
1983-84	1151	595	205	80,100	40,096	431.6	296.6		79.7
July–March									
1983-84	1053	438	151	43,829	30,266	331.6	232.0		58.0
1984-85	1159	489	107	31,031	30,969	307.0	202.8		44.3

Note: Data upto 1957 relate to calendar years. Figures coming under 1948-49 mean for 1949 Calendar year

TABLE 4.4

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	Rubber and Cement				
	Motor Tyres	Motor Tubes	Cycle Tyres	Cycle Tubes	Cement (000 tonnes)
	(000 Nos)				
1949	–	–	–	**3	383
1950	–	–	–	112	395
1951	–	–	–	620	478
1952	–	–	–	784	501
1953	–	–	–	1,357	547
1954	–	–	–	1,862	632
1955	–	–	–	2,009	637
1956	–	–	–	2,186	732
1957	–	–	–	2,617	1,037
1958	–	–	–	2,636	1,032
1958-59	–	–	–	2,531	1,036
1959-60	–	–	–	3,079	982
1960-61	–	–	3,454*	–	1,073
1961-62	–	–	4,127*	–	1,238
1962-63	–	–	1,624	3,300	1,370
1963-64	–	–	1,795	3,363	1,408
1964-65	59	67	2,335	4,559	1,655
1965-66	60	65	1,939	2,990	1,633
1966-67	59	68	2,808	4,214	1,965
1967-68	84	96	2,574	3,300	2,163
1968-69	12	28	2,920	3,704	2,551
1969-70	109	115	3,171	3,556	2,656
1970-71	115	126	2,745	3,798	2,702
1971-72	100	85	2,037	2,453	2,605
1972-73	168	162	2,542	3,283	2,876
1973-74	249	177	3,252	3,862	3,145
1974-75	239	214	3,033	4,161	3,320
1975-76	166	143	3,180	4,219	3,196
1976-77	148	137	3,461	4,131	3,071
1977-78	182	159	3,675	5,020	3,224
1978-79	183	197	3,731	4,154	3,023
1979-80	204	201	3,937	5,147	3,343
1980-81	227	189	4,072	5,425	3,538
1981-82	193	136	4,304	5,449	3,657
1982-83	217	134	3,984	5,226	3,938
1983-84	238	122	3,735	6,173	4,503
July–March					
1983-84	177	95	2,725	4,479	4,119
1984-85	228	79	3,074	5,374	3,341

* Includes cycle tubes.
** Cycle tyres are included from 1948-49 to 1961-62.

TABLE 4.4

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Years	Chemicals						
	Soda Ash	Sulphuric Acid	Caustic Soda	Chlorine Gas	Paints & varnishes (000 Litres)	Polishes and creams for Footwear (Million grams)	Safety Matches. (b) (40-60 sticks Million Boxes
	(000 tonnes)						
1949	–	–	–	–	–	–	62.8
1950	–	–	–	–	–	–	60.5
1951	–	–	–	–	–	–	48.2
1952	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.7
1953	–	–	–	–	–	–	..
1954	27.2	–	–	–	–	–	75.5
1955	28.9	–	–	–	–	–	609.6
1956	25.3	1.0	0.9	–	–	–	428.4
1957	25.8	3.9	3.1	1.0	–	–	575.3
1958	26.9	6.2	3.9	1.4	–	–	299.2
1958-59	27.3	9.6	3.7	1.2	–	–	129.0
1959-60	27.0	12.2	4.4	1.3	–	–	78.3
1960-61	26.4	15.6	4.2	1.2	2,369	..	70.0
1961-62	25.8	16.4	3.7	1.1	2,289	..	63.8
1962-63	32.6	15.5	3.5	1.1	2,696	..	96.7
1963-64	29.4	18.5	5.4	1.6	3,987	..	147.0
1964-65	34.3	19.3	8.9	1.4	5,151	369.5	168.5
1965-66	32.0	22.1	8.1	1.7	5,296	410.2	205.5
1966-67	31.9	20.3	14.4	1.4	5,109	500.5	125.4
1967-68	58.2	25.2	19.6	1.5	6,043	516.9	164.6
1968-69	62.8	24.0	22.0	1.8	6,523	571.5	351.4
1969-70	67.8	31.5	28.4	2.3	6,771	541.2	176.0
1970-71	78.0	33.6	31.2	4.6	7,360	498.1	170.2
1971-72	76.8	35.0	34.3	5.5	5,983	526.5	241.1
1972-73	74.2	42.5	35.4	6.3	5,665	498.1	348.0
1973-74	81.2	34.0	37.5	6.4	6,147	462.2	372.2
1974-75	77.1	37.0	36.8	4.9	6,184	534.6	466.4
1975-76	78.6	46.2	38.3	5.5	7,128	507.2	592.6
1976-77	55.3	45.2	24.9	4.2	7,193	604.1	780.8
1977-78	68.8	56.5	35.0	5.7	7,924	641.4	1,139.4
1978-79	71.4	64.6	36.0	7.9	8,286	730.6	1,275.1
1979-80	79.4	66.6	39.9	8.6	8,031	904.0	1,444.3
1980-81	96.4	71.2	38.5	8.3	9,047	1,219.4	1,672.6
1981-82	107.2	71.8	40.5	7.9	9,694	866.9	1,337.2
1982-83	94.4	71.1	41.1	8.2	9,909	871.2	1,402.6
1983-84	106.6	80.7	39.7	8.5	12,449	1,089.6	1,689.9
July–March							
1983-84	79.3	60.0	30.3	6.4	8,901	777.0	1,277.5
1984-85	93.0	53.5	29.0	7.0	9,093	630.6	1,300.1

P–Provisional.

b–Safety matches containing all sorts of boxes since 1972-73.

.. Not available.

TABLE 4.4

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Years	Fertilizers				
	Urea	Super-Phosphate	Ammonium Nitrate	Ammonium Sulphate (000 tonnes)	Nitro-Phosphate
1949	–	–	–	–	–
1950	–	–	–	–	–
1951	–	–	–	–	–
1952	–	–	–	–	–
1953	–	–	–	–	–
1954	–	–	–	–	–
1955	–	–	–	–	–
1956	–	–	–	–	–
1957	–	–	–	–	–
1958	–	1.4	–	36.1	–
1958-59	–	2.0	–	42.8	–
1959-60	–	0.9	–	47.2	–
1960-61	0.7	9.0	8.0	9.5	–
1961-62	28.5	0.7	65.3	52.5	–
1962-63	40.3	6.2	61.3	49.9	–
1963-64	44.7	6.7	76.1	35.4	–
1964-65	41.7	8.1	74.8	39.0	–
1965-66	47.6	8.0	79.5	42.9	–
1966-67	42.7	4.0	76.9	46.8	–
1967-68	106.5	16.1	73.3	42.6	–
1968-69	206.3	14.4	83.7	58.3	–
1969-70	204.8	23.3	85.0	59.6	–
1970-71	394.7	25.4	76.0	66.8	–
1971-72	533.1	27.5	65.6	58.8	–
1972-73	575.5	45.7	63.5	90.4	–
1973-74	599.5	2.6	58.8	95.1	–
1974-75	605.3	31.7	70.8	89.3	–
1975-76	593.6	58.6	64.5	100.0	–
1976-77	594.9	66.1	47.1	95.6	–
1977-78	620.5	75.0	81.1	97.9	40.4
1978-79	640.5	98.5	199.0	98.9	137.2
1979-80	962.9	101.2	272.7	96.6	171.2
1980-81	1223.5	101.8	321.4	94.0	210.5
1981-82	1831.8	102.7	339.4	61.2	238.4
1982-83	1797.6	104.3	383.0	73.0	316.5
1983-84		105.7			
July – March					
1983-84	1336.2	81.5	275.0	47.0	230.1
1984-85	1334.2	81.2	296.3	54.2	223.1

TABLE 4.4

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Year	Transport, Machinery & Electrical Appliances							
	Bicycles	Sewing Machines	Total Fans	Pedestal Fans	Ceiling Fans	All other Fans (c)	Electric Bulbs (Mil. Nos.)	Electric Tubes (000 metres)
	(000 Nos.)							
1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
1964-65	97.7	47.9	..	..	..	..	6.8	82
1965-66	102.6	34.9	186.4	15.6	135.8	35.0	6.9	188
1966-67	137.6	39.2	208.9	16.7	149.7	42.5	7.8	321
1967-68	155.4	57.2	210.2	19.8	143.3	47.1	9.6	21.3
1968-69	169.8	80.5	166.3	19.2	112.4	34.7	9.0	250
1969-70	161.3	88.3	161.9	19.1	109.9	32.9	10.7	267
1970-71	159.7	84.6	215.7	28.4	146.2	41.1	10.5	396
1971-72	122.8	58.2	201.1	28.2	137.3	35.6	7.9	490
1972-73	221.7	66.4	223.0	34.1	152.7	36.2	10.7	565
1973-74	178.5	75.5	191.0	32.4	144.8	13.8	10.9	642
1974-75	210.4	55.5	193.2	37.6	140.7	14.9	15.0	604
1975-76	217	64.0	143.2	30.9	102.2	10.1	17.4	564
1976-77	211.5	58.4	175.8	30.7	127.8	17.3	14.9	413
1977-78	244.7	61.8	207.2	38.0	147.0	22.2	17.5	464
1978-79	280.1	62.3	207.4	38.6	150.9	18.0	20.6	1238
1979-80	297.4	67.3	288.5	66.7	201.0	20.8	20.3	1145
1980-81	327.3	65.1	245.3	40.9	186.6	17.8	34.2	1285
1981-82	399.1	67.2	215.6	30.1	160.3	25.2	41.4	1881
1982-83	448.8	64.0	132.1	10.9	111.1	10.2	23.5	2489
1983-84	448.2	64.9	201.0	29.5	154.7	16.6	36.8	3143
July–March								
1983-84	327.3	48.8	121.0	14.1	98.1	9.0	26.7	2289
1984-85	361.8	48.6	..	8.3d	54.8	6.0d	33.6	2549

R–Revised.
C–All sorts of fans except pedestal and ceiling fans since 1976-77.
d. Data for July to January.
.. Not available.

TABLE 4.4

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Years	Iron Steel and Papers Board						
	M.S. Products	Paper Board	Chip Board	Straw Board	Printing Paper	Writing Paper	Packing and other Paper
	(000 tonnes)						
1949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1951	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1953	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1954	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1955	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1956	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1957	–	4.0	–	2.8	–	–	–
1958	–	6.1	–	3.7	–	–	–
1958-59	–	7.3	0.5	4.6	–	–	–
1959-60	–	7.9	1.5	4.5	–	–	–
1960-61	..	10.3	2.1	3.6	..	..	..
1961-62	..	10.7	2.1	5.8	..	..	..
1962-63	..	10.5	2.3	5.0	..	..	..
1963-64	..	13.1	2.3	5.1	..	..	..
1964-65	230.0	15.9	3.2	5.7	..	..	..
1965-66	186.7	14.7	4.6	4.9	..	..	..
1966-67	196.7	16.9	4.6	5.0	..	..	..
1967-68	178.9	17.1	3.7	4.2	..	..	..
1968-69	227.7	22.9	7.3	4.6	..	..	..
1969-70	180.0	25.6	10.8	1.5	..	..	..
1970-71	196.1	25.1	14.9	..	5.8	7.7	2.7
1971-72	165.5	20.2	14.1	..	9.0	10.3	5.7
1972-73	183.9	20.2	17.7	..	6.3	16.9	4.0
1973-74	218.1	21.5	14.4	..	4.8	16.6	3.7
1974-75	224.0	13.9	13.2	..	4.0	15.4	3.7
1975-76	230.7	9.7	11.4	0.1	2.4	16.1	2.7
1976-77	269.6	9.9	11.6	0.1	3.2	15.7	4.1
1977-78	315.2	12.2	10.2	..	2.8	17.8	1.6
1978-79	362.4	23.8	25.9	..	2.9	22.5	10.1
1979-80	420.9	25.3	26.0	..	3.7	20.4	9.9
1980-81	494.7	27.3	31.9	..	3.6	24.7	12.1
1981-82	550.8	28.6	31.1	..	4.5	28.6	11.9
1982-83	636.6	28.7	30.1	..	3.8	29.2	14.6
1983-84	654.2	29.8	32.0	..	4.1	26.1	13.4
July–March							
1983-84	468.2	22.6	23.2	..	2.7	18.8	10.3
1984-85	551.7	24.0	26.2	..	2.4	23.1	11.7

.. Not available.

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 4.5

COTTON TEXTILES STATISTICS

Year	Cotton textiles				
	No. of reporting Mills	Installed Capacity		Working at the end of the Periods	
		No. of spindles (000)	No. of looms (000)	No. of spindles (000)	No. of looms (000)
1949	..	78	3	78	3
1950	..	137	3	137	3
1951	..	182	3	182	3
1952	..	225	3	225	3
1953	..	499	6	302	4
1954	..	649	9	603	7
1955	..	1,113	15	940	13
1956	..	1,449	23	1,355	19
1957	..	1,518	24	1,422	22
1958	..	1,568	25	1,447	22
1959	..	1,569	26	1,459	24
1958-59	70	1,581	26	1,488	24
1959-60	72	1,582	27	1,491	26
1960-61	..	1,586	27	1,531	26
1961-62	71	1,644	28	1,524	26
1962-63	76	1,850	29	1,810	26
1963-64	81	1,913	30	1,792	28
1964-65	83	1,967	31	1,852	28
1965-66	89	2,056	31	1,871	27
1966-67	94	2,043	30	1,888	28
1967-68	95	2,048	30	1,916	28
1968-69	100	2,175	30	2,090	27
1969-70	107	2,397	31	2,327	27
1970-71	113	2,605	30	2,491	27
1971-72	131	2,848	30	2,650	26
1972-73	150	3,226	29	3,057	27
1973-74	155	3,308	29	3,034	26
1974-75	143	3,410	29	2,823	25
1975-76	127	3,478	29	2,579	23
1976-77	135	3,544	29	2,650	19
1977-78	140	3,560	26	2,680	15
1978-79	152	3,704	27	2,772	14
1979-80	149	3,731	26	2,841	16
1980-81	158	3,983	25	3,176	13
1981-82	155	4,180	25	2,944	13
1982-83	158	4,265	24	3,062	14
1983-84	162	4,224	24	3,020	12
1984-85	160	4,282	23	3,031	12

.. Not available.

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.6

COTTON TEXTILES STATISTICS

Year	Cotton textiles					
	Spindle hours worked (Million)	Loom hours worked (Million)	Consumption of Cotton (000 kg)	Total yarn produced (000 kg)	Surplus yarn (000 kg)	Total production of cloth (000 S.M)
1949	330	6.8	15,158	13,784	4,351	35,378
1950	495	7.3	19,249	18,461	6,506	44,826
1951	725	10.1	30,125	26,769	12,161	55,411
1952	1,008	12.5	48,217	36,470	17,789	70,053
1953	1,386	18.8	59,787	49,392	20,484	105,225
1954	2,930	34.4	108,954	101,724	50,393	192,440
1955	4,191	57.4	218,298	171,743	96,476	282,254
1956	6,513	92.0	322,533	251,940	148,091	389,436
1957	7,091	109.6	349,291	272,575	155,671	438,389
1958	8,079	119.3	362,666	282,458	154,979	470,390
1959	9,332	128.8	374,247	305,025	160,784	511,008
1958-59	9,599	136.9	400,006	328,139	179,139	539,418
1959-60	..	..	443,535	353,516	199,407	544,216
1960-61	..	..	451,912	360,232	189,011	613,636
1961-62	11,969	161.5	452,675	367,489	184,857	639,117
1962-63	12,149	160.3	470,079	383,583	198,790	671,727
1963-64	13,171	175.3	514,867	437,883	247,216	693,161
1964-65	13,534	175.0	523,381	454,175	245,536	714,755
1965-66	13,318	152.2	508,604	427,681	231,542	651,358
1966-67	13,298	172.7	537,031	456,339	252,599	683,619
2967-68	14,208	173.5	599,428	495,111	278,758	714,825
1968-69	15,247	188.0	652,844	526,522	323,457	710,245
1969-70	16,964	197.1	737,874	602,383	386,582	725,421
1970-71	18,505	202.8	793,678	669,745	452,958	787,313
1971-72	19,629	188.5	407,147	335,702	236,917	628,189
1972-73	22,606	190.6	463,118	376,122	286,242	588,606
1973-74	23,617	192.9	475,348	379,460	283,404	592,172
1974-75	20,438	179.2	420,608	351,200	263,079	555,855
1975-76	20,095	167.4	419,735	349,653	265,710	520,338
1976-77	15,118	138.6	343,194	282,640	217,188	408,287
1977-78	19,776	110.5	355,986	297,894	242,730	391,347
1978-79	20,456	95.0	387,581	327,798	320,952	339,442
1979-80	21,468	99.1	428,554	362,862		342,335
1980-81	22,217	90.4	444,611	374,947	331,670	307,882
1981-82	22,924	85.1	501,009	430,154	387,530	325,021
1982-83	23,011	78.6	576,699	448,430	397,867	335,537
1983-84	23,638	91.6	506,458	431,581	..	296,596
1984-85 (July-March)	..	..	..	343,997	..	203,070

..Not available.

Energy

TABLE 5.1
ENERGY SUPPLY

Years	Oil			Coal (000 (metric tonnes)	Natural Gas (billion cubic metres)	Hydel Power (million kwhs)	Nuclear Power (million kwhs)
	Domestic Production (Crude)	Oil Imports*					
		Crude	POL				
		(000 metric tonnes)					
1949-50	99	–	718	444	–	50	–
1950-51	101	–	919	513	–	59	–
1951-52	171	–	861	610	–	102	–
1952-53	237	–	839	593	–	185	–
1953-54	255	–	908	563	–	242	–
1954-55	271	–	1,099	538	0.1	307	–
1955-56	278	–	1,057	655	0.2	418	–
1956-57	289	–	1,205	523	0.3	437	–
1957-58	297	–	1,280	606	0.4	450	–
1958-59	306	–	1,193	745	0.5	511	–
1959-60	258	–	1,343	830	0.6	507	–
1960-61	300	–	1,419	915	0.7	645	–
1961-62	338	333	1,335	955	0.8	945	–
1962-63	395	1,534	352	1,243	0.9	1,176	–
1963-64	416	2,124	232	1,257	1.2	1,366	–
1964-65	424	2,433	123	1,231	1.5	1,362	–
1965-66	436	2,707	165	1,291	1.8	1,425	–
1966-67	413	2,648	168	1,280	2.0	1,530	–
1967-68	424	3,009	195	1,239	2.1	2,482	–
1968-69	459	3,195	149	1,428	2.6	2,792	–
1969-70	469	3,102	257	1,291	3.1	2,915	–
1970-71	437	3,126	391	1,383	3.3	3,449	1
1971-72	395	3,057	419	1,214	3.5	3,679	104
1972-73	319	3,004	507	1,196	4.0	4,335	304
1973-74	375	3,253	756	1,212	4.6	4,141	459
1974-75	321	2,841	1,095	1,295	5.0	4,359	605
1975-76	330	2,891	896	1,055	5.0	5,436	610
1976-77	492	2,916	1,058	1,200	5.3	5,183	421
1977-78	466	3,461	1,090	1,251	5.6	7,466	231
1978-79	488	3,567	1,403	1,387	6.2	8,353	106
1979-80	469	3,852	1,583	1,569	7.3	8,718	2
1980-81	478	4,041	1,583	1,577	8.4	9,043	150
1981-82	532	4,396	1,604	1,750	9.3	9,522	183
1982-83	636	4,186	1,896	1,609	9.8	11,365	228
1983-84	655	4,294	2,186	1,869	9.8	12,826	324
July–March 1984-85	868	3,156	1,440	†1,489	7.5	†10,500	..265

Source : Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources and WAPDA.

Note :–1. Figures for oil domestic, gas and hydel are on calender year basis upto 1958-59; 1955-56 stands for 1956.
2. Figures for oil imports are on calendar year basis upto 1970-71 : 1961-62 stands for 1962.
3. POL imports mean Petroleum products only.
4. The gas used as feed stock has been excluded at a ratio of 60 : 40 of feed stock to fuel, of gas consumed in fertilizer sector.
5. Coal production is on calendar year basis upto 1972-73.
6. The conversion factor for converting barrels into metric ton for indigenous crude is now 7.6 barrels = 1 metric ton.

*Figures are from Statistics Division since 1973-74.
**July–March

TABLE 5.2

ENERGY SUPPLY BY SOURCE

(Unit-T.O.E*)

Source	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Estimated)
Oil (excl. exp)	4,275,857 (38.8)	4,654,746 (37.4)	4,868,418 (36.4)	5,174,542 (35.96)	5,855,435 (37.32)	6,436,265 (39.08)	651,239 (38.09)
Gas (excl. feed. stk)	4,106,149 (37.3)	4,991,615 (39.72)	5,546,480 (41.6)	5,730,982 (39.83)	6,005,168 (38.28)	5,630,422 (34.19)	5,843,359 (34.18)
Coal	620,454 (5.6)	766,723 (6.10)	910,455 (6.73)	1,138,117 (7.91)	1,034,890 (6.60)	1,216,715 (3.39)	1,268,138 (7.42)
Hydel (excl. aux. cons)	1,957,086 (17.8)	2,071,672 (16.48)	2,109,189 (15.64)	2,260,524 (15.71)	2,701,106 (17.22)	3,046,493 (18.50)	3,321,623 (19.43)
Nuclear (excl. aux. cons)	22,785 (0.2)	43,125 (0.34)	32,850 (0.24)	33,558 (0.23)	43,113 (0.27)	65,421 (0.40)	72,296 (0.42)
L.P.G.	37,054 (0.3)	40,280 (0.32)	42,085 (0.35)	50,228 (0.35)	49,666 (0.31)	72,072 (0.44)	78,535 (0.46)
TOTAL	11,019,365 (100)	12,525,467 (100)	13,509,477 (100)	14,387,951 (100)	15,689,378 (100)	16,467,388 (100)	17,095,190 (100)
Population (million)	78.94	81.36	83.84	86.44	89.12	91.88	94.73
Per Capita availability TOE	0.140	0.154	0.161	0.166	0.176	0.179	0.180

*Tons of indigenous crude oil equivalent.
Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

Source : Directorate General of Energy Resources.

TABLE 5.3

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY FIELD

(U.S. Barrels)

Year	Total	Meyal	Balkassar	Dhulian	Joya Mair	Toot
1976-77	3,743,020	2,414,703	419,714	262,435	195,935	446,306
1977-78	3,539,370	2,389,559	324,186	172,158	143,474	508,178
1978-79	3,710,934	2,517,594	321,504	141,891	89,252	638,357
1979-80	3,566,342	2,403,731	279,841	123,380	180,500	514,645
1980-81	3,554,146	2,270,898	233,543	104,104	180,280	639,214
1981-82	3,964,511	2,573,408	220,186	81,555	159,978	550,789
1982-83	4,738,471	2,118,229	202,446	88,128	110,175	791,670
1983-84	4,883,514	1,847,202	191,887	9,450	85,053	823,347
(July–March)						
1983-84	3,458,867	1,427,565	144,465	7,442	60,111	613,684
1984-85	6,471,859	1,079,584	139,069	6,183	62,480	741,813

(Contd.)

(U.S. Barrels)

	Adhi	Khaur	Khaskheli	Leghari	Dhurnal	Tandoalam
1976-77	–	1,927	–	–	–	–
1977-78	–	1,815	–	–	–	–
1978-79	–	2,336	–	–	–	–
1979-80	57,453	6,792	–	–	–	–
1980-81	122,159	3,948	–	–	–	–
1981-82	114,102	2,889	261,604	–	–	–
1982-83	143,824	2,518	1,331,081	–	–	–
1983-84	171,763	3,554	1,365,892	350,415	31,505	–
(July–March)						
1983-84	101,873	1,942	1,063,596	38,189	–	3,458,867
1984-85	300,305	2,210	844,024	1,488,929	1,132,532	668,455

Source : Directorate General of Energy Resources.

TABLE 5.4

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS BY FIELDS

(Million Cubic Meters)

Years	Total	Toot	Sui	Mari	Dhulian	Meyal	Sari/Hundi	Khas-kheli	Pirkoh	Dhurnal
1976-77	5405.41	–	4488.09	336.3	186.83	268.53	125.68	–	–	–
1977-78	5661.73	–	3780.81	335.74	335.79	146.78	303.93	–	–	–
1978-79	6268.38	–	5221.98	361.25	160.77	412.99	111.38	–	–	–
1979-80	7355.16	–	6362.14	457.25	81.67	358.02	96.06	–	–	–
1980-81	8490.48	–	7013.50	990.38	65.73	330.78	90.02	–	–	–
1981-82	65.83.58	17.90	7365.01	1292.33	56.64	354.17	70.83	–	–	–
1982-83	9854.21	70.69	7520.15	1835.41	40.21	315.48	55.59	–	–	–
1983-84	9767.1	79.1	7412.6	1839.7	6.8	352.7	19.7	–	56.5	–
(July – March)										
1983-84	7260.3	58.6	5539.8	1407.4	4.9	224.0	16.5	9.3	–	–
1984-85	7507.8	77.9	5493.8	1414.4	–	174.9	–	308.2		38.6

Source : Directorate General of Energy Resources.

TABLE 5.5

ANNUAL GENERATION OF POWER

(In Million KWH)

Year	Hydel	Percentage	Thermal	Percentage	Total
1975-76	5436	66	2840	34	8276
1976-77	5183	59	3551	41	8734
1977-78	7466	74	2623	26	10089
1978-79	8353	79	2256	21	10609
1979-80	8718	72	3406	28	12124
1980-81	9046	69	4160	31	13206
1981-82	9526	65	5242	35	14768
1982-83	11365	58	8104	42	19469
July–Feb. 1982-83	8296	67	4015	33	13501
1983-84	8946	66	4555	34	13501

Source : Ministry of Water & Power.

TABLE 5.6

PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION BY SECTORS

(000 Metric tons)

Years	Total	Domestic	Industry	Agriculture	Transport	Power	Other Govt.
1976-77	3,386.9	577.8	238.6	243.2	1,617.0	162.4	547.6
1977-78	3,600.5	629.1	224.0	264.1	1,907.8	34.9	540.3
1978-79	3,890.7	680.9	202.7	234.5	2.223.5	15.5	533.3
1979-80	4,151.3	625.8	227.6	252.7	2,440.6	50.4	554.0
1980-81	4,306.96	516.0	261.0	179.5	2.631.8	182.9	534.5
1981-82	4,847.2	543.7	303.8	144.3	2,725.1	442.0	688.0
1982-83	5,514.4	593.9	391.6	165.5	2,885.9	754.2	723.2
1983-84	6,100.1	678.9	689.0	179.9	3,060.3	766.3	725.7
July–March 1983-84 1984-85	4,608.7	556.3	607.7	158.8	2.284.3	503.9	497.7

Source : Directorate General of Energy Resources.

TABLE 5.6

PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION BY SECTORS – PERCENTAGE SHARE

Years	Total	Domestic	Industry	Agriculture	Transport	Power	Other Govt.
1976-77	100	17.1	7.0	7.2	4.8	52.3	16.2
1977-78	100	17.5	0.6	7.4	40.5	0.4	15.0
1978-79	100	17.5	5.2	6.0	57.2	0.4	13.7
1979-80	100	15.1	5.5	6.1	58.8	1.2	13.3
1980-81	100	12.0	6.1	4.2	61.1	4.2	12.4
1981-82	100	11.2	6.3	2.9	56.2	9.1	14.2
1982-83	100	10.8	7.1	3.0	52.3	13.7	13.1
1983-84	100	11.1	11.3	2.9	50.2	12.6	11.9
July–March 1984-85	100	12.1	13.2	3.4	49.6	10.9	10.8

Source : Directorate General of Energy Resource.

TABLE 5.7-A

CONSUMPTION OF NATURAL GAS BY SECTORS

(Unit – MMCFT)

Years	Total	Consumption					
		Power	Cement	Fertilizer	General Industries	Commer-cial	Domestic
1976-77	169,025	60,837	22,535	31,805	41,666	4,684	7,498
1977-78	179,494	60,328	24,236	31,873	47,941	5,303	9,813
1978-79	192,568	60,758	24,256	39,749	49,632	6,063	12,110
1979-80	227,981	80,431	25,738	46,315	54,671	6,543	14,283
1980-81	264,774	84,743	26,085	65,920	62,748	7,540	17,738
1981-82	285,524	82,087	26,319	77,273	67,471	8,337	24,037
1982-83	300,609	74,295	21,222	97,308	70,522	8,905	28,357
1983-84	301,094	77,927	10,305	98,335	73,159	9,122	32,246
July–March 1984-85	232,146	60,083	7,945	75,817	56,406	7,033	24,862

Source : Directorate General of Energy Resources.

TABLE 5.7-B

CONSUMPTION OF NATURAL GAS BY SECTORS

(Percentage share)

Years	Total	Power	Cement	Fertilizer	General Industries	Commer-cial	Domestic
1976-77	100	36	13	19	25	3	4
1977-78	100	34	14	18	27	3	5
1978-79	100	32	13	20	26	3	6
1979-80	100	35	11	20	24	3	6
1980-81	100	32	10	25	24	3	7
1981-82	100	29	9	27	24	3	8
1982-83	100	25	7	32	23	3	10
1983-84	100	26	3	33	24	3	11
July–March 1984-85	100	26	3	33	24	3	11

Source : Directorate General of Energy Resources.

TABLE 5.8-A

USE OF ELECTRICITY BY ECONOMIC GROUPS

(G.W.H.)

Years	Total	Consumption			
		Agriculture	Industry	Domestic	Commercial
1976-77	–	1399.681	3090.788	1295.894	635.914
1977-78	–	1760.500	3402.580	1705.780	733.290
1978-79	–	1804.530	3572.665	2091.447	675.191
1979-80	–	2067.000	4109.000	2357.000	883.000
1980-81	–	2135.262	4525.565	2695.766	954.333
1981-82	–	2368.653	5002.078	3223.353	1047.068
1982-83	–	2559.000	5272.000	3752.000	1049.000
1983-84	–	2673.000	5884.000	4535.000	1287.000
July-March 1984-85	–	2245.000	4942.000	3808.000	1081.000

Source : Directorate General of Energy Resources.

Transport and Communications

TABLE 6.1

GROSS EARNINGS OF PAKISTAN RAILWAYS AND MOVEMENT OF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT BY RAIL

Year	Gross Earnings (Million Rupees)	Number of Passengers Carried (Million)	Passenger Kilometres (Million)	Freight carried (Million tonnes)
1947-48 (April–March)	235.4	81	7,844	3
1948-49 ,,	245.I	72	6,462	6
1949-50 ,,	255.4	68	5,929	7
1950-51 ,,	266.3	70	6,246	8
1951-52 ,,	295.5	70	7,043	9
1952-53 ,,	321.3	79	6,846	9
1953-54 ,,	339.6	82	6,743	10
1954-55 ,,	353.0	86	7,096	10
1955-56 ,,	361.8	88	7,152	10
1956-57 ,,	389.2	98	7,808	11
1957-58 ,,	418.9	104	8,333	12
1958-59 ,,	469.3	109	8,471	14
1959-60 (July–June)	482.7	121	8,994	12
1960-61 ,,	484.2	125	9,197	13
1961-62 ,,	475.8	120	9,919	14
1962-63 ,,	493.4	123	9,426	14
1963-64 ,,	543.3	132	10,045	14
1964-65 ,,	582.5	132	10,068	15
1965-66 ,,	592.1	123	9,664	16
1966-67 ,,	615.6	128	9,989	15
1967-68 ,,	624.0	133	10,098	15
1968-69 ,,	665.2	136	10,530	15
1969-70 ,,	731.2	132	9,845	13
1970-71 ,,	716.3	126	9,329	13
1971-72 ,,	785.4	124	9,515	13
1972-73 ,,	943.4	136	11,069	13
1973-74 ,,	1,026.1	141	11,694	12
1974-75 ,,	1,345.0	143	12,354	14
1975-76 ,,	1,632.8	147	12,957	15
1976-77 ,,	1,748.0	143	13,199	14
1977-78 ,,	2,213.0	149	15,375	13
1978-79 ,,	2,274.0	146	16,713	12
1979-80 ,,	2,709.4	144	17,316	12
1980-81 ,,	2,492.4	123	16,387	11
1981-82 ,,	3,044.2	120	16,502	11
1982-83 ,,	3,395.0	123	18,031	12
1983-84 ,,	3,680.5	107	I8,287	11
1984-85 (July-January)	2,135.7	57	10,670	6

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Railways.

TABLE 6.2

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS

Year/Last day of the year	Route Kilometres	Locomotives (Nos.)	Freight wagons (Nos.)
1948-49	8,553.55	821	23,815
1949-50	8,553.55	822	23,733
1950-51	8,553.55	845	23,716
1951-52	8,553.55	858	23,769
1952-53	8,553.55	875	24,270
1953-54	8,580.51	832	23,391
1954-55	8,584.61	849	25,110
1955-56	8,583.43	825	24,935
1956-57	8,583.43	819	24,306
1957-58	8,579.99	829	24,538
1958-59	8,571.80	851	25,793
1959-60	8,570.01	878	29,854
1960-61	8,570.01	903	29,710
1961-62	8,570.01	940	30,172
1962-63	8,570.21	939	31,743
1963-64	8,583.74	1,011	33,127
1964-65	8,585.53	1,012	33,644
1965-66	8,585.53	1,026	35,048
1966-67	8,585.53	1,045	36,428
1967-68	8,663.61	1,047	36,970
1968-69	8,564.38	1,045	37,252
1969-70	8,566.36	1,076	37,530
1970-71	8,794.96	1,141	37,337
1971-72	8,811.21	1,015	37,624
1972-73	8,811.21	993	37,436
1973-74	8,811.45	992	37,339
1974-75	8,811.45	992	37,239
1975-76	8,815.03	1,024	36,938
1976-77	8,815.03	978	36,720
1977-78	8,815.03	978	36,406
1978-79	8,817.33	979	36,276
1979-80	8,817.33	1,003	36,235
1980-81	8,774.87	960	36,248
1981-82	8,774.87	963	36,213
1982-83	8,774.87	979	35,990
1983-84	8,774.87	943	35,782
1984-85		943	35,782

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Railways.

TABLE 6.3

ROAD KILOMETRE STATISTICS

(Kilometres)

Year/Last day of the year	Total	High type	Low type
1947-48	22,238	8,130	14,108
1948-49	24,894	8,741	16,153
1949-50	25,303	9,049	16,254
1950-51	26,268	9,895	16,373
1951-52	27,597	10,706	16,891
1952-53	29,411	11,265	18,146
1953-54	29,959	11,977	17,982
1954-55	30,735	12,840	17,895
1955-56	31,253	12,933	18,320
1956-57	31,253	13,255	17,998
1957-58	31,253	13,535	17,718
1958-59	31,280	13,982	17,298
1959-60	30,854	14,114	16,740
1960-61	32,993	14,203	18,590
1961-62	33,773	14,484	19,289
1962-63	33,800	15,007	18,793
1963-64	34,428	15,197	19,231
1964-65	35,008	16,043	18,965
1965-66	35,456	16,306	19,150
1966-67	30,465	16,824	13,641
1967-68	31,662	17,223	14,439
1968-69	30,576	17,580	12,996
1969-70	31,673	17,483	14,190
1970-71	32,508	18,167	14,341
1971-72	34,741	19,311	15,430
1972-73	35,750	19,895	15,855
1973-74	38,983	22,629	16,354
1974-75	38,632	22,294	16,338
1975-76	49,773	27,111	22,662
1976-77	51,123	31,004	20,119
1977-78	93,415	31,249	62,166*
1978-79	95,222	33,176	62,046*
1979-80	95,660	33,611	62,049*
1980-81	96,436	34,487	61,949
1981-82	98,582	36,824	61,758
1982-83	99,332	37,501	61,831
1983-84	100,300	39,081	61,219
1984-85	101,315	40,155	61,160

*Figures relate to April 1958 to June 1959.

Source : Communication Division.

(i) Out of 62,166 Kilometres of roads, 14,259 Kilometres is under District Council low type katcha road. During 1980-81 total mileage under District Council was 48,383.

(ii) Decrease in low type roads is due to conversion from low to high type.

(iii) Up to 1976 figures do not include low type roads of District council.

TABLE 6.4

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

Year	Motor Cars Jeeps & Station Wagons	Motor Cabs/ Taxis	Buses	Trucks	Motor Cycle 2 Wheels	Motor Cycle 3 Wheels	Others
1971	1,53,498	13,472	23,860	44,078	1,26,564	20,738	21,089
1972	1,56,571	14,010	26,583	45,842	1,38,335	21,485	23,357
1973	1,62,022	15,324	29,718	49,345	1,52,500	22,555	26,352
1974	1,73,042*	16,127*	33,477*	53,467*	1,74,597*	25,117*	33,065*
1975	1,86,632*	17,093*	36,370*	58,197*	2,06,891*	27,088*	43,287*
1976	2,03,451*	18,113*	38,991*	61,864*	2,47,314*	29,129*	57,542*
1977	2,08,844*	18,418*	41,650*	56,898*	2,82,578*	31,678*	75,972*
1978*	2,42,134	20,773	43,408	59,847	3,40,487	34,774	95,264
1979*	2,80,076	23,756	47,482	65,304	4,28,547	40,476	1,29,290
1980*	2,64,028	18,951	49,851	58,000	5,08,025	45,906	1,65,137
1981	2,82,519	19,595	51,183	59,562	5,49,098	45,349	1,83,796
1982	3,04,449	20,715	51,710	72,013	6,35,196	45,525	2,08,354

*Provisional.

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 6.5

CARGO HANDLED AT KARACHI PORT

(Thousand Tonnes)

Year	Import	Export	Total
1947-48	2,215.90	1,336.04	3,551.94
1948-49	2,225.04	1,246.63	3,471.67
1949-50	2,238.25	1,170.43	3,408.68
1950-51	2,338.83	1,190.75	3,529.53
1951-52	2,731.00	1,093.22	3,824.22
1952-53	3,065.27	9,11.35	3,376.62
1953-54	2,706.62	9,09.32	3,615.94
1954-55	2,181.35	9,06.27	3,687.62
1955-56	2,570.48	1,113.54	3,684.02
1956-57	3,323.34	1,033.27	4,356.61
1957-58	3,448.30	857.50	4,305.80
1958-59	2,683.26	982.47	3,665.73
1959-60	3,478.78	1,095.25	4,574.03
1960-61	3,973.58	1,085.09	5,058.67
1961-62	3,544.82	1,134.87	4,679.69
1962-63	4,080.26	1,569.72	5,649.98
1963-64	4,595.37	1,352.29	5,947.66
1964-65	6,373.37	1,557.53	7,930.90
1965-66	5,267.00	1,899.00	7,166.00
1966-67	6,894.00	2,321.00	9,216.00
1967-68	6,508.00	2295.00	8,803.00
1968-69	5,604.00	2,833.00	8,437.00
1969-70	6,024.00	3,426.00	9,450.00
1970-71	6,380.00	3,208.00	9,588.00
1971-72	6,397.00	4,058.00	9,455.00
1972-73	7,303.00	3,207.00	10,512.00
1973-74	7,559.00	3,094.00	10,653.00
1974-75	7,856.00	2,303.00	10,159.00
1975-76	7,690.00	2,393.00	10.083.00
1976-77	7,215.00	2,374.00	9,589.00
1977-78	8,918.00	2,840.00	11,758.00
1978-79	11,987.00	3,038.00	15,025.00
1979-80	11,259.00	3,398.00	14,657.00
1980-81	11,037.00	3,617.00	14,654.00
1981-82	11,598.00	3,548.00	15,137.00
1982-83	11,709.00	3,079.00	14,788.00
1983-84	12,412.00	2,345.00	14,757.00
1984–85 (July–March)	9,198.00	1,861.00	11,059.00

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics upto 1972-73 and Communications Division (Ports and Shipping Wing) for 1973-74 to 1984-85.

TABLE 6.6

POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Year/Last day of the year	Number of Post Offices			Number of Telegraph Offices			Number of Telephones	Number of Public Call Offices
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
1947-48	–	–	3,036	7	–	–	12,436	–
1948-49	–	–	3,008	7	–	–	13,302	–
1949-50	–	–	3,104	7	–	–	14,276	–
1950-51	–	–	3,678	7	–	–	15,706	–
1951-52	–	–	4,056	7	–	–	17,981	–
1952-53	–	–	4,409	7	–	–	20,643	–
1953-54	–	–	4,771	7	–	–	24,624	–
1954-55	–	–	5,089	10	–	–	31,287	–
1955-56	–	–	5,473	10	–	–	37,402	–
1956-57	–	–	5,942	10	–	–	43,704	–
1957-58	–	–	6,051	10	–	–	50,501	–
1958-59	–	–	6,186	15	–	–	54,321	–
1959-60	–	–	–	16	–	–	60,116	355
1960-61	–	–	6,313	20	–	–	68,042	361
1961-62	–	–	6,492	22	22	44	73,403	370
1962-63	–	–	6,631	40	46	86	81,246	554
1963-64	–	–	6,785	52	94	146	92,061	571
1964-65	–	–	6,996	55	119	174	101,961	573
1965-66	–	–	7,139	57	128	185	110,427	577
1966-67	–	–	7,317	58	132	190	117,249	581
1967-68	–	–	7,582	62	138	200	129,160	645
1968-69	–	–	7,821	64	139	203	140,975	649
1969-70	–	–	8,151	65	139	204	148,962	683
1970-71	1,271	6,635	7,906	67	139	206	160,103	750
1971-72	1,252	6,608	7,860	68	139	207	167,200	815
1972-73	1,289	6,615	7,904	68	141	209	184,103	728
1973-74	1,314	6,835	8,149	69	141	210	201,354	734
1974-75	1,761	6,938	8,719	70	145	215	227,604	742
1975-76	2,017	7,026	9,043	72	147	219	249,300	1,213
1976-77	2,181	7,405	9,586	72	149	221	274,647	1,459
1977-78	2,220	7,668	9,888	72	151	223	288,161	1,559
1978-79	2,295	8,193	10,488	80	151	231	314,000	1,587
1979-80	2,395	8,693	11,088	85	152	237	336,275	1,634
1980-81	2,445	8,793	11,238	89	163	252	358,815	1,689
1981-82	2,495	8,893	11,388	101	177	278	388,360	1,696
1982-83	2,535	8,993	11,528	108	186	294	445,000	1,888
1983-84	2,566	9,132	11,698	111	199	310	461,000	1,960
1984-85 (July–March)	2,591	9,307	11,898	112	201	313	533,000	1,866

Source : Communications Division.

Note :–Separate figures for urban and rural areas were not maintained before 1970-71 in case of post offices and 1961-62 for telegraph offices. Number of telegraph offices shown above are in addition to those located in the Post Offices.

TABLE 6.7

NUMBER OF LICENSED TV, RADIO AND VCR SETS

Year	Number of T.V. Sets	Number of Radio Sets	Number of V.C.R. Sets
1960-61	..	314,405	
1961-62	..	420,249	
1962-63	..	447,089	
1963-64	..	479,837	
1964-65	..	562,099	
1965-66	..	815,417	
1966-67	..	724,955	
1967-68	..	701,182	
1968-69	74,344	1,139,140	
1969-70	92,398	1,100,319	
1970-71	116,301	976,721	
1971-72	129,023	1,029,365	
1972-73	144,924	1,572,185	
1973-74	243,205	1,492,848	
1974-75	303,663	1,387,981	
1975-76	415,033	1,521,077	
1976-77	468,896	1,228,711	
1977-78	545,878	1,604,137	
1978-79	581,896	1,489,589	
1979-80	663,516	1,799,914	
1980-81	582,817	1,528,827	–
1981-82	706,257	1,336,310	–
1982-83	676,033	1,400,000	–
1983-84	850,354	1,010,551	–
1984-85 upto Dec. 1984	950,851	1,600,000	103,000*

Note: Source : Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Pakistan Television Corporation.

(1) No. of Radios is based on number of Licences issued.

(2) Data on T.V. sets is available only on calendar year basis.

* Tentative.

Money, Credit and Banking

TABLE 7.1

MONETARY ASSETS

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Friday/Thursday/ last working day of (a)	Currency Issued	Currency Held by S.B.P.	Currency in tills of Scheduled Banks	Currency in circulation (2–3–4)	Scheduled banks demand deposits[b]	Scheduled banks time deposits[b]	Other deposit[c] with S.B.P.	Total Monetary Assets (5+6+7+8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5th Jul 1974	10,349	155	591	9,603	9,789	7,832	776	28,000
Jun 1975	11,474	368	833	10,273	12,051	10,419	331	33,074
Jun 1976	13,995	380	1,012	12,603	14,868	13,970	210	41,651
Jun 1977	17,555	353	1,679	15,523	19,506	16,519	225	51,773
Jun 1978	20,472	508	1,654	18,310	23,602	21,470	277	63,659
Jun 1979	26,184	379	2,060	23,745	28,917	25,620	330	78,612
Jun 1980	30,236	400	2,187	27,649	33,689	30,435	651	92,424
Jun 1981	37,646	381	2,515	34,750	38,239	31,061	571	104,621
Jun 1982	40,689	374	2,665	37,650	42,672	35,584	604	116,510
Jun 1983	48,907	120	3,020	45,767	50,228	49,483	547	146,025
Jun 1984	55,440	397	3,004	52,039	50,707	59,822	699	163,267
March 1984	51,550	417	2,898	48,235	48,596	59,372	593	156,796
March 1985 P	57,951	661	2,386	54,904	58,410	66,474	659	180,447

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

[a] Last Friday upto June 1976, last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day with effect from June 1978.

[b] Excluding inter-bank deposits and deposits of central and provincial governments and foreign constituents.

[c] Excluding counterpart funds, deposits of foreign central banks, foreign governments and international organisations.

Note.–Figures might exhibit a slight difference due to separate rounding off.

P. Provisional.

TABLE 7.1-(A)

PERCENT SHARE OF COMPONENTS ON MONETARY ASSETS

(Figures in Percentages)

Years (a)	Currency issued	Currency held by S.B.P.	Currency in tills of Scheduled Banks	Currency in circulation (2–3–4)	Scheduled Banks demand deposits(b)	Scheduled Banks time deposits(b)	Other deposits@	Total Monetary Assets
July 1974	37.0	0.6	2.1	34.3	35.0	28.0	2.7	100
June 1975	34.7	1.1	2.5	31.1	36.4	31.5	1.0	100
June 1976	33.6	0.9	2.4	30.3	35.7	35.5	0.5	100
June 1977	33.9	0.7	3.2	30.0	37.7	31.9	0.4	100
June 1978	32.2	0.8	2.6	28.8	37.1	33.7	0.6	100
June 1979	33.3	0.5	2.6	30.2	36.8	32.6	0.4	100
June 1980	32.7	0.4	2.4	29.9	36.5	32.9	0.7	100
June 1981	36.0	0.4	2.4	33.2	36.6	29.7	0.5	100
June 1982	34.9	0.3	2.3	32.3	36.6	30.5	0.6	100
June 1983	33.5	0.1	2.1	34.3	34.4	33.9	0.4	100
June 1984	34.0	0.2	1.8	32.0	30.8	36.8	0.4	100
March 1984	32.9	0.3	1.8	30.8	31.0	37.9	0.4	100
March 1985 P	32.1	0.4	1.3	30.4	32.4	36.8	0.4	100

a : Last Friday upto June 1976, last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day with effect from June 1978.
b : Excluding inter-bank deposits and deposits of central and provincial governments and foreign constituents.
@ : Excluding counterpart funds, deposits of foreign central banks, foreign governments and international organisations.
Note : Figures might exhibit a slight difference due to separate rounding off.
P : Provisional.

TABLE 7.2

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGES IN MONETARY ASSETS
(LAST FRIDAY/THURSDAY/WORKING DAY BASIS†)

(Million Rs.)

Over the year	Causative Factors (Change)								
	Change in Monetary Assets	Private Sector	Public Sector Enterprises	Government Sector	Budgetary Support	Commodity Operations	Foreign Assets (Net)	Counter Part Funds	Other Items (Net)
1	(2=3 to 10)	3	4	(5=6 to 7)	6	7	8	9	10
1974-75@	+ 5,074	+2,938	+1,215	+3,056	+1,521	−1,535	−1,008	−251	− 876
1975-76	+ 8,577	+1,764	+1,609	+5,240	+4,130	−1,110	+ 67	+ 7	− 110
1976-77	+10,122	+5,273	+1,764	+6,710	+6,324	− 386	−2,800	− 71	− 754
1977-78	+11,886	+3,486	+2,081	+4,858	+4,957	− 99	+3,149	−103	−1,586
1978-79	+14,953	+3,991	+2,759	+9,114	+8,083	+1,031	−1,855	−265	+1,209
1979-80	+13,812	+5,717	+2,283	+6,420	+5,366	+1,054	+2,415	+212	−3,235
1980-81	+12,197	+6,635	+2,896	+5,568	+1,421	+4,147	−1,279	− 3	−1,620
1981-82	+11,889	+8,986	+3,026	+6,756	+5,697	+1,059	−5,356	+ 31	−1,554
1982-83	+29,515	+10,898	+4,000	+9,199	+5,633	+3,566	+10,010	− 55	−4,537
1983-84	+17,242	+15,176	+3,649	+7,513	+8,770	−1,257	−2,875	+251	−6,472
July–March.									
1983-84	+10,771	+14,349	+3,182	−1,259	+1,818	−3,077	−576	+213	−5,138
1984–85P	+17,180	+10,919	+1,809	+8,349	+11,422	−3,073	−7,248	+114	+3,237

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

†–Last Friday upto June 1976, last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day with effect from June 1978.

@–Covers the period 6th July, 1974–27th June, 1975.

P–Provisional.

Notes.–Totals might exhibit slight difference due to separate rounding off.

TABLE 7.2 (A)

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MONETARY ASSETS
(LAST FRIDAY/THURSDAY/WORKING DAY BASIS*)

(Million Rs.)

Over the year	Causative Factors (Stock Figures)								
	Monetary Assets	Private Sector	Public Sector Enter-prises	Govern-ment Sector (Net)	Budget-ary Support	Commo-dity Opera-tion	Foreign Assets (Net)	Counter Part Funds	Others
1	(2=3 to 10)	3	4	(5=6+7)	6	7	8	9	10
June 1975@	33,074	15,991	3,742	17,503	13,831	3,672	+2,166	−2,106	−4,222
June 1976	41,651	17,755	5,351	22,743	17,961	4,782	+2,233	−2,099	−4,332
June 1977	51,773	23,028	7,115	29,453	24,285	5,168	− 567	−2,170	−5,086
June 1978	63,659	26,514	9,196	34,311	29,242	5,069	+2,583	−2,273	−6,672
June 1979	78,612	30,505	11,955	43,425	37,325	6,100	+ 728	−2,538	−5,463
June 1980	92,424	36,222	14,238	49,845	42,691	7,154	+3,143	−2,326	−8,698
June 1981	104,621	42,857	17,134	55,413	44,112	11,301	+1,864	−2,329	−10,318
June 1982	116,510	51,843	20,160	62,169	49,809	12,360	−3,492	−2,298	−11,872
June 1983	146,025	62,766	24,135	71,368	55,442	15,926	+6,518	−2,353	−16,409
June 1984	163,267	78,301	27,425	78,881	64,212	14,669	+3,643	−2,102	−22,881
March 1984	56,796	77,115	27,317	70,109	57,260	12,849	+5,942	−2,140	−21,547
March 1985 P	180,447	89,220	29,234	87,230	75,634	11,596	−3,605	−1,988	−19,644

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

* Last Friday upto June 1976, last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day with effect from June 1978.
@ Covers the period 6th July, 1974 27th June, 1975.

Note : Totals might exhibit slight difference due to separate rounding off.

TABLE 7.3

SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS–LIABILITIES

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday / Last working day	Demand Liabilities in Pakistan					
	Capital (Paid-up) and Reserves**	Inter-Bank		Others		
		Borrowings	Deposits	Deposits (General)	Other Liabilities	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June 1970	–	113.3	559.4	5,665.5	366.6	6,704.8
June 1971	–	243.6	472.4	6,345.3	413.9	7,475.2
June 1972	–	227.7	836.0	8,768.3	687.5	10,519.5
June 1973	–	215.9	906.1	10,508.7	917.8	12,548.5
June 1974	–	485.1	581.0	11,581.7	889.6	13,537.4
June 1975	–	127.6	679.8	12,268.4	1,135.2	14,211.0
June 1976	–	405.1	691.7	15,234.7	1,218.1	17,549.6
June 1977	–	237.7	983.2	19,824.7	1,485.6	22,531.2
June 1978	–	226.9	1,186.5	24,174.0	1,531.9	27,119.2
June 1979	–	382.5	1,524.3	29,344.4	1,975.0	33,226.2
June 1980	2,335.4	10.9	1,496.5	34,187.3	2,462.2	38,156.9
June 1981	2,757.5	7.5	1,830.2	34,902.5	2,027.3	43,767.6
June 1982	4,868.8	33.0	1,747.5	42,853.4	2,975.2	47,609.1
June 1983	5,518.9	25.5	1,707.3	50,703.8	2,528.3	54,964.9
June 1984	6,845.4	466.8	1,654.7	51,183.8	1,774.4	55,079.6
March 1984	6,939.1	373.4	2,142.2	49,252.3	2,173.5	53,941.4
March 1985	8,315.5	786.9	2,418.4	58,648.1	2,019.3	63,872.7

(Contd.)

Note: (i) Totals might exhibit minor differences due to rounding off.

(ii) Data for june 1975 onwards are not comparable with figures for earlier year for reasons given in footnote (ii) of table 7.1.

*–The Statutory Reserves requirements continued as 5% for Demand and Time Liabilities.

**–Introduced with effect from 5th July, 1979.

TABLE 7.3

SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS–LIABILITIES

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday / Last working day	Time Liabilities in Pakistan					Total Demand and time Liabilities (7+12)
	Inter-Bank		Others			
	Borrowings	Deposits	Deposits General)	Other Liabilities	Total	
	8	9	10	11	12	13
June 1970	35.3	128.5	6,876.0	238.8	7,728.6	13,983.4
June 1971	23.5	91.9	6,667.5	120.9	6,903.8	14,379.0
June 1972	2.0	110.0	7,757.9	109.0	7,978.9	18,498.5
June 1973	6.7	137.1	9,553.2	120.3	9,817.4	22,365.8
June 1974	38.3	87.2	9,556.8	68.1	9,750.4	23,287.8
June 1975	0.6	208.4	11,249.4	64.9	11,523.3	25,734.3
June 1976	63.0	116.6	14,979.7	74.2	15,233.5	32,783.1
June 1977	41.9	350.9	17,851.6	149.6	18,394.0	40,925.2
June 1978	31.5	119.5	22,873.3	180.5	23,204.8	50,324.0
June 1979	6.9	156.4	27,093.6	195.6	27,452.5	60,678.7
June 1980	156.4	213.8	31,618.3	345.3	32,183.8	70,340.7
June 1981	645.1	163.5	33,313.7	368.0	34,490.4	78,257.9
June 1982	845.6	279.0	38,895.2	584.2	40,604	88,213.2
June 1983	1,008.5	401.0	53,184.0	707.0	55,300.5	110,265.4
June 1984	931.8	532.6	64402.7	558.4	66425.4	121505.0
March 1984	1,284.4	394.2	64,396.2	540.1	66,614.9	120,556.3
March 1985	1,317.8	430.0	71,092.5	583.3	73,423.6	137,296.3

(Contd.)

TABLE 7.3

SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS–LIABILITIES

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on Last Thursday/ last working day	Borrowings from State Bank of Pakistan	Borrowings from Banks Abroad**	Money at Call and Short Notice Pakistan**	Other Liabilities**	Total Liabilities**	Statutory Reserves*		
						On Demand Liabilities	On Time Liabilities	Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
June 1970	1,402.6	–	–	–	–	335.2	363.9	669.1
June 1971	2,872.0	–	–	–	–	373.8	345.2	719.0
June 1972	1,502.6	–	–	–	–	526.0	398.9	924.9
June 1973	1,541.6	–	–	–	–	627.4	490.9	1,118.3
June 1974	3,987.6	–	–	–	–	676.9	487.5	1,164.4
June 1975	5,707.1	–	–	–	–	710.5	576.2	1,286.7
June 1976	4,884.0	–	–	–	–	877.5	761.7	1,639.2
June 1977	6,823.0	–	–	–	–	1,126.6	919.7	2,046.3
June 1978	5,419.2	–	–	–	–	1,356.0	1,160.2	2,516.2
June 1979	8,683.0	–	–	–	–	1,661.3	1,372.6	3,033.9
June 1980	9,719.6	963.6	659.5	48,153.8	132,172.7	1,940.8	1,609.2	3,550.0
June 1981	14,142.4	950.4	964.5	52,947.5	150,019.9	2,236.6	1,724.5	3,961.1
June 1982	15,989.6	1,330.3	1,069.5	58,234.5	169,705.8	2,433.9	2,030.2	1,464.1
June 1983	16,429.5	1,433.4	1,486.0	77,214.4	212,374.7	2,822.5	2,765.0	5,587.6
June 1984	16,853.5	2,069.1	2,617.0	91,694.8	241,584.8	2,884.8	3,321.3	6,206.1
March 1984	17,188.4	1,565.3	3,540.0	87,248.3	236,967.4	2,874.1	3,330.7	6,204.8
March 1985	17,931.2	2,580.8	2,802.5	96,621.2	265,547.4	3,333.8	3,671.2	7,005.0

TABLE 7.3

SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS–ASSETS

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday/ last working day	Cash in Pakistan	Balances		Money at Call and Shnrt Notice in Pakistan	(22+23+24+25) as % of 13	Foreign Currency		
		With State Bank of Pakistan	Others			Foreign Currency held in Pakistan	Balances with Banks Abroad	Total
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
June 1970	351.8	765.6	88.8	490.0	12.13	–	–	–
June 1971	657.7	652.4	99.0	470.5	13.07	–	–	–
June 1972	498.1	1,103.5	166.8	536.5	12.46	–	–	–
June 1973	576.7	1,277.8	206.7	597.1	11.89	–	–	–
June 1974	729.1	1,258.7	249.3	493.1	11.72	–	–	–
June 1975	833.0	1,663.3	155.3	230.9	11.20	–	–	–
June 1976	1,012.3	2,174.4	271.4	503.6	12.08	–	–	–
June 1977	1,679.2	2,739.1	282.4	358.8	12.36	–	–	–
June 1978	1,654.4	2,990.7	488.7	290.0	10.78	–	–	–
June 1979	2,059.5	4,415.1	652.5	418.6	12.44	–	–	–
June 1980	2,187.1	5,093.8	610.9	761.6	12.30	38.5	1,242.2	1,280.6
June 1981	2,514.9	5,232.4	625.5	1,195.5	12.33	50.7	845.8	896.5
June 1982	2,665.0	5,878.6	598.5	1,237.8	11.77	82.6	1,571.1	1,653.7
June 1983	3,019.8	6,635.4	690.9	2,336.6	11.50	54.9	2,803.1	2,858.0
June 1984	3,004.3	8,266.3	525.9	4,047.9	13.04	57.7	3,783.1	3,840.8
March 1984	2,898.5	7,488.0	318.7	4,895.7	12.94	70.1	3,402.0	3,472.1
March 1985	2,385.7	7,941.3	525.2	4,406.2	11.11	92.3	3,600.0	3,692.3

(Contd.)

TABLE 7.3

SCHEDULED BANK'S POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS–ASSETS

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday/ last working day	Bank Credit					34 as % of 13
	Advances			Bills Purchased and discounted	Total	
	To Banks	To Others	Total			
	30	31	32	33	34	35
June 1970	328.9	10,325.4	10,654.3	652.4	11,306.7	80.86
June 1971	309.3	11,297.1	11,606.3	663.8	12,270.1	85.33
June 1972	358.9	12,576.1	12,935.0	991.4	13,926.4	75.28
June 1973	540.3	14,558.1	15,098.4	1,383.3	16,481.7	73.69
June 1974	294.3	17,354.0	17,648.3	1,820.2	19,468.5	83.60
June 1975	261.9	19,646.4	19,908.3	2,557.5	22,465.7	87.30
June 1976	312.6	23,601.6	23,914.2	1,944.9	25,859.1	78.88
June 1977	272.5	28,481.9	28,754.4	2,650.3	31,404.8	76.74
June 1978	381.5	31,236.3	31,617.8	3,087.2	34,705.0	68.96
June 1979	906.4	37,416.2	38,322.6	4,299.4	42,622.0	70.24
June 1980	816.4	44,463.1	45,279.5	3,164.6	48,444.1	68.87
June 1981	1,347.3	54,104.1	55,451.4	3,669.3	59,120.7	75.55
June 1982	1,440.2	61,757.7	63,197.9	5,852.5	69,050.4	78.28
June 1983	1,657.8	74,955.5	76,613.3	6,817.0	83,430.3	75.66
June 1984	2,372.0	88,394.8	90,766.8	6,405.2	97,172.0	79.97
March 1984	2,621.1	86,344.5	88,965.6	6,549.8	95,515.4	79.23
March 1985	2,601.6	93,333.0	95,934.6	8,716.8	104,651.4	76.22

(Contd.)

TABLE 7.3

SCHEDULED BANKS' POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS--ASSETS

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday/ last working day @	Investment in Securities and Share			Others	Total	40 as % of 13	Others Assets **	Total Assets **	Excess Reserves (23–21)
	Central Govt. Securities @@	Provincial Govt. Securities	Treasury Bills **						
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
June 1970	1,915.4	610.7	–	958.9	3,485.0	–	–	–	66.5
June 1971	2,025.0	742.7	–	1,007.1	3,774.8	–	–	–	(–)66.6
June 1972	3,277.0	822.1	–	1,168.2	5,267.3	–	–	–	178.6
June 1973	4,372.4	891.1	–	1,514.4	6,777.9	30.31	–	–	159.5
June 1974	3,598.8	912.3	–	1,675.3	6,186.4	26.58	–	–	94.3
June 1975	4,552.0	952.5	–	1,727.1	7,231.6	28.10	–	–	376.6
June 1976	5,594.5	986.1	–	2,300.7	8,881.3	27.09	–	–	535.2
June 1977	7,868.3	1,010.6	–	3,680.5	12,559.4	30.69	–	–	692.8
June 1978	11,060.0	1,079.2	–	5,413.8	17,553.0	34.88	–	–	474.5
June 1979	12,117.4	1,347.7	–	6,280.8	19,746.0	32.54	–	–	1,381.2
June 1980	6,951.6	1,297.8	9,033.2	7,577.8	24,860.5	35,34	48,934.3	132,172.7	1,543.8
June 1981	15,144.2	1,338.6	1,494.5	9,725.3	27,702.7	35.40	52,731.9	150.019.9	1,271.3
June 1982	15,702.6	1,393.6	1,509.0	12,600.5	31,205.7	35.38	57,415.9	169,705.8	1,414.5
June 1983	18,849.4	1,612.1	3,100.9	17,041.0	40,603.4	36.82	72,800.3	212,374.7	1,047.9
June 1984	18,749.5	2,462.2	2,651.9	19,689.8	43,553.4	35.84	81,174.1	241,584.8	2,060.2
March 1984	19,908.0	2,419.1	3,365.2	19,209.6	44,901.9	37.25	77,477.2	236,967.4	1,283.2
March 1985	16,379.4	2,574.0	8,773.5	23,020.8	50,747.8	36.96	91,197.8	265,544.4	936.3

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

**--Introduced with effect from 5th July, 1979.

@@--Includes Government Treasury Bills upto June 1979.

@--Last Friday upto June 1976 and Last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day thereafter.

TABLE 7.4

BANK CREDIT TO PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS

(Million Rs.)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday/working day (a)	Private Sector*	Public Sector**	Inter-Bank Advances	Total Bank Credit
1	2	3	4	5
June 1972	12,686.2	88.3	358.9	13,926.4
June 1973	14,528.7	1,412.7	540.3	16,481.7
June 1974	16,905.3	2,268.9	294.3	19,468.5
July 5th 1974@	14,273.0	2,137.4	354.0	16,764.4
June 1975	18,531.7	3,672.1	261.9	22,465.7
June 1976	20,764.1	4,782.4	312.6	25,859.1
June 1977	25,964.5	5,167.8	272.5	31,404.8
June 1978	29,254.1	5,069.4	381.5	34,705.0
June 1979	35,615.8	6,009.8	906.4	42,622.0
June 1980	40,474.0	7,153.7	816.4	48,444.1
June 1981	46,472.1	11,301.3	1,347.3	59,120.7
June 1982	55,249.5	12,360.7	1,440.2	69,050.4
June 1983	65,846.3	15,926.2	1,657.8	83,430.3
June 1984	80,131.3	14,668.7	2,372.0	97,172.0
March 1984	74,353.9	12,823.1	2,732.9	89,909.9
March 1985	90,453.7	11,596.1	2,601.6	104,651.4

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

a–Last Friday upto June 1976, Last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day thereafter.

*–Includes total bank advances and inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted but excludes inter-bank advances and advances to Government for commodity operations. This item includes bank credit to public sector enterpirses also.

**–Loan given by banks to Government for Financing commodity operations.

N.B.–The assets and liabilities of scheduled banks pertaining to their branches in former East Pakistan were excluded as from 5th July, 1974, and net position added to the 'Other Assets' or 'Other Liabilities'. The data after June 1974 are therefore not comparable with the data for the earlier periods.

@–Adjusted for former East Pakistan portion of assets and liabilities of Eastern Banking Corporation Eastern Mercantile Bank and Union Bank Limited whose reporting in the Press Communique was discountinued since 8th February 1974 so as to make the data comparable with those in earlier periods.

TABLE 7.5

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES BY BORROWERS
(Outstanding Amount)

(Million Rs.)

	30-6-82	30-6-83	30-6-84	30-9-84
1. Foreign Constituents	679.6	479.3	247.0	200.3
I. Official	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.9
II. Business	642.5	475.6	245.2	196.5
III. Personal	35.6	2.4	1.5	2.9
2. Domestic Constituents:	65,800.1	80,666.5	97,119.4	95,099.6
I. Governments	14,479.9	16,175.8	13,630.5	12,540.3
(a) Federal Government:	7,045.4	7,351.7	7,052.4	5,216.0
(i) Commodity Operations	5,911.9	7,340.4	7,048.0	4,943.2
(ii) Others	1,133.5	11.3	4.4	272.8
(b) Provincial Governments:	7,094.3	8,589.6	6,449.3	7,324.3
(i) Commodity Operations	6,174.9	8,589.6	4,533.0	7,077.3
(ii) Others	919.4	–	11.7	246.9
(c) Local Bodies	340.3	234.6	128.7	–
II. Public Sector Enterprises:	11,154.2	15,394.3	16,087.5	14,310.3
(a) Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	134.1	286.0	370.5	206.7
(b) Mining and Quarrying	754.6	546.2	646.2	532.1
(c) Manufacturing	5,651.6	8,440.6	9,552.4	8,739.2
(d) Construction	287.7	450.4	656.5	725.8
(e) Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	1,142.8	1,633.3	1,809.7	1,839.8
(f) Commerce	1,802.1	1,914.9	922.6	599.8
(g) Transport, Storage and Communication	268.8	876.3	945.6	926.8
(h) Services	21.5	19.2	12.8	22.1
(i) Other Public Sector Enterprises	1,091.0	1,227.4	1,171.3	717.9
III. Private Sector (Business)	33,587.8	40,856.4	56,882.7	56,607.5
(a) Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	5,567.6	6,695.7	9,513.0	10,105.5
(b) Mining and Quarrying	317.5	393.8	504.5	397.1
(c) Manufacturing	17,221.4	20,051.0	27,514.2	27,928.1
(d) Construction	897.0	779.9	1,518.1	1,192.9
(e) Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	51.8	43.6	68.5	72.7
(f) Commerce	7,350.5	9,661.7	13,163.4	12,390.4
(g) Transport, Storage and Communication	255.6	497.4	517.0	704.0
(h) Services	502.7	539.7	919.8	715.6
(i) Other Private Business	1,423.7	2,193.7	3,164.2	3,101.3
IV. Trust funds and non-profit organisations	62.1	54.5	151.5	146.5
V. Personal	4,072.4	5,560.4	7,661.6	7,862.7
VI. Other activities not adequately described	2,443.7	2,625.1	2,705.5	3,632.3
Total:	66,479.7	81,145.8	97,366.4	95,299.9

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Note.–Data from 1972 to 1981 on old pattern may be seen in Table 5, Money and Banking, of Pakistan Economic Survey, 1982-83.

TABLE 7.6

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULE BANKS' ADVANCES
By Securities Pledged – All Banks

(Million Rs.)

Securities	30-6-82	30-6-83	30-6-84	30-9-84
I. Gold, Bullion, Gold and Silver Ornaments and Precious Metals	574.7	533.4	738.5	1,076.8
II. Securities, Shares and other Financial Instruments:	1,134.3	1,789.2	2,153.7	1,965.9
A. Qunted on the Stock Exchange	736.3	1,416.8	1,538.0	1,350.1
1. To Stock Brokers and Dealers	281.2	423.9	490.9	494.7
(a) Govt. and other Trustee Securities	19.3	36.7	99.9	41.2
(b) Shares and Debentures	208.5	292.6	253.5	302.0
(c) Participation term certificates	–	–	–	20.1
(d) Others	53.4	94.6	137.5	131.4
2. To Others	455.1	992.9	1,047.1	855.4
(a) Govt. and other Trustee Securities	88.3	126.1	252.7	268.1
(b) Shares and Debentures	277.4	530.1	642.9	494.9
(c) Participation term certificates	–	0.1	–	–
(d) Others	89.4	336.8	151.5	92.3
B. Unquoted on the Stock Exchange	398.0	372.4	615.7	615.8
1. To Stock Brokers and Dealers	100.0	57.5	196.0	256.4
(a) Govt. and other Trustee Securities	12.1	1.9	9.2	9.7
(b) Shares and Debentures	83.5	44.5	81.0	82.4
(c) Participation term certificates	–	–	–	–
(d) Others	4.3	11.2	105.8	164.3
2. To Others:	298.0	314.9	419.7	359.4
(a) Govt. and Other Trustee Securities	158.6	131.1	130.9	195.1
(b) Shares and Debentures	88.6	114.5	143.0	115.7
(c) Participation term certificate	–	–	–	–
III. Merchandise:	35.528.3	41,445.8	47,724.0	44.026.5
A. Food Items:	13,428.1	16,474.7	15,456.3	14,140.2
1. Wheat	4,600.7	5,963.9	6,417.9	5,611.4
2. Rice and Paddy	2,817.8	3,727.9	3,037.5	2,659.9
3. Other Grain and Pulses:	400.1	359.6	416.0	431.3
(a) Indigenous	377.8	340.0	359.6	377.1
(b) Imported	22.3	19.7	56.4	54.2
4. Edible Oils:	428.2	416.8	1,063.1	1,275.6
(a) Indigenous	202.9	204.6	416.2	487.7
(b) Imported	225.3	212.2	646.8	788.0
5. Sugar:	4,175.6	5,197.3	3,373.9	3,141.4
(a) Indigenous	4,174.3	5,157.0	3,344.2	2,957.5
(b) Imported	1.3	40.4	29.7	183.9
6. Kariana and Spices	60.1	138.6	106.7	119.8
7. Fish and Fish Preparations	185.6	237.0	290.4	317.3
8. Other Food Items	760.1	433.6	750.9	583.4
(a) Indigenous	497.6	224.2	299.1	263.8
(b) Imported	262.5	209.3	451.8	319.6
B. Raw Materials:	9,318.5	11,277.0	13,679.4	13,265.6
1. Cotton Raw:	2,097.4	2,212.8	3,482.2	2,656.4
(a) Indigenous	1,932.6	1,965.7	2,293.4	1,827.2
(b) Imported	1,64.9	247.0	1,188.8	829.2

(Contd.)

TABLE 7.6

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULE BANKS' ADVANCES
By Securities Pledged–All Banks

(Million Rs.)

Securities	30-6-82	30-6-83	30-6-84	30-9-84
2. Synthetic Fibres	174.7	282.2	443.2	412.7
(a) Indigenous	47.2	149.7	268.3	210.0
(b) Imported	127.5	132.5	174.9	202.7
3. Fertilizers:	720.1	963.6	859.7	1,037.3
(a) Indigenous	611.0	846.4	709.8	828.6
(b) Imported	109.1	117.2	149.9	208.7
4. Petroleum Crude:	1,631.9	1,313.4	696.9	523.4
(a) Indigenous	586.8	367.5	83.2	106.6
(b) Imported	1,045.1	945.9	613.7	416.8
5. Iron and Steel	2,687.5	3,569.0	4,070.0	4,634.6
(a) Indigenous	865.0	1,080.2	1,485.0	1,450.1
(b) Imported	1,822.6	2,488.9	2,585.0	3,184.5
6. Wool and Goat Hair	277.1	202.6	376.1	312.4
7. Hides and Skins	355.4	402.6	674.8	651.9
8. Oil Seeds	62.4	58.8	101.0	113.1
9. Pesticides and Insecticides:	35.9	32.0	41.2	40.6
(a) Indigenous	15.5	29.0	18.9	25.2
(b) Imported	20.4	2.8	22.4	15.5
10. Other Raw Materials:	1,276.0	2,240.0	2,934.4	2,883.1
(a) Indigenous	421.7	390.3	827.4	657.3
(b) Imported	854.3	1,849.7	2,107.0	2,225.8
C. Finished/Manufactured Goods:	12,781.7	13,694.1	18,588.2	16,620.8
1. Cotton Textiles:	2,663.4	2,399.8	3,283.8	2,799.1
(a) Indigenous	2,608.4	2,237.9	2,946.7	2,300.9
(b) Imported	55.0	161.9	337.1	498.2
2. Cotton Yarn	1,669.0	1,857.5	2,316.8	1,852.1
(a) Indigenous	1,556.1	1,356.2	1,956.3	1,495.2
(b) Imported	112.9	231.3	360.6	356.9
3. Other Textiles	771.5	1,419.0	1,864.8	1,791.7
(a) Indigenous	668.0	1,167.1	1,728.2	1,667.4
(b) Imported	103.5	251.9	136.6	124.3
4. Machinery:	1,391.6	1,321.5	2,319.1	1,758.4
(a) Locally Manufactured	555.8	457.7	831.8	775.3
(b) Imported	835.9	863.8	1,487.2	983.1
5. Handloom products	138.9	185.1	177.0	197.0
6. Carpets and Rugs	679.5	823.1	821.2	964.9
7. Readymade Garments	259.4	359.8	641.5	500.7
8. Cement and Cement products:	185.2	270.4	312.3	232.5
(a) Indigenous	151.3	250.8	194.1	156.1
(b) Imported	33.9	19.6	118.1	76.3
9. Sports Goods	55.2	64.8	132.3	132.5
10. Surgical Instruments	48.4	126.8	132.3	107.3
11. Chemicals and Dyes	968.1	1,018.5	1,286.2	1,165.7
12. Other finished goods:	3,951.4	4,117.9	5,304.1	5,119.0
(a) Indigenous	2,076.9	1,813.6	2,235.5	2,096.4
(b) Imported	1,874.6	2,304.4	3,068.6	3,022.7

(Contd.)

TABLE 7.6

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULE BANKS' ADVANCES
By Securities Pledged–All Banks

(Million Rs.)

Securities			30-6-82	30-6-83	30-6-84	30-9-84
IV. Fixed Assets including Machinery			4,347.0	5,179.4	7,912.1	8,831.3
V. Real Estate	10,315.3	13,367.5	15,858.0			15,659.6
(a) Land			6,328,6	8,176.9	9,689.1	9,015.2
(b) Building			3,986.7	5,190.6	6,168.9	6,644.4
1. Residential			2,561.3	3,362.2	4,317.0	4,541.8
2. Non-Residential			1,425.4	1,828.4	1,851.9	2,102.6
VI. Fixed Deposits and Insurance Policies			1,143.8	1,235.8	2,026.6	2,166.4
(a) Bank Deposits			1,098.6	1,124.5	1,959.4	2,039.4
(b) Insurance Policies			45.3	111.2	67.2	127.0
VII. Others			13,436.2	17,594.8	20,953.7	21,573.5
(a) Other Secured Advances			6,654.8	8,337.5	9,690.1	9,991.2
(b) Advances Secured by Guarantee(s)			5,084.4	6,719.2	8,127.4	8,385.9
(c) Unsecured Advances			1,697.0	2,538.1	3,136.3	3,196.3
Total:			66,497.7	81,145.8	97,366.4	95,299.9

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Note.–Data from 1978 to 1981 on old pattern may be seen in Table 6 Money and Banking of Pakistan Economic Survey, 1982-83.

TABLE 7.7

INTEREST RATES ON ADVANCES

(Per cent)

As on	Bank Rate	Precious Metals	Scheduled Banks Advance Rate (Weighted* Average)						
			Stock Exchange Securities	Merchandise	Machinery	Real Estate	Financial obligations	Others	Total Advances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30th June 1971	5%	8.97	8.35	8.09	8.22	8.04	7.48	8.25	8.12
30th June 1972	6% (12-5-72)	9.70	9.35	8.82	8.45	8.27	8.03	8.50	8.65
30th June 1973	6%	9.89	9.06	8.68	8.15	10.39	8.27	8.50	8.54
30th June 1974	8% (16-8-73)	10.73	10.20	9.80	8.99	8.92	8.56	8.96	9.48
30th June 1975	9% (3-9-74)	12.60	11.32	11.35	10.12	9.53	11.18	9.86	10.81
30th June 1976	9%	13.07	12.03	11.51	9.86	8.34	11.40	9.77	10.92
30th June 1977	10% (7-6-77)	13.14	12.72	12.36	10.65	10.72	12.23	10.53	11.68
30th June 1978	10%	11.01	12.13	12.93	11.45	11.15	12.85	11.43	11.80
30th June 1979	10%	8.58	12.61	12.12	11.53	10.79	12.06	11.00	11.62
30th June 1980	10%	7.91	11.90	11.48	11.50	10.60	12.11	10.54	11.09
30th June 1981	10%	6.73	12.73	11.41	12.02	10.73	12.13	11.13	11.20
30th June 1982	10%	13.15	12.66	10.84	11.82	10.38	7.85	10.38	10.72
(Private Sector)		(13.34)	(12.75)	(11.31)	(12.05)	(11.35)	(11.90)	(10.47)	(11.27)
30th June 1983	10%	13.26	11.85	10.94	11.88	10.16	7.98	9.77	10.55
(Private Sector)		(13.36)	(11.32)	(10.97)	(12.08)	(11.44)	(11.50)	(10.14)	(11.03)
30th June 1984	10%	13.52	10.59	11.61	12.22	10.13	7.76	9.69	10.83
(Private Sector)		(13.56)	(9.35)	(11.72)	(12.28)	(11.29)	(7.80)	(9.42)	(11.05)

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

*Weighted Averages pertain to Interest Based Advances only with effect from 31st March, 1981 quarter.

Public Finance

TABLE 8.1

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCES
(CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS)

(Million Rs.)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
Revenue	38,502	47,002	51,937	59,181	73,167	79,975
Tax	32,507	38,846	43,010	49,029	58,413	63,913
Non-Tax	5,995	8,156	8,927	10,152	14,754	16,062
Surplus of Autonomous Bodies	1,464	2,019	1,909	2,286	2,565	2,640
Expenditures	54,629	63,639	71,013	87,121	101,086	109,870
Current @	35,547	40,318	46,370	59,686	73,631	78,080
Development	19,082	23,321	24,643	27,435	27,455	31,790
Overall Deficit	−14,663	−14,618	−17,174	−25,654	−25,324	−27,256
Financing (Net)	14,663	14,618	17,174	25,054	25,324	27,256
External (Net)	6,951	6,977	5,345	5,162	6,018	6,779
Domestic (Non-bank)	1,407	5,286	6,313	14,368	11,740	14,658
Banking System	6,305	2,355	5,516	6,124	7,866	5,819
Memorandum items :						
Domestic Bank Financing	7,369	6,502	6,576	9,690	6,608	5,619
Budgetary Support*	6,305	2,355	5,516	6,124	7,866	5,819
Commodity Operations	1,054	4,147	1,060	3,566	1,258	−200
(As percent of GDP at Market Prices)						
Tax Revenue	13.7	13.9	13.3	13.4	13.9	13.3
Total Revenue	16.3	16.8	16.1	16.2	17.5	16.7
Expenditure	23.1	22.8	22.0	23.8	24.1	23.0
Overall deficit	6.2	5.2	5.3	7.0	6.0	5.6
Domestic Bank Financing	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.1
Of Which Budgetary Support	2.7	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.2

Source : Finance Division.

@. Differs from the standard presentation in that subsidies in the ADP are classified as current rather than development Expenditure.

* Differs from monetary Statistics due to coverage and timing.

TABLE 8.2

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS REVENUES

(Million Rs.)

	Actuals			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Tax Revenue	15,544	17,759	21,585	25,008
Tax on Income and Profits	2,145	2,659	2,852	3,354
Income Tax	473	761	1,057	1,143
Corporation Tax	1,672	1,898	1,795	2,211
Tax on Property	375	211	230	345
Taxes on Goods and Services	6,910	7,688	8,824	9,928
Excise Duties	5,711	6,325	7,234	7,992
Federal	–	–	6,284	6,844
Provincial	–	–	73	75
Net-Surcharges	–	–	877	1,076
Petroleum	–	–	220	159
Natural Gas	–	–	285	462
Fertilizers	–	–	372	455
Sales Tax	1,199	1,363	1,590	1,936
On Imports	886	1,124	1,226	1,566
On Domestic Transactions	313	239	324	370
Taxes on International Trade	5,164	6,139	8,390	10,123
Export Duties	738	105	345	279
Import Duties	4,426	6,034	8,045	9,844
Other Taxes	950	1,062	1,289	1,343
Stamp Duties	333	338	442	360
Motor Vehicle Taxes	165	171	183	285
Others	452	553	664	698
Non-Tax Revenue	3,720	4,151	4,897	5,611
Interest and Dividend *	1,179	1,614	1,851	2,243
Trading Profits	–	–	310	467
Post Office/T&T	189	178	303	836
Civil Administration	539	486	950	868
Other	1,813	1,873	1,483	1,197
Total Revenue	19,264	21,910	26,482	30,704

(Contd.)

* Excludes inter-governmental interest receipts.

TABLE 8.2

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS REVENUES

(Million Rs.)

	Actuals					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
Tax Revenue	32,507	38,846	43,010	49,029	58,413	63,913
Taxes on Income and Profit	5,177	7,008	8,335	8,765	8,708	10,074
Income Tax	1,750	4,555	..	..	..	..
Corporation Tax	3,427	2,473	..	..	..	..
Taxes on Property	327	495	989	496	522	532
Taxes on Goods and Services	12,888	15,105	15,998	16,297	21,555	23,132
Excise Duties	10,478	12,212	11,797	13,194	15,757	16,242
Federal	9,701	10,420	11,740	13,122	15,652	16,140
Provincial	72	56	57	72	105	102
Net-Surcharges	705	1,736	1,810	2,394	4,858	5,878
Petroleum	211	880	807	1,755	2,681	3,928
Natural Gas	385	486	642	272	1,216	1,001
Fertilizers	109	370	361	367	961	949
Sales Tax	2,410	2,893	3,251	3,489	4,626	
On Imports	2,014	2,537	2,614	2,791	3,700	4,987
On Domestic Transactions	396	356	637	698	924	3,990
Tax on International Trade	12,572	14,276	15,074	21,301	25,232	997
Export Duties	446	707	393	400	458	27,537
Import Duties	12,126	13,569	17,295	20,901	24,771	27,037
Other Taxes	1,545	1,942	1,747	2,170	2,396	2,638
Stamp Duties	450	736	754	759	829	907
Motor Vehicle Taxes	325	373	545	548	610	672
Others	768	833	883	863	957	1,059
Non-Tax Revenue	5,995	8,156	8,927	10,152	14,754	16,062
Interest and Dividend *	2,444	3,098	3,183	3,874	4,006	5,346
Trading Profits	540	1,143	730	208	448	234
Post Office/T&T	729	1,014	1,163	1,698	2,112	2,571
Civil Administration	934	1,123	1,694	1,748	4,705	4,347
Other	1,348	1,778	2,157	2,624	3,483	3,564
Total Revenue	38,502	47,002	51,937	59,181	73,167	79,975

* Excludes inter-governmental interest receipts.

.. Not available.

Source: Finance Division.

TABLE 8.3

CONOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS EXPENDITURES

(Million Rs.)

	Actuals			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Current Expenditure *	19,963	20,133	25,545	30,500
Defence	8,103	8,120	9,674	10,302
Interest	2,455	2,791	3,356	3,976
Subsidies **	2,981	2,428	3,290	6,030
Other	6,424	6,794	9,225	10,192
Development Expenditure	12,366	15,038	15,353	18,494
Total Expenditure	32,329	35,171	40,898	48,954
Memorandum Items :	(Per cent growth over preceding period)			
Current expenditure	11.3	1.5	26.9	19.4
Defence	17.2	0.2	19.1	6.5
Interest	39.3	13.7	20.2	18.5
Subsidies	-38.9	-22.4	35.5	83.3
Other	24.8	5.8	35.8	10.5
Development Expenditure	20.9	19.1	2.1	20.5
Total Expenditure	15.1	8.8	16.3	19.8
	(Per cent of Total Expenditure)			
Current Expenditure	58.5	54.6	62.5	2.3
Defence	25.0	23.1	23.7	21.0
Interest	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.1
Subsidies	6.0	4.3	8.0	12.3
Other	19.9	19.3	22.6	20.8
Development Expenditure	41.5	45.4	37.5	37.7
Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Contd.)

* Differs from the standard presentation in that subsidies in the ADP are classified as current rather than development expenditure.

** Includes only direct subsidies and excludes refund of surcharges on petroleum products.

TABLE 8.3

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS EXPENDITURES

(Million Rs.)

	Actuals					
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
Current Expenditure *	35,547	40,318	44,544	57,738	71,941	76,580
Defence	12,655	15,300	18,631	23,224	26,751	29,192
Interest	4,795	5,909	7,661	11,139	13,686	15,205
Subsidies **	7,024	5,378	2,506	2,799	5,661	4,068
Other	11,073	13,731	15,745	20,576	25,843	28,115
Development Expenditure	19,082	23,321	26,469	29,383	29,145	33,290
Total Expenditure	54,629	63,639	71,013	87,121	101,086	109,870
Memorandum Items :	(Per cent growth over precedings)					
Current expenditure	16.5	10.3	10.5	29.6	24.6	6.4
Defence	22.8	20.9	21.8	24.7	15.2	9.1
Interest	20.6	23.2	29.6	45.4	22.9	11.1
Subsidies	16.5	−23.4	−53.4	11.7	102.3	−28.1
Other	8.6	14.0	14.7	30.7	25.6	8.8
Development Expenditure	3.2	22.2	13.5	11.0	−0.8	14.2
Total Expenditure	11.5	14.5	11.6	22.7	22.7	8.7
	(Per cent of Total Expenditure)					
Current Expenditure	65.1	62.7	62.7	66.3	71.2	69.7
Defence	23.2	24.5	26.2	26.7	26.5	26.6
Interest	8.8	9.4	10.7	12.6	13.5	13.8
Subsidies	12.9	8.6	3.5	3.2	5.6	3.7
Other	20.3	20.2	22.1	23.6	25.6	25.6
Development Expenditure	34.9	37.3	34.7	33.7	28.8	30.3
Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Finance Division.

* Differs from the standard presentation in that subsidies in the ADP are classified as current rather than development expenditure.

** Includes only direct subsidies and excludes refund of surcharges on petroleum products.

TABLE 8.4

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SUBSIDIES

(Million Rs.)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Wheat + Sugar	1,183	1,096	1,636	2,524
Edible oils	–	–	–	577
Fertilizer	607	381	617	1,692
Plant protection, pesticides and Equipment	381	485	523	267
Tubewells	24	48	20	24
Export Subsidies	–	–	–	500
Petroleum Products [a]	248	4	400	424
Other	538	414	94	22
Total	2,981	2,428	3,290	6,030

(Contd.)

[a] Includes only direct subsidies and excludes refund of surcharges on petroleum products.

TABLE 8.4

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SUBSIDIES

(Million Rs.)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
Wheat + Sugar	1,777	1,135	1,303	1,160	1,370	1,373
Edible oils	884	583	1	–	1,485	945
Fertilizer	2,454	2,457	1,794	1,948	1,690	1,500
Plant protection, pesticides and Equipment	218	–	–	–	–	–
Tubewells	22	20	24	24	–	–
Export Subsidies	550	705	1,153	1,380	1,780	1,306
Petroleum Products [a]	480	450	–	–	–	–
Other	639/B	28	58	267	1,143	444
Total	7,024	5,378	4,333	4,779	7,468	5,568

Source : Finance Division.

[a] Includes only direct subsidies and excludes refund of surcharges on petroleum products.

Note : Includes losses of Cotton Export Corporation of Rs. 575 million in 1979-80 and Rs. 301 million in 1982-83.

TABLE 8.5

DEBT SERVICING

(Million Rs.)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
Interest on both Domestic and Foreign debt	2833.6	4869.8	5630.9	7259.7	10,623.8	13,156.1	14,670.5
Interest on Domestic debt	1826.2	2494.4	3351.3	4489.5	6,249.3	7,971.5	9,474.5
Interest on Foreign debt	2007.4	2375.4	2279.6	2270.2	4,374.5	5,184.6	5,196.0
Foreign Loans	1536.4	1703.2	1607.4	1335.5	2,196.6	2,848.3	2,780.2
IMF Drawings	331.2	253.1	253.1	562.4	1,294.9	1,545.0	1,614.8
Food Credit/Short Term borrowings	139.8	419.1	419.1	872.3	883.0	1,303.3	1,165.4
Repayments/Amortization	2505.1	5604.4	3632.8	5918.0	8,733.6	8,966.9	7,751.9
Foreign Loans	1478.7	2659.7	2313.0	2432.2	3,193.9	4,744.0	4,697.2
Food Credits	1026.4	2944.7	1319.8	3485.8	5,539.7	4,222.9	2,984.7
Partition Debt	–	–	–	–	–	–	70.0
Total Debt Servicing	6,338.7	10,474.2	9,263.7	13,177.7	19,357.4	22,123.0	22,421.9

Source : Finance Division.

TABLE 8.6

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT NEW TAXATION

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	395	362a	263a	520a	−1,053a	261a	1,094a
Customs	8	−25	2	490	−945	145	930
Excise duties	228	238	126	–	100	6	60
Taxes on Income	108	228	97	−20	−105	−24	−84
Sales tax	61	–	23	50	−3	–	160
Surcharges	−29	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wealth tax	3	2	15	–	–	−1	−26
Estate and gift taxes	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Postage	–	21	–	–	–	45	–
Passport Fees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
T&T & P.O.	–	–	–	–	–	90	45
Airport Fees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROVINCES	–	50	34	86	35	158	80
Punjab	–	43	–	61	6	41	10
Sind	–	–	27	25	29	83	70
NWFP	–	7	7	–	–	23	–
Baluchistan	–	1	–	–	–	11	–
AUTONOMOUS BODIES	–	50	40	80	146	340	10
WAPDA	–	50	–	80	86	190	–
Railways	–	–	40	–	60	130	–
PTV, PRC and SCCP	–	–	–	–	–	20	10
Total:	774	1028	337	686	−872	−758	1,186

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.6

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT NEW TAXATION

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	931a	365	3,962	1,712	268	4,908	1,733	1,665
Customs	500	−107	864	202	310	3,195	620	−80
Excise duties	132	−163	2,461	610	4	714	265	−888
Taxes on Income	−3	99	−30	500	−60	−105	−438	74
Sales tax	40	−4	201	88	−202	−3	116	−13
Surcharges	−	185	400	−	125	1,108	1,170	2,568
Wealth tax	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	5
Estate and gift taxes	−1	−	−7	−	−4	−2	−	−1
Postage	−	−	73	−	45	−	−	−
Passport Fees	50	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
T&T & P.O.	213	300	−	312	50	−	−	−
Airport Fees	−	55	−	−	−	−	−	−
PROVINCES	182b	187	3	12	133	170	61	195
Punjab	25	68	−	6	55	−	−	195
Sind	63	32	−	3	70	134	41	−
NWFP	30	46	3	2	6	33	20	−
Baluchistan	14	21	−	1	2	3	−	−
AUTONOMOUS BODIES	874	550	802	−	240	−	−	−
WAPDA	250	550	677	−	−	−	−	−
Railways	239	−	125	−	−	−	−	−
PTV, PRC and SCCP	25	−	−	−	240	−	−	−
Total:	1,987	1,102d	4,767	1,724	641	5,078	1,794	1,860

Source : Finance Division.

a. As announced in the original budget. Does not include the effects of post-budget adjustments.
b Actual amounts authorized by Provincial Assemblies were up to Rs. 172 million.
c Actual amounts authorized by Provincial Governments were Rs. 69 million.
d The budget measures also provided for a reduction of subsidies to the textile industry and refineries amounting to Rs. 565 million.

TABLE 8.7

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Head of Revenue	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
A.–TAX REVENUE								
Taxes on Income and Wealth (Direct Taxes)	2,899.5	3,424.1	5,332.4	7,184.3	8,846.0	8,942.6	9,497.0	10,283.0
Income Tax and Corporation Tax	2,823.4	4,339.5	5,225.0	7,028.0	8,309.4	8,750.7	9,292.0	10,074.0
Wealth Tax	29.2	42.2	69.9	110.6	134.9	157.1	160.0	165.0
Gift Tax	13.2	9.6	6.0	9.5	11.8	12.0	10.0	9.0
Estate Duty	6.2	8.7	4.0	2.2	3.8	0.4	–	–
Workers Welfare Tax	27.5	24.1	27.5	34.0	26.1	22.4	35.0	35.0
Taxes on Commodities and Transactions (Indirect Taxes)	17,141.1	20,050.9	25,389.9	29,324.6	31,882.6	37,266.6	46,863.6	50,567.4
Sales Tax	1,589.9	1,934.7	2,409.8	2,893.1	3,251.6	3,489.2	4,100.0	4,987.0
Customs	8,389.6	10,123.6	12,572.3	14,276.0	15,074.1	1,851.3	21,700.0	23,547.0
(Import Duties)	(8,044.6)	(9,714.8)	(12,126.5)	(13,569.6)	(14,680.3)	(18,110.5)	(21,250.0)	(23,047.0)
(Export Duties)	(345.0)	(408.8)	(445.8)	(706.4)	(393.8)	(399.8)	(450.0)	(500.0)
Federal Excise	6,284.0	6,916.4	9,701.3	10,413.0	11,740.1	12,910.5	16,333.0	16,140.0
Stamps	..	..	1.5	6.4	7.0	11.0	15.5	15.1
Surcharges	877.6	1,076.2	705.0	1,736.1	1,809.8	2,345.6	4,715.1	5,878.3
Fertilizer	(220.3)	(158.7)	(109.1)	(369.7)	(360.9)	(317.7)	(961.3)	(949.3)
Petroleum	(285.2)	(462.7)	(210.7)	(880.7)	(806.7)	(1,755.9)	(2,537.9)	(3,928.1)
Natural Gas	(372.1)	(454.8)	(385.2)	(485.7)	(642.2)	(272.4)	(1,215.9)	(1,000.9)
Total Tax Revenue	20,040.6	23,475.0	30,722.3	36,508.8	40,368.6	46,209.2	56,360.6	60,850.4
B.–NON-TAX REVENUE								
Income from Property and Enterprise	3,708.6	4,760.2	5,528.2	7,428.1	7,612.8	9,131.7	10,143.0	12,786.5
Profit Post Offices (net)	–76.1	–7.0	–39.3	–69.3	–163.9	–121.0	–88.0	–78.5
Profit Telegraph and Telephone (net)	379.4	834.1	767.6	1,083.6	1,327.3	2,707.3	2,200.0	2,650.0
Trading Profits	310.3	467.3	539.7	1,143.0	730.1	390.0	305.5	234.0
(Rice)	(292.3)	..	(539.7)	568.0	510.1	(350)	(290.0)	(224.0)

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.7

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Heads of Revenue	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
(Others)	(18.0)	..	..	(575.0)	(220.0)	(40.0)	(15.5)	(10.0)
Interest	2,912.7	3,237.8	4,029.3	4,991.8	5,442.4	6,571.0	7,438.5	9,480.0
Dividend and Return	182.3	219.0	230.9	279.0	276.9	284.4	287.0	501.0
Receipts from Civil Admn. and Other Functions	950.0	867.9	933.8	1,122.8	1,694.1	1,776.1	4,080.8	4,346.7
Profits of SBP	435.3	400.1	400.0	500.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,355.0	2,000.0
Receipt from Currency	10.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	20.4	8.5	16.6
Receipt from Mint	2.6	5.9	6.1	10.9	9.8			
Other Administrative Receipts	12.7	13.2	13.8	17.5	17.6	22.5	26.7	27.1
Law and Order Receipts	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.9	1.4	6.0	5.4	6.5
Defence Receipts	279.7	272.1	227.2	346.6	372.0	556.9	2,570.0	2,194.0
Receipts from Community Services	22.8	15.8	23.6	24.9	23.5	25.8	30.8	32.3
Receipts from Social Services	5.8	0.1	5.6	1.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
Receipts from Eco. Services	180.5	151.0	247.1	209.1	257.7	142.1	82.0	67.8
Miscellaneous Receipts	755.0	758.1	763.7	1,289.2	1,490.5	1,962.0	2,609.0	3,098.3
Citizenship Naturalization Passport and Copyright Fees	287.1	264.4	257.4	287.9	372.0	276.5	328.0	337.0
Receipts under Import/Exports	457.9	486.8	443.7	903.9	996.3	1,185.1	1,350.0	1,500.0
(Federal Control) Act 1950 Other Receipts	10.0	6.9	62.6	97.4	122.2	501.0	931.0	1,261.3
Total–Receipt from other Sources	5,413.6	6,386.2	7,225.7	9,840.1	10,797.4	12,870.4	16,832.8	20,231.5
Total–Revenue Receipts	25,454.2	29,861.2	37,948.0	46,348.9	51,100.0	59,079.0	73,193.4	81,081.9

Source : Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE 8.8

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Revenue Expenditure	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
A.–CURRENT EXPENDITURE								
General Administration	1,120.2	1,440.3	1,634.0	1,802.2	2,061.9	2,443.5	2,981.9	3,815.1
Organs of State	163.8	204.5	250.3	272.7	334.5	368.0	451.8	582.1
Fiscal Administration	418.6	449.8	511.2	790.6	1,031.7	1,138.7	1,515.4	2,064.5
Economic Regulation	283.0	306.9	349.0	102.4	118.2	142.8	177.8	198.1
Foreign Affairs	..	244.0	319.8	380.5	329.6	490.2	438.0	514.8
Foreign Aid	88.9	37.0	37.1	40.9	53.6	79.8	105.6	120.8
Statistics	11.5	16.1	71.9	118.9	86.7	93.0	135.6	158.2
Others	154.4	181.2	94.7	96.2	107.6	131.0	158.2	176.6
Defence	9,674.5	10,167.6	12,654.8	15,300.1	18,630.7	24,565.7	26,750.9	29,191.6
Defence Administration	6.4	66.1	69.9	79.6	78.4	89.6	110.9	216.6
Defence Services	9,668.1	10,101.5	12,584.9	15,220.5	18,552.3	24,476.1	26,640.0	28,975.0
Law and Order	827.7	835.7	806.1	931.7	1,086.1	1,285.6	1,515.7	1,702.2
Justice-Law Courts	7.5	6.0	6.7	14.4	15.0	17.5	21.4	25.4
Police and Civil Armed Force	811.5	806.7	781.5	898.7	1,053.6	1,243.6	1,457.8	1,636.3
Jails and Detention Places	0.6	0.8	3.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7
Civil Defence	5.4	5.8	5.3	3.2	4.4	6.2	6.7	7.2
Narcotics Control	2.7	5.1	0.8	5.6	6.3	7.7	9.6	11.0
Training and Research	..	113.1	8.2	8.8	5.7	9.3	18.8	20.5
Community Services	362.1	612.0	755.3	743.8	837.3	955.4	1,219.4	1,402.1
Roads and Highways (Works)	..	186.5	262.7	254.4	291.8	334.9	400.3	450.7
Water Supply	..	1.5	2.6	3.1	5.2	6.5	9.2	11.0
Broadcasting Services	82.3	98.6	99.8	108.4	120.0	137.7	187.8	190.8
Television Services	9.5	94.1	125.3	73.8	83.5	96.7	101.0	114.3
Town Planning and Development	58.8	68.5	71.7	75.5	92.3	118.4	122.3	168.5
Scientific and General Research	211.2	162.7	193.1	228.5	244.4	261.0	398.4	466.3
Other Community Services	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
Social Services	582.9	606.6	1,123.4	1,350.4	1,496.4	1,804.3	2,179.9	2,617.9
Education	361.8	271.0	500.4	592.8	651.4	773.7	1,021.0	1,223.3
Health	183.2	142.1	140.3	140.8	209.9	193.0	265.5	329.1
Population Planning	..	0.1	0.4	0.3	24.7	16.0	2.1	1.7

TABLE 8.8

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Revenue Expenditure	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
Manpower Management	9.9	13.7	30.6	34.6	24.2	32.6	38.4	49.0
Sports and Recreation Facilities	13.6	30.5	28.1	40.5	41.3	37.1	47.6	78.8
Social Security and Other Welfare Measures	1.0	69.4	84.1	77.9	95.0	84.8	107.8	226.2
Natural calamities and other Disasters	0.4	52.5	317.7	440.1	429.3	638.4	671.6	673.4
Religious Affairs	13.0	26.8	21.6	23.2	20.6	28.7	25.9	36.4
Economic Services	1,167.1	1,343.3	975.1	1,053.2	1,180.7	2,171.6	1,466.0	1,538.7
Agriculture and Food	337.7	159.5	120.5	101.8	126.2	137.9	153.5	182.3
Irrigation	..	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.4	6.0	6.4
Land Reclamation	–	–	–	–	–	6.6	8.3	9.1
Fuel and Power	200.6	423.7	474.5	0.7	716.4	1,732.8	1,024.7	894.8
Rural Development	5.8	0.8	0.8	600.5	1.3	1.5	3.2	4.7
Industries and Mineral Resources	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction of Building and Structures	498.1	618.0	164.0	121.5	140.8	143.4	184.5	225.3
Transport and Communications	116.4	132.5	203.9	217.5	181.3	135.3	72.3	46.8
Other Economic Services	8.5	7.4	10.1	9.5	12.6	12.7	13.5	17.3
Subsidies	1,069.7	3,031.8	2,660.1	1,424.5	1,309.8	1,727.2	4,635.2	2,926.7
Food grains	1,016.1	1,954.8	1,487.1	694.5	155.0	124.4	1,765.4	1,230.7
Others	53.4	1,077.0	1,172.3	730.0	1,154.8	1,602.8	2,869.8	1,696.0
Debt Servicing, Investible Funds and Grants	5,393.2	7,195.4	8,769.4	9,239.2	11,269.7	16,397.5	19,214.5	20,244.3
Debt Servicing	4,052.1	3,833.6	4,869.9	5,630.9	7,259.7	10,623.8	13,156.1	14,670.5
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	1,478.8	2,659.7	2,313.0	2,432.2	3,193.9	4,744.0	4,697.2
Current Grants and Subventions to Provinces/Local Authorities obligatory payments to provinces	1,341.1	1,883.0	1,239.8	1,295.3	1,577.8	2,579.8	1,314.4	1,876.6
Unallocable	..	..	10.4	15.5	15.3	5.8	6.1	1,406.1
Economy Cut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	–450.0
Total – Current	20,197.4	25,232.6	29,388.8	31,860.6	37,885.9	51,356.6	64,348.2	69,717.9

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.8

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Revenue Expenditure	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
B.–DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE	2,584.5	4,619.2	5,456.3	7,355.1	5,216.6	4,826.8	5,863.5	5,491.2
Direct Expenditure	1,878.8	3,361.2	4,378.9	5,014.3	5,216.6	4,826.8	5,863.5	5,491.2
General Administration	245.7	568.6	583.8	712.6	851.2	690.4	829.2	901.8
Law and Order	17.1	21.4	23.3	..	..	–	–	–
Community Services	110.9	186.0	189.7	631.8	751.6	606.3	694.4	823.2
Social Services	589.0	451.1	750.9	777.9	1,192.5	876.6	1,437.4	1,455.9
Economic Services	299.4	353.0	238.5	239.0	671.8	581.0	690.7	702.3
Subsidies	614.6	1,692.0	2,467.9	2,457.0	1,749.5	1,948.2	2,096.0	1,508.0
Debt Servicing Investible Funds and Grants (Direct)	2.1	89.1	124.8	196.0	–	124.3	115.8	100.0
Debt Servicing Investible Funds & Grants (Provinces)	705.7	1,258.0	1,077.4	2,340.8	–	–	–	–
Total–Expenditure Met from Revenue	22,781.9	29,851.8	34,845.1	39,215.7	43,102.5	56,183.4	70,211.7	75,209.1
Add: Transfers to Provinces	3,485.5	4,136.0	6,049.7	8,628.2	9,232.0	9,979.1	11,301.1	12,757.4
Share in Divisible Taxes	(3,188.0)	(3,823.2)	(5,503.5)	(7,919.5)	(8,459.0)	(9,138.4)	(10,076.0)	(11,294.3)
Excise Duty & Royalty on Natural Gas	(289.6)	(304.5)	(536.9)	(698.5)	(767.2)	828.9)	(1,215.3)	(1,453.3)
Gift Tax	(7.9)	(8.3)	(9.3)	(10.2)	(5.8)	(11.8)	(9.8)	(9.8)
Surplus/Deficit	–813.2	–4,126.6	–2,946.8	–1,495.0	–1,168.5	–7082.9	–8319.4	–6881.6
Total	25,454.2	29,861.2	37,948.0	46,348.9	51,166.0	59,079.6	73,193.4	81,081.9

Source : Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE 8.9

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Revenue Expenditure	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
1.–INTERNAL RESOURCES :								
A. Federal Consolidated Fund	–813.2	–4,126.6	2,946.8	–1,495.0	–1.168.5	–7082.9	–8319.4	–6881.6
Revenue Surplus	18.8	13.0	10.0	8.5	3.5	3.5	4.8	4.1
Recoveries of Investment	..	36.3	494.1	..	..	..	..	..
State Trading (net)	0.2	0.2	..	–24.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Federal Miscellaneous								
Investments								
Recovery of Loans	611.4	585.8	945.4	1,542.9	1,633.3	1989.9	2186.7	2667.5
Total	–182.8	–3,491.3	–1,497.4	31.8	468.5	–5089.2	–6127.6	–4209.7
Borrowings :								
Permanent Debt (net) .	–	–27.3	–34.4	–34.7	–4.7	–2.8	–5.7	–6.2
Income Tax Bonds	326.5	790.8	174.4	249.7	184.1	–	–	–
Non-Bank Borrowings	1.0	11.1	4.2	3.6	–0.9	7.1	4.0	4.0
Government Bonds	113.0	214.0	165.4	285.3	1,998.9	4285.8	4617.9	4954.6
Prize Bonds	..	..	..	344.3	–	17.1	52.2	47.1
Land Reforms Act 1977	..	..	..	..	29.7	739.7	700.0	450.0
Special Govt. Bonds for SLIC								
Total–Permanent Debt	440.5	988.9	309.6	848.2	2207.1	5046.9	5368.5	5449.5
Floating Debt (net)	..	8,180.0	..	..	..	–	–	–
Treasury Bills	3,990.8	–102.6	1,850.0	697.7	–70.0	–70.0	–70.0	–70.0
Treasury Bill for Special purposes	–17.3	6.7	7.2	10.2	10.7	1.2	11.8	12.4
Government Treasury Deposit Receipt	454.1	253.1	–310.0	1,861.3	98.4	1026.2	–795.8	–642.4
Total–Floating Debt	4,427.6	8,337.2	1,547.2	3,417.4	39.1	957.2	–854.0	–700.0
Total–Borrowings	4,868.2	9,326.2	1,856.9	3,417.4	2,246.2	6004.1	4514.5	4749.5
B.–Public Account :								
Unfunded Debt :								
Small Saving Schemes (net)	1,173.9	1,079.6	1,247.3	1,871.1	3,280.7	7578.8	8153.0	9942.3
State Provident Funds (net)	173.4	99.3	102.3	161.2	246.1	250.0	300.0	300.0
Deposits Non-Interest Bearing	942.8	1,549.8	3,678.7	2,021.9	2,859.9	3378.5	4866.8	4820.0
Deposit Interest Bearing	651.9	831.3	1,236.2	1,349.2	1,682.5	1162.0	2240.4	2240.4
Advance Non-Interest Bearing	-16.9	–81.1	–75.8	–180.2	–159.5	–426.7	–336.8	–354.8
Advances Interest Bearing	–8.4	15.0	–12.0	–286.1	–308.4	–408.6	–227.6	–277.6
Total–Public Account	2,916.7	3,493.9	6,176.8	4,937.1	7,601.3	11534.0	14995.9	16670.4
Total–Internal Resources	7,602.1	9,328.7	6,536.3	8,386.3	10,316.0	12448.9	13382.8	17210.2

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.9

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Revenue Expenditure	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
II.–EXTERNAL RESOURCES								
A.–For Plan Expenditure :								
Loans	6,551.5	8,368.1	10,716.9	10,031.9	10,065.2	13001.2	13451.9	12572.9
Project Loans (Foreign Exchange)	3,565.4	3,618.6	3,145.8	2,799.8	2,853.3	3605.1	5001.3	7138.4
Federal Loans	3,288.8	2,962.6	2,283.8	2,283.9	2,408.6	3110.0	4658.4	6553.1
Guaranteed Loans	231.4	430.1	464.1	233.8	114.7	101.5	96.9	508.3
Indus Basin	45.2	225.9	315.8	282.1	330.0	393.6	246.0	77.0
Commodity Loans	1,243.3	1,807.6	1,294.8	828.9	1,601.1	3362.5	1497.1	1208.3
Food Aid Loans	767.3	346.1	44.4	470.2	822.8	996.1	1701.0	1661.2
Others Aid Loans	579.5	2,595.8	6,231.9	5,933.0	4,788.0	5037.5	4225.5	2565.0
Grants	1,081.8	848.1	1,826.0	1,342.2	1,197.6	1441.5	2184.1	1958.4
Project Grants (Foreign Exchange)	241.7	374.9	709.1	802.0	832.1	101.0	962.0	1119.8
Commodity Grants	212.8	297.7	310.9	360.2	260.9	440.3	1165.1	742.5
Food Aid Grants	166.8	154.1	166.3	80.0	104.6	–	–	–
Other Aid Grants	397.2	..	607.5	..	..	–	–	–
Rupee Grants	63.3	21.4	32.1	–	–	–	57.0	96.1
Total–Resources for Plan Expenditure	7,237.4	9,216.2	12,542.8	11,374.1	11,262.8	14442.5	14636.0	14531.3
B.–For Non-Plan Expenditure :								
Federal Loans	477.5	1,040.7	673.4	1,515.6	3,646.3	2492.7	2018.5	2297.5
Foreign Loans for Railways		..	0.2	..	8.6	–	–	–
Guaranteed Loans	666.1	531.4	477.3	1,332.0	677.9	1538.5	1646.5	2114.8
Other Grants	..	9.8	..	213.8	67.4	184.7	33.1	152.6
Total Resources of Non-Plan Expenditure	1,143.6	1,582.1	1,150.7	3,070.0	4,391.6	4,215.9	3,698.1	4,565.3
Less : Guaranteed Loans not passed through Government Account	-897.5	-961.5	-941.5	-1,565.8	-792.6	-1640.0	-1743.4	-2623.1
Public Sector	(-231.4)	(-430.1)	(-464.1)	(-233.8)	(-114.7)	(-101.5)	(-96.9)	(-508.3)
Private Sector	(-666.1)	(-531.4)	(-477.4)	(-1,332.0)	(-677.9)	(-1538.5)	(-1646.5)	(-2114.8)
Total–External Resources	7,483.4	9,836.8	12,752.1	12,878.3	14,861.8	17018.4	16590.7	16473.5
Total–(Internal and External Resources)	15,085.6	19,165.5	19,288.4	21,264.6	25,177.8	29467.5	29973.5	33683.7
USE OF CASH BALANCE	955.7	11.3	4,455.4	2,355.4	5,516.3	6124.0	6235.8	5818.5
Total–Receipts	16,041.3	19,176.8	23,743.8	23,620.0	30,694.1	35591.3	36209.3	39502.2

Source : Public Finance Statistics.

TABLE 8.10

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Disbursements	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 Budget)
I.–DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT :								
A.–Federal Consolidated Fund :								
Public Sector :								
(i) Direct Expenditure	3,500.5	3,318.1	3,222.6	5,240.3	9,289.0	9283.4	7415.7	9828.6
General Administration	0.1	0.1	–	1.1	3.0	0.2	1.9	1.6
Law and Order	..	2.5	2.0	..	–	–	19.0	23.7
Community Services	977.6	778.7	980.8	1,188.9	1,432.0	1481.8	1276.6	1581.7
Social Services	56.6	50.6	91.8	102.8	130.6	34.4	31.2	29.0
Economic Services	1,467.5	1,538.1	1,348.6	2,219.9	2,260.8	1839.6	2706.3	3200.0
Debt Servicing Investible Fund and grant	998.7	948.8	799.4	1,727.6	5,462.6	5927.4	3330.7	4992.6
(ii) Indus Basin Expenditure	436.4	862.8	1,044.1	1,170.8	1,429.1	970.1	652.3	265.2
(iii) Loans to Provinces for repairs to Flood Damages	111.5	151.7	41.2	..	–	–	–	–
(iv) Loans to Semi-Independent Bodies etc.	428.4	390.3	361.3	415.5	576.3	566.7	577.7	681.2
(v) Expenditure Federal								
(a) Investment	1,653.2	2,281.3	1,866.0	2,251.8	2,144.8	2662.8	1696.5	1487.6
Pakistan Railways	238.5	194.2	187.7	343.0	795.9	912.8	820.7	915.9
Industrial Corporations	1,414.7	2,087.1	1,678.3	1,908.8	1,348.9	1750.0	875.8	571.7
(b) Loans and Grants	4,900.8	4,679.7	5,061.7	4,765.4	4,127.9	4946.1	5479.1	7779.2
Pakistan Railways	70.9	522.6	658.9	503.5	632.0	437.1	250.2	446.1
WAPDA	2,544.3	2,469.0	2,181.8	2,429.2	2,927.4	3612.2	4334.4	7249.8
Industrial Corporations	2,285.6	1,688.1	2,221.0	1,832.7	568.5	396.8	894.5	83.3
Total–Federal Organizations	6,554.0	6,961.0	6,927.7	7,017.2	6,272.7	7608.9	7175.6	9266.8
(iv) Less–Likely Shortfall	..	..	..	..	..	–	–	–
(vii) Less–Saving in Cash Loans to Federal Organisations etc.	..	..	..	..	..	–	–	–
(viii) Less–Cut on Federal ADP	..	..	..	..	..	–	–	–
Total–Federal Government	11,030.7	11,684.7	11,597.0	13,843.8	17,567.1	18429.1	15821.3	20041.8

TABLE 8.10

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Disbursements	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 Budget)
Development Assistance to Provinces :								
Rupee Loans	2,335.0	2,530.0	2,523.4	941.8	3,452.0	4514.6	5627.9	6957.0
Rupee Grants	705.7	1,258.0	1,077.4	2,340.8	1,218.0	781.9	283.0	262.5
Foreign Exchange Loans	265.8	207.3	413.3	218.5	295.0	405.6	200.8	231.3
Foreign Exchange Grants	12.5	9.1	81.1	124.4	59.2	39.9	5.2	21.2
Total–Development Assistance	3,319.0	3,004.5	4,095.2	3,625.5	5,024.2	5741.4	6116.9	7472.0
Less–Grants included in Revenue Account	–705.7	–1,258.0	–1,077.4	–2,340.8	–1,218.0	–781.9	–283.0	-262.5
Less–Saving under Cash Development Loans	..	..	..	..	..	–	–	–
Total–Capital Account Assistance	2,613.3	2,746.4	3,017.9	1,284.7	3,806.5	4959.5	5833.9	7209.5
Total–Public Sector Development Expenditure	13,644.1	14,431.1	14,614.9	15,128.5	21,373.6	23388.6	21655.2	27251.3
Public Sector : Foreign Exchange Loans to Semi-Independent Bodies, Local Funds etc. (for Private Sector Projects)	1,143.6	1,572.3	1,150.7	1,576.3	1,423.6	1822.3	2371.9	1884.9
Total–Expenditure	14,787.7	16,003.4	15,765.7	17,976.1	22,997.2	25210.9	24027.1	29136.2
II.–CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT :								
A. Federal Consolidated Fund :								
1. Direct Expenditure :								
Repayment of Foreign Debt: Foreign Loans	863.3	1,478.8	2,659.8	2,313.0	2,432.2	3193.9	4744.0	4697.2
Food Credits	244.9	1,026.4	2,944.6	1,319.8	3,485.8	5539.7	4222.9	2984.7
Government Investments	208.2	156.2	94.8	512.4	595.0	967.0	1046.8	993.3
Loans (Non-Current)	111.5	550.0	1,153.8	225.9	174.3	411.7	691.2	411.2
State Trading (net)	51.3	..	..	673.2	223.8	137.9	0.2	3.4
Others	38.5	379.4	411.4	402.3	153.4	149.1	582.1	1059.2
Total–Expenditure from Federal Consolidated Fund	1,517.7	3,590.8	7,264.4	5,446.6	7,064.5	10399.3	11287.2	10149.0

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.10

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Million Rs.)

Disbursements	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 Budget)
B. Public Account :								
Foreign Exchange Grants :								
Other Grants	..	9.8	..	222.5	67.4	474.9	388.3	588.1
Deposits Non-Interest Bearing	68.6	61.8	103.1	112.3	181.7	186.4	214.3	214.3
Deposit interest Bearing	564.8	472.5	1,552.1	1,428.3	1,375.9	959.8	2035.8	2037.7
Total–Expenditure from Public Account	633.4	544.1	1,655.2	1,763.1	1,625.0	1621.1	2638.4	2840.1
Total–Current Expenditure on Capital Account	2,151.1	4,134.9	8,919.6	7,209.7	8,689.5	12020.4	13925.6	12989.1
Total–Capital Expenditure (Development/Current)	16,938.8	20,138.3	24,685.3	25,185.8	31,486.7	37231.3	37952.7	42125.3
Deduct–Guaranteed Loans not passed through Government Account	–897.5	–961.5	–941.4	–1,565.8	–792.6	–1640.0	–1743.4	–2623.1
Public Sector	(–231.4)	(–430.1)	(–464.1)	(–233.8)	(–114.7)	(–101.5)	(–96.9)	(–508.3)
Private Sector	(–666.1)	(–531.4)	(–477.4)	(–1,332.0)	(–677.9)	(–1538.5)	(–1646.5)	(–2114.8)
Total	16,041.3	19,176.8	23,743.8	23,620.0	30,694.1	35591.3	36209.3	39502.2
III.–CASH BALANCE IMPROVEMENT	..	..	..	..	..	–	–	–
Total–Disbursements	16,041.3	19,176.8	23,743.8	23,620.0	30,694.1	35591.3	36209.3	39502.2

Source : Annual Budget Statement.

TABLE 8.11

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

	1980-81 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED FUND					
A. General Revenues Receipts					
Direct Taxes on Income & Wealth	3,426.0	1,331.6	721.2	202.9	5,681.7
Corporation and Personal Income Tax	3,171.2	1,181.1	703.4	193.8	5,249.5
Corporation Tax	–	3,162.9	1,181.1	193.8	5,240.7
Agricultural Income Tax	8.3	–	0.5	–	8.8
Property and Wealth Tax	248.9	84.1	10.0	9.0	352.0
Immovable Property Tax	..	22.4	–3.2	1.9	21.1
Tax on Transfer of Property	84.2	18.5	1.4	0.6	104.7
Land Revenue	164.7	43.2	11.8	6.5	226.2
Gift Tax	5.9	4.2	0.2	0.1	10.4
Capital Gains Tax	–	37.8	7.6	–	45.4
Tax on Profession and Callings	–	24.4	–	–	24.4
Indirect Taxes (On commodities and Transactions	2,757.9	1,299.8	497.3	723.8	5,278.8
Sales Tax	1,459.8	545.2	324.4	102.3	2,341.7
Customs	148.8	55.6	33.1	9.5	247.0
Net Proceeds of Excise Duty and Royalty on Natural Gas	32.5	89.1	–	592.1	713.7
Provincial Excise	19.5	25.4	9.9	1.7	56.5
Sale of Opium	0.8	0.1	–	–	0.9
Stamps Duties	461.4	197.8	72.0	4.6	735.8
Motor Vehicles	179.3	127.3	57.9	8.1	372.6
Other Indirect Taxes	455.8	259.3	21.3	5.5.	741.9
Entertainment Tax	139.4	110.1	4.7	1.6	255.8
Education Cess	5.8	30.1	5.9	–	41.8
Cotton Fee	70.4	37.6	–	–	108.0
Tax on Hotels	1.9	24.6	1.6	–	28.1
Electricity	64.3	48.3	8.7	2.3	123.6
Others	174.0	8.6	0.4	1.6	184.6
Total Tax Revenue	6,183.9	2,631.4	1,239.8	926.7	10,981.8
Central Tax Assignment	4,771.5	1,781.9	1,060.4	897.8	8,511.6
Provincial Tax Receipts	1,412.4	849.5	179.4	28.9	2,470.2

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.11

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

	1980-81 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
Non Tax Receipts	23.7	19.5	3.1	3.3	49.6
Income From Property and Enterprises	21.5	19.4	3.1	3.3	47.3
Interest	2.2	0.1	–	–	2.3
Dividends					
Receipts From Civil Administration and Other Functions	1,065.4	348.9	260.9	43.8	1,718.9
Receipts From General Administration	20.7	5.4	6.9	0.7	33.7
Fiscal Admin Receipts in Aid/Super Annuation	–	–	–	–	–
Law and Order Receipts	100.0	55.7	17.0	7.4	180.1
Justice	53.2	28.0	12.1	2.2	95.5
Police	42.4	26.4	4.1	4.7	77.6
Jails	4.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	6.8
Civil Defence	0.1	–	).1	–	0.2
Receipts from Community Services	56.8	31.0	18.3	1.9	108.0
Works	47.2	28.9	14.0	1.9	92.0
Public Health	9.6	2.1	4.3	–	16.0
Receipts from Social Services	131.7	28.6	12.8	3.4	176.0
Education	28.6	23.4	5.4	0.7	58.1
Health	22.1	5.2	7.2	1.9	36.4
Manpower Management	1.4	–	0.2	0.8	2.4
Housing and Physical Planning	75.7	–	–	–	75.7
Social Security and Social Welfare Measures	3.9	–	–	–	3.9
Receipts from Economic Services	756.2	228.2	205.8	30.4	1220.6
Agriculture	121.2	52.1	37.4	16.6	227.3
Fisheries	5.3	1.2	0.5	1.4	8.4
Animal Husbandry	20.1	1.9	1.2	6.4	29.6
Forest	111.1	36.5	130.0	3.2	281.6
Co-operation	0.8	0.6	–	–	1.4
Irrigation	464.4	131.6	29.1	2.2	627.3
Printing and Stationery	24.0	0.3	7.5	0.1	31.9
Industries	8.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	9.7
Excise Duty on Minerals	–	3.4	–	–	3.4
Miscellaneous Receipts	268.1	30.3	950.6	219.3	1108.3
Grants	197.2	553.9	219.3	1,108.3	352.1
Foreign Grants	0.8	–	–	–	0.8
Other Grants from Federal Government	196.4	–	553.9	219.3	969.6
Others	70.9	30.3	36.7	–	137.9
Total General Revenue Receipts	7,541.1	3,030.1	2,094.3	1,193.1	13,858.6
B. Development Revenue Receipts	1,287.0	539.1	467.7	170.3	2,464.1
Foreign Grants	66.0	31.8	26.8	11.8	136.4
Other Grants from Federal Government	1,221.0	507.3	440.9	158.5	2,327.7
Total Revenue Receipts	8,828.1	3,569.2	2,562.0	1,363.4	16,322.7

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.11

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (Million Rs.)

	1981-82 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED FUND					
A. General Revenues Receipts					
Direct Taxes on Income Wealth	4,060.2	1,529.3	825.1	239.0	6,653.0
Corporation and Personal Income Tax	3,609.8	1,347.5	801.9	231.2	5,990.4
Corporation Tax	3,608.4	1,347.5	801.9	231.2	5,989.0
Agricultural Income Tax	1.4	–	–	–	1.4
Property and Wealth Tax	372.6	113.6	14.8	7.7	508.7
Immovable Property Tax	17.1	1.6	–	–	112.2
Tax on Transfer of Property	79.4	26.7	1.9	2.0	110.0
Land Revenue	199.7	69.8	11.3	5.7	286.5
Gift Tax	3.3	2.3	0.7	0.1	6.4
Capital Gains Tax	64.2	44.1	7.1	–	115.4
Tax on Profession and Callings	15.3	21.8	0.6	–	37.7
Indirect Taxes (On commodities and Transactions	2,338.6	1,050.6	461.8	747.0	9,498.0
Sales Tax	1,488.2	55.8	330.7	95.3	2,470.0
Customs	–	–	–	–	–
Net Proceeds of Excise Duty and Royalty on Natural Gas	30.3	105.6	–	631.3	767.2
Provincial Excise	23.1	29.5	2.2	2.2	57.1
Sale of Opium	1.0	0.1	–	–	1.1
Stamps Duties	466.9	211.4	70.4	6.9	755.6
Motor Vehicles	329.1	148.2	58.5	11.3	547.2
Other Indirect Taxes	348.8	232.5	29.2	7.2	617.7
Entertainment Tax	4.2	28.1	4.4	–	36.7
Education Cess	4.2	28.1	4.4	–	36.7
Cotton Fee	75.4	41.0	–	–	116.4
Tax on Hotels	3.5	10.1	1.6	–	15.2
Electricity	85.3	10.8	3.5	3.7	43.3
Others	25.3	10.8	3.5	3.7	43.3
Total Tax Revenue	6,747.6	2,812.4	1,316.1	993.2	11,869.3
Central Tax Assignment	5,096.6	1,903.3	1,132.6	326.5	9,090.3
Provincial Tax Receipts	1,651.0	909.1	183.5	666.7	2,779.0

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.11

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1981-82 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
Non Tax Receipts	59.2	25.9	4.3	3.4	92.8
Income From Property and Enterprises	56.2	25.9	4.1	0.5	86.7
Interest	3.0	–	0.2	2.9	6.1
Dividends					
Receipts From Civil Administration and	1,303.1	432.0	271.7	43.6	2,050.4
Other Functions	28.1	6.0	6.3	0.7	41.1
Receipts From General Administration					
Fiscal Admin Receipts in Aid/Super	4.0	–	–	–	4.0
Annuation	98.8	65.5	21.5	5.9	191.7
Law and Order Receipts	55.5	31.4	15.5	2.6	105.0
Justice	36.6	32.7	5.3	3.1	77.7
Police	6.2	1.3	0.7	0.2	8.4
Jails	0.5	0.1	–	–	0.6
Civil Defence	60.2	35.9	25.5	4.4	126.0
Receipts from Community Services	52.5	33.8	20.4	4.4	111.1
Works	7.7	2.1	5.1	–	14.9
Public Health	145.9	29.3	17.9	2.4	195.5
Receipts from Social Services	27.5	23.9	5.3	1.0	57.7
Education	22.3	5.1	12.4	1.1	40.9
Health	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
Manpower Management	94.8	–	–	–	94.8
Housing and Physical Planning	1.2	–	–	–	1.2
Social Security and Social Welfare Measures	970.1	295.3	200.5	30.2	1,496.1
Receipts from Economic Services	149.1	63.2	39.3	15.9	267.5
Agriculture	6.3	–0.2	0.5	3.0	9.6
Fisheries	21.6	1.9	2.3	4.5	30.3
Animal Husbandry	106.0	22.4	123.1	2.9	254.4
Forest	0.5	0.1	–	–	0.6
Co-operation	649.5	203.0	26.2	2.4	881.1
Irrgiation	26.0	1.0	8.9	0.1	36.0
Printing and Stationery	11.1	1.4	0.2	1.4	14.1
Industries	–	2.5	–	–	2.5
Excise Duty on Minerals	446.9	475.2	1,213.1	247.3	2,382.5
Miscellaneous Receipts	413.8	1,201.6	234.4	–	2,201.9
Grants	0.6	–	–	–	0.6
Foreign Grants	351.5	413.8	1,201.6	234.4	2,201.3
Other Grants from Federal Government	94.8	61.4	11.5	12.9	180.6
Others	8,556.8	3,745.5	2,805.2	1,287.5	16,395.0
Total General Revenue Receipts	572.6	–	12.2	209.0	793.8
B–Development Revenue Receipts	25.8	–	12.2	11.2	49.2
Foreign Grants	546.8	–	–	197.8	744.6
Other Grants from Federal Government	9,129.4	3,745.5	2,817.4	1,496.5	17,188.8
Total Revenue Receipts					

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.11

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1982-83 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED FUND					
A. General Revenues Receipts					
Direct Taxes on Income Wealth	4438.4	1661.2	911.2	249.9	7260.7
Corporation and Personal Income Tax	3949.1	1474.7	877.6	242.7	6544.1
Corporation Tax					
Agricultural Income Tax	1.4	–	0.1	–	1.5
Property and Wealth Tax	375.4	103.9	25.0	7.2	511.5
Immovable Property Tax	81.3	29.2	10.0	–	120.5
Tax on Transfer of Property	95.8	39.1	2.1	4.9	141.9
Land Revenue	198.3	35.6	12.9	2.3	249.1
Gift Tax	5.0	6.6	0.2	–	11.8
Capital Gains Tax	79.7	48.6	7.9	–	136.2
Tax on Profession and Callings	27.8	27.4	0.4	–	55.6
Indirect Taxes (On commodities and					
Transactions	2729.6	1462.1	531.6	759.6	5482.9
Sales Tax	1556.8	581.4	345.0	110.0	2593.2
Customs	–	–	–	–	–
Net Proceeds of Excise Duty and Royalty					
on Natural Gas	26.9	173.2	–	627.4	827.5
Provincial Excise	26.2	75.9	2.0	2.1	106.2
Sale of Opium	1.6	0.1	–	–	1.7
Stamps Duties	498.0	225.9	58.2	5.1	787.2
Motor Vehicles	251.1	190.5	89.3	9.2	540.2
Other Indirect Taxes	368.9	215.1	37.1	5.8	626.9
Entertainment Tax	152.0	96.0	5.8	2.3	256.1
Education Cess	0.7	26.4	1.3	–	28.4
Cotton Fee	86.3	45.6	–	–	131.9
Tax on Hotels	8.0	10.7	2.2	–	20.9
Electricity	101.6	22.4	27.1	2.5	153.6
Others	20.3	14.0	0.7	1.0	36.0
Total Tax Revenue	7168.0	3123.3	1442.8	1009.5	12743.6
Central Tax Assignment	5537.9	2235.8	1223.6	352.7	9350.0
Provincial Tax Receipts	1630.1	887.5	219.2	456.8	3393.6

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.11

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1982-83 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
Non Tax Receipts	2048.7	1187.8	1619.0	622.7	5478.2
Income From Property and Enterprises	104.6	92.6	13.6	3.5	214.3
Interest	104.6	68.4	13.3	0.5	186.8
Dividends	–	24.2	0.3	3.0	27.5
Receipts From Civil Administration and Other Functions	23.5	5.9	6.2	0.4	36.0
Receipts From General Administration	–	3.5	–	0.4	3.5
Fiscal Admin Receips in Aid of Superannuation	23.5	2.4	6.1	0.2	32.2
Weights and measures	–	–	0.1	0.2	0.3
Law and Order Receipts	117.5	79.4	27.0	6.2	230.1
Justice	68.1	29.6	18.2	3.2	119.1
Police	40.0	48.5	7.3	2.6	98.4
Jails	9.1	1.3	1.0	0.4	11.8
Civil Defence	0.3	–	0.5	–	0.8
Receipts from Community Services	317.0	40.0	33.4	3.4	393.8
Works	305.0	37.6	27.1	3.4	373.7
Public Health	11.4	2.4	6.3	–	20.1
Receipts from Social Services	64.0	38.1	17.9	2.5	122.5
Education	32.1	26.3	6.0	1.3	65.7
Health	32.1	26.3	6.0	1.3	65.7
Manpower Management	31.9	11.5	0.1	0.2	0.6
Housing and Physical Planning	–	–	–	–	–
Social Security and Social Welfare	–	–	–	–	–
Measures	1055.3	293.7	196.0	42.9	1587.9
Receipts from Economic Services	120.8	43.5	38.3	19.8	222.4
Agriculture	6.9	–0.4	0.6	2.0	9.1
Fisheries	32.0	2.1	1.9	5.5	41.5
Animal Husbandry	0.6	–	0.1	–	0.7
Co-operation	732.7	210.5	29.4	6.7	979.3
Irrigation	34.5	0.4	10.4	5.8	51.1
Printing and Stationery	110.2	32.6	115.2	2.6	260.6
Forest	12.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	13.9
Industries	5.4	3.9	–	–	9.3
Excise Duty on Minerals	366.8	347.6	1275.8	563.8	2554.0
Miscellaneous Receipts	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Grants	289.9	299.7	1228.4	552.3	2370.3
Other Grants from Federal Government	76.9	46.9	47.4	11.5	183.7
Others	9216.7	4020.6	3012.7	1632.2	17882.2
Total General Revenue Receipts	287.0	290.5	49.1	215.4	842.0
B–Development Revenue Receipts	–	–	11.5	11.5	23.0
Foreign Grants	287.0	290.5	37.6	203.9	819.0
Other Grants from Federal Government	9503.7	4311.1	3061.8	1847.6	18724.2
Total Revenue Receipts					

TABLE 8.11

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

Provincial Consolidated Fund	1983-84 (Revised)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A. General Revenues Receipts					
Direct Taxes on Income Wealth	4449.6	1798.4	962.4	374.1	7584.5
Corporation and Personal Income Tax	4034.7	1624.5	931.9	368.9	6960.0
Corporation Tax	4034.7	1624.5	931.9	368.9	6960.0
Agricultural Income Tax	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
Property and Wealth Tax	280.6	78.4	20.8	5.2	385.0
Immovable Property Tax	40.3	30.0	3.3	1.7	75.3
Tax on Transfer of Property	105.8	33.4	2.1	0.5	141.5
Land Revenue	135.3	15.0	15.4	3.0	168.7
Gift Tax	4.2	5.5	0.1	–	9.8
Capital Gains Tax	99.5	60.0	9.0	–	168.5
Tax on Profession and Callings	30.5	30.0	0.6	–	61.1
Indirect Taxes (On commodities and Transactions	3164.6	1682.9	650.5	1011.8	6509.8
Sales Tax	1806.3	727.3	417.2	165.2	3116.0
Customs	110.1	44.4	25.5	10.0	190.0
Net Proceeds of Excise Duty and Royalty on Natural Gas	30.6	182.0	–	812.7	1025.3
Provincial Excise	16.9	78.0	3.8	2.0	100.7
Sale of Opium	1.7	0.2	–	–	1.9
Stamps Duties	–541.5	210.0	60.9	7.0	818.5
Motor Vehicles	282.6	217.5	102.4	8.5	611.0
Other Indirect Taxes	377.4	236.5	41.6	6.4	661.9
Entertainment Tax	180.2	97.5	6.4	2.2	286.3
Education Cess	0.6	25.0	0.1	–	25.7
Cotton Fee	51.2	32.0	–	–	25.7
Tax on Hotels	5.6	12.5	2.5	–	20.6
Electricity	121.0	56.4	30.6	3.3	211.3
Others	18.8	13.1	2.0	0.9	34.8
Total Tax Revenue	7614.2	3481.3	1612.9	1385.9	14094.3
Central Tax Assignment	5983.4	2570.7	1374.6	544.1	10472.8
Provincial Tax Receipts	1630.8	910.6	238.3	841.8	3621.5

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.11

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1983-84 (Revised)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
Non Tax Receipts	3336.0	1473.9	2041.6	642.3	7493.8
Income From Property and Enterprises	108.1	16.0	4.1	5.9	134.1
Interest	105.9	15.0	4.1	1.4	126.4
Dividends	2.2	1.0	–	4.5	7.7
Receipts From Civil Administration and Other Functions	–	–	–	87.6	87.6
Receipts From General Administration	29.1	6.9	8.9	0.6	45.5
Fiscal Admin Receipts in Aid up	3.4	6.9	8.9	0.3	19.5
Superannuation	–	–	–	0.3	0.3
Weight and Measures	135.6	99.2	46.3	11.1	292.3
Law and Order Receipts	71.5	32.6	19.1	5.3	128.5
Justice	52.6	65.3	25.8	5.5	149.2
Police	10.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	12.8
Jails	1.2	–	0.6	–	1.8
Civil Defence	69.5	35.9	30.0	6.1	147.6
Receipts from Community Services	57.6	33.4	6.0	–	97.0
Works	11.9	2.5	–	–	14.4
Public Health	154.9	38.9	18.1	3.1	215.0
Receipts from Social Services	34.1	26.3	6.0	1.6	68.0
Education	34.2	12.5	12.0	1.2	59.9
Health	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9
Manpower Management	84.6	–	–	–	84.6
Housing and Physical Planning					
Social Security and Social Welfare	1.6	–	–	–	1.6
Measures	1094.7	331.1	211.5	66.7	1704.0
Receipts from Economic Services	123.5	57.8	40.5	38.8	260.6
Agriculture	7.4	0.8	0.6	2.1	10.9
Fisheries	31.6	2.3	2.1	6.3	44.3
Animal Husbandry	113.2	37.9	126.5	3.0	280.6
Forest	1.2	–	–	–	1.2
Co-operation	760.0	227.4	30.9	9.1	1027.3
Irrigation	43.0	0.4	10.9	6.0	60.3
Printing and Stationery	12.8	1.2	0.1	1.4	15.5
Industries	–	3.3	–	–	3.3
Excise Duty on Minerals	1744.0	945.8	1716.7	661.2	4867.8
Miscellaneous Receipts	1633.7	887.0	1667.0	444.2	4631.9
Grants	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Grants	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grants from Federal Government	110.4	–	–	17.0	127.4
Others	10950.2	4955.2	3654.5	1940.6	21500.5
Total–General Revenue Receipts	82.2	279.8	29.3	245.9	637.2
B.–Development Revenue Receipts	45.0	22.5	12.5	15.7	95.7
Foreign Grants	37.2	257.3	16.8	230.2	541.3
Other Grants from Federal Government	11032.4	5235.0	3683.8	2186.5	22137.7
Total Revenue Receipts					

Source : Provincial Finance.

TABLE 8.11

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

Provincial Consolidated Fund	1984-85 (Budget)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A. General Revenues Receipts					
Direct Taxes on Income Wealth	4343.0	1932.9	1032.9	401.7	8152.2
Corporation and Personal Income Tax	4343.0	1748.5	1003.2	397.0	7491.7
Corporation Tax	4342.9	1748.5	1003.2	397.0	7491.6
Agricultural Income Tax	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
Property and Wealth Tax	296.1	84.4	20.1	4.7	405.3
Immovable Property Tax	44.4	33.0	2.5	1.8	81.7
Tax on Transfer of Property	115.0	36.4	2.2	0.5	154.1
Land Revenue	136.7	15.0	15.4	2.4	169.5
Gift Tax	4.2	5.5	0.1	–	9.8
Capital Gains Tax	109.5	63.0	8.9	–	181.4
Tax on Profession and Callings	32.0	31.5	0.7	–	64.2
Indirect Taxes (On commodities and Transactions)	3677.3	1935.1	761.9	1262.8	7637.1
Sales Tax	2207.9	886.9	508.8	201.4	3800.0
Customs	110.1	44.4	25.6	10.0	190.1
Net Proceeds of Excise Duty and Royalty on Natural Gas	33.1	190.0	–	1024.2	1247.9
Provincial Excise	19.1	72.4	3.2	2.1	96.8
Sale of Opium	1.9	0.2	–	–	2.1
Stamps Duties	590.0	228.9	65.4	7.7	892.0
Motor Vehicles	309.2	239.3	117.6	10.6	676.7
Other Indirect Taxes	410.4	273.0	41.3	6.8	731.5
Entertainment Tax	191.1	102.4	6.4	2.4	302.3
Education Cess	0.6	26.3	0.1	–	27.0
Cotton Fee	80.0	47.4	–	–	127.4
Tax on Hotels	5.7	13.1	2.6	–	21.4
Electricity	114.0	70.0	29.0	3.4	216.4
Others	19.0	13.8	3.2	1.0	37.0
Total Tax Revenue	8462.1	3868.0	1794.9	1664.5	15789.5
Central Tax Assignment	6655.0	2875.3	1537.4	608.4	11676.9
Provincial Tax Receipts	1806.3	992.7	257.5	1056.1	4112.6

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.11

REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

Provincial Consolidated Fund	1984-85 (Budget)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
Non Tax Receipts	4235.7	1764.9	2473.1	599.4	9073.1
Income From Property and Enterprises	108.1	30.0	4.1	6.1	148.3
Interest	106.0	20.0	4.1	1.6	131.7
Dividends	2.1	10.0	–	4.5	16.6
Receipts From Civil Administration and Other Functions	1605.1	573.7	319.3	92.7	2590.8
Receipts From General Administration	30.4	7.2	9.4	0.7	47.7
Fiscal Admin Receipts in Aid up	26.8	7.2	9.4	0.3	43.7
Superannuation	–	–	–	0.4	0.4
Weight and Measures	147.0	97.7	30.3	11.3	286.3
Law and Order Receipts	30.1	34.1	30.0	5.7	89.9
Justice	104.3	62.1	9.5	5.3	181.2
Police	11.4	1.5	0.8	0.3	14.0
Jails	1.2	–	–	–	1.2
Civil Defence	73.2	37.7	37.8	7.2	155.9
Receipts from Community Services	60.6	35.0	31.5	7.2	134.3
Works	12.6	2.7	6.3	–	21.6
Public Health	188.0	39.6	18.8	3.4	249.8
Receipts from Social Services	35.8	26.3	6.1	1.8	70.0
Education	35.9	13.2	–	1.3	50.4
Health	0.4	0.1	12.6	0.3	13.4
Manpower Management	114.2	–	0.1	–	114.3
Housing and Physical Planning					
Social Security and Social Welfare	1.7	–	–	–	1.7
Measures	1166.5	391.5	223.0	70.1	1851.1
Receipts from Economic Services	129.7	60.6	43.4	40.0	273.7
Agriculture	8.3	0.9	0.7	2.1	12.0
Fisheries	35.3	2.4	2.2	6.8	46.7
Animal Husbandry	126.1	75.9	132.8	3.7	338.5
Forest	1.3	–	–	–	1.3
Co-operation	782.8	246.5	32.4	9.4	1071.1
Irrigation	59.6	3.5	11.4	7.4	91.9
Printing and Stationery	13.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	47.7
Industries	–	1.2	–	–	1.2
Excise Duty on Minerals	2522.5	1161.2	2149.7	500.6	6334.0
Miscellaneous Receipts	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Grants	2425.1	980.1	2097.6	482.7	5985.5
Other Grants from Federal Government	97.5	181.1	52.1	17.9	348.6
Others	12697.9	5632.9	4267.9	2263.9	24862.6
Total–General Revenue Receipts	64.9	22.2	12.5	203.7	303.6
B.–Development Revenue Receipts	45.0	22.5	12.5	31.7	111.7
Foreign Grants	19.9	–	–	172.0	191.9
Other Grants from Federal Government	12762.8	5655.4	4280.4	2467.6	25166.2
Total Revenue Receipts					

Source: Provincial Finance.

TABLE 8.12

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1982-83 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED FUND:					
A. Current Expenditure:					
General Administration	833.1	416.0	231.8	158.1	1639.0
Organs of State	203.8	85.9	84.9	58.9	433.5
Fiscal Administration	603.1	306.1	140.7	49.7	1099.6
Economic Regulation	8.4	9.2	2.7	5.3	25.6
Statistics	–	7.2	0.6	0.8	8.6
Publicity and Information	11.8	6.5	2.9	3.3	24.5
Others	6.0	1.1	–	40.1	47.2
Law and Order	811.1	364.6	255.7	148.1	1579.5
Justice-Law Courts	70.9	29.5	16.0	6.1	122.5
Miscellaneous Departments	56.5	–	–	–	56.5
Police and Civil Armed Forces	577.3	305.7	216.8	131.0	1230.8
Jails and Detention Places	93.3	25.3	18.9	9.8	147.3
Civil Defence	8.0	1.8	1.4	0.9	12.1
Narcotics Control	–	–	–	0.3	0.3
Training & Research in Law & Order	–	2.3	2.6	–	4.9
Others	5.1	–	–	–	5.1
Community Services	447.9	252.7	200.1	212.0	1112.7
Works	419.4	215.3	161.8	210.0	1007.0
Public Health Services	28.5	34.9	38.3	–	101.7
Other Community Services	–	2.5	–	1.8	4.3
Social Services	2670.7	1218.5	805.1	298.8	4993.1
Education	2035.3	995.2	610.8	193.6	3834.9
Health	601.3	186.7	180.5	88.8	1057.3
Manpower & Labour Management	–	12.7	0.3	7.2	20.2
Housing & Physical Planning	18.6	–	0.1	–	18.7
Sports and Recreation Facilities	–	2.1	–	0.1	2.2
Social Security and Social Welfare	–	16.8	6.9	5.6	29.3
Natural Calamities and other disasters	15.5	4.9	2.2	2.4	25.0
Religious Affairs	–	0.1	4.3	1.1	5.5
Economic Services	1964.3	672.6	320.8	231.5	3189.2
Agriculture and Land Revenue	396.1	155.1	303.7	346.1	3817.0
Irrigation	1025.8	307.7	135.9	80.7	1550.1
Land Reclamation	9.5	112.3	–	–	121.8
Fuel and Power	0.1	1.0	0.5	–	1.6
Rural Development	84.1	6.7	13.0	13.3	117.1
Industrial and Mineral Resources	58.9	11.5	23.8	22.9	117.1
Transport and Communications	–	2.0	–	–	2.0
Other Economic Services	389.8	76.3	58.6	–	516.7
Subsidies	248.1	234.8	379.3	178.9	1041.1
(a) Food (Wheat & Sugar Subsidy)	246.8	212.7	379.3	178.9	1071.7
(b) Transport Subsidy	1.3	22.1	–	–	23.4
Agriculture (Cooperative Schemes)	–	–	–	–	–
Debt Servicing, Investible Funds and Grants	1606.6	916.8	775.3	325.5	3624.2
Debt Servicing	1606.6	904.0	743.4	325.5	3579.5
Investment	–	–	–	–	–
Grants and Suhventions	–	12.8	31.9	–	44.7
Unallocable	18.1	1.5	–	–	19.6
Other Unallocable Expenditure					
Less Economy	18.1	1.5	–	–	19.6
Total–A–Current Expenditure	8599.9	4077.5	2968.1	1552.9	17198.4

TABLE 8.12

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1982-83 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
Development Revenue Expenditure					
Gross Expenditure	1395.5	343.3	434.2	113.4	2286.4
General Administration	3.1	–	–	–	3.1
Planning	0.5	0.5	–	1.7	2.7
Statistics	2.3	–	–	–	2.3
Publicity and Information	250.3	0.8	96.6	–	347.7
Community Services	243.9	0.8	95.9	–	331.6
Works	243.9	0.8	95.9	–	331.6
Public Health Services	15.4	–	–	–	15.4
Town Planning and Regulatory	–	–	0.7	–	0.7
Services	374.4	87.5	124.6	35.9	622.4
Social Services	213.1	71.2	93.9	19.9	398.1
Education	120.5	12.7	25.4	14.9	173.5
Health	–	1.2	–	–	1.2
Manpower and Labour Management	1.4	–	–	–	1.4
Sports and Recreation Facilities	3.9	2.4	5.3	1.1	12.7
Social Security and Social Welfare	35.5	–	–	–	35.5
Low Income Housing	758.3	124.6	181.8	75.8	1140.5
Economic Services	338.9	64.7	38.8	74.5	516.9
Agriculture and Food	15.3	0.5	–	–	15.8
Irrigation					
Rural Development	5.7	7.3	–	1.3	14.3
Industries and Mineral Resources					
Other Economic Services includes	0.1	–	81.4	–	81.5
Transport communications	–	52.1	–	–	52.1
Subsidies (Agriculture)	46.4	–	–	–	46.4
Scholarship					
Debt Servicing, Investible Funds	6.6	129.9	31.2	–	167.7
& Grants	–	–	19.0	–	19.0
Non-Financial Institution	–	129.9	–	–	129.9
Grants and Subvention	–	–	–	–	–
To Local Bodies	6.6	–	12.2	–	18.8
Others	810	–	–	–	810
Unallocable					
Less Operational Shortfall in	–	–	–	–	–
Development Expenditure	9995.4	4420.8	3402.3	1666.3	19484.8
Total–Expenditure met from Revenue	–	–	–	+181.3	+181.3
Surplus (+)	–419.7	–109.7	–340.5	–	–941.0
Deficit (–)	9503.7	4311.1	3061.8	1847.6	18724.2
Total					

TABLE 8.12

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1983-84 (Revised)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED FUND:					
A. Current Expenditue:					
General Administration	1008.1	521.3	301.1	200.0	2830.5
Organs of State	301.2	126.7	115.8	135.3	679.0
Fiscal Administration	651.1	364.7	177.0	55.8	1248.6
Economic Regulation	13.0	11.3	3.4	4.1	31.8
Statistics	23.2	9.5	0.7	0.7	34.1
Publicity and Information	19.6	7.4	4.2	4.1	35.3
Others	–	1.7	–	–	1.7
Law and Order	1010.5	495.6	334.0	217.6	2057.7
Justice-Law Courts	91.1	36.4	6.4	9.3	143.2
Miscellaneous Departments	–	–	14.0	–	14.0
Police and Civil Armed Forces	786.1	418.9	286.9	197.6	1689.5
Jails and Dentention Places	103.6	35.2	22.0	9.7	170.5
Civil Defence	9.2	2.0	1.7	0.6	13.5
Narcotics Control	–	–	–	0.4	0.4
Training & Research in Law & Order	10.7	3.1	3.0	–	16.8
Others	9.8	–	–	–	9.8
Community Services	615.9	288.7	261.7	244.1	1409.7
Works	578.2	247.2	213.4	218.7	1257.7
Public Health Services	33.8	38.1	48.3	22.6	142.8
Other Community Services	3.9	2.7	–	2.8	9.4
Social Services	3567.6	1505.8	1095.1	393.8	6562.3
Education	2696.1	1227.0	829.1	265.1	5017.3
Health	675.5	238.1	241.2	109.1	1263.9
Manpower & Labour Management	27.6	16.0	0.9	9.8	54.3
Housing & Physical Planning	84.5	–	0.2	–	84.7
Sports and Recreation Facilities	24.8	2.8	0.1	0.3	28.0
Social Security and Social Welfare	30.4	18.5	8.7	6.1	63.7
Natural Calamities and other disasters	11.9	2.7	7.4	2.0	24.0
Religious Affairs	16.8	0.7	7.5	1.4	26.4
Economic Services	2221.1	825.4	429.2	288.7	3764.4
Agriculture and Land Revenue	793.5	259.5	212.3	154.1	1419.1
Irrigation	1182.5	384.1	172.7	82.7	1822.0
Land Reclamation	16.1	131.5	–	–	147.6
Fuel and Power	–	1.3	0.8	–	2.1
Rural Development	97.6	8.0	15.8	18.4	139.8
Industrial and Mineral Resources (Includes Industries)	131.3	37.6	27.0	33.5	229.4
Transport and Communications	0.1	3.7	0.6	–	4.4
Subsidies	397.1	279.7	331.2	201.9	1209.9
(a) Food (Wheat & Sugar Subsidy)	395.7	227.3	331.2	201.9	1156.1
(b) Transport Subsidy	1.4	52.4	–	–	53.8
Agriculture (ooperative Schemes)					
Debt Servicing, Investible Funds and Grants	2148.5	1068.8	952.9	369.9	4540.1
Debt Servicing	2110.1	1062.8	864.0	369.9	4406.8
Investment	–	–	1.0	–	1.0
Grants and Subventions	23.9	4.8	87.9	–	116.6
Unallocable	14.5	1.2	–	–	15.7
Other Unallocable Expenditure					
Less Economy	–	–	–	–	–
Total–A–Current Expenditure	10968.9	4984.6	3705.2	1916.0	21574.7

TABLE 8.12

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1983-84 (Revised)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
Development Revenue Expenditure	1458.0	410.8	549.8	130.3	2548.9
Gross Expenditure	4.3	–	4.5	–	8.8
General Administration	4.1	–	1.5	–	5.6
Planning	–	–	–	–	–
Statistics	0.2	–	3.0	–	3.2
Publicity and Information	301.4	15.4	91.1	–	407.9
Community Services	17.4	15.4	91.1	–	123.9
Works	284.0	–	–	–	284.0
Public Health Services					
Town Planning and Regulatory services	399.1	100.8	218.1	40.7	758.7
Social Services	189.4	78.6	158.8	17.8	444.6
Education	167.6	18.9	53.2	21.9	261.6
Health	1.3	0.6	0.1	–	2.0
Manpower and Labour Management	5.0	–	–	–	5.0
Sports and Recreation Facilities	35.8	2.7	6.0	1.0	45.5
Social Security and Social Welfare					
Low Income Housing	671.1	123.3	215.6	89.6	1099.6
Economic Services	341.4	74.6	96.4	89.6	602.0
Agriculture and Food	14.7	0.5	12.1	–	27.3
Irrigation	303.1	–	86.5	–	389.6
Rural Development	11.1	4.3	20.6	–	36.0
Industries and Mineral Resources					
Other Economic Services includes	0.8	43.9	–	–	44.7
Transport communications	56.5	–	–	–	56.5
Subsidies (Agriculture)	–	–	–	–	–
Scholarship					
Debt Servicing, Investible Funds	25.6	171.3	20.5	–	217.4
ans Grants	25.6	–	–	–	25.6
Non-Financial Institution	–	171.3	–	–	171.3
Grants and Subvention					
To Local Bodies	–	–	20.5	–	20.5
Others					
Less Operational Shortfall in					
Development Expenditure	12426.9	5395.4	4255.0	2046.3	24123.6
Total–Expenditure met from Revenue	–	–	–	140.2	140.2
Surplus (+)	–1394.5	–160.4	–571.2	–	–2126.1
Deficit (–)	11032.4	5235.0	3683.8	2186.5	22137.7
Total					

Source: Provincial Finance.

TABLE 8.12

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1984-85 (Budget)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
PROVINCIAL CONSOLIDATED FUND:					
A. Current Expenditrue:					
General Administration	973.4	551.7	321.6	179.5	2026.2
Organs of State	228.8	104.2	136.9	108.6	578.5
Fiscal Administration	676.1	416.7	176.1	61.7	1330.6
Economic Regulation	21.9	12.0	3.3	4.2	41.4
Statistics	26.8	10.0	0.8	0.9	38.5
Publicity and Information	19.8	7.3	4.5	4.1	35.7
Others	–	1.5	–	–	1.5
Law and Order	1091.4	564.5	379.1	242.8	2277.8
Justice-Law Courts	97.7	47.9	5.6	10.3	161.5
Miscellaneous Departments	–	–	19.8	–	19.8
Police and Civil Armed Forces	835.2	481.4	320.6	219.6	1856.8
Jails and Detention Places	121.2	29.0	28.3	11.7	190.2
Civil Defence	11.5	2.3	1.9	0.8	16.5
Narcotics Control	13.8	3.9	2.9	–	20.6
Training & Research in Law & Order					
Others	12.0	–	–	–	12.0
Community Services	667.5	336.8	311.0	273.0	1588.3
Works	624.9	294.0	256.1	241.1	1416.1
Public Health Services	38.6	40.2	54.9	27.8	161.5
Other Community Services	4.0	2.6	–	4.1	10.7
Social Services	4453.3	1719.5	1363.4	511.4	8047.6
Education	3363.7	1386.6	1049.9	350.5	6150.7
Health	851.6	278.4	287.1	134.3	1551.4
Manpower & Labour Management	29.8	18.1	0.7	15.2	63.8
Housing & Physical Planning	113.1	–	0.5	–	113.6
Sports and Recreation Facilities	32.4	4.9	0.1	0.3	37.7
Social Security and Social Welfare	33.7	24.5	11.3	7.8	77.3
Natural Calamities and other disasters	17.0	6.3	2.8	2.0	28.1
Religious Affairs	12.0	0.7	11.0	1.3	25.0
Economic Services	2530.4	903.6	540.1	335.9	4310.0
Agriculture and Land Revenue	887.5	271.3	231.8	191.2	1581.8
Irrigation	1365.4	416.7	255.8	87.9	2125.8
Land Reclamation	20.7	151.4	7.0	–	179.1
Fuel and Power	–	1.5	2.1	–	2.7
Rural Development	92.7	9.5	20.6	22.1	144.9
Industrial and Mineral Resources					
(Includes Industries)	163.9	50.1	22.8	34.4	271.5
Transport and Communications	0.2	3.1	0.9	–	4.2
Subsidies	397.1	256.6	341.9	212.4	1208.0
(a) Food (Wheat & Sugar Subsidy)	395.1	201.8	341.9	212.4	1151.8
(b) Transport Subsidy	–	54.8	–	–	54.8
Agriculture (Cooperation Schemes)	1.4	–	–	–	1.4
Debt Servicing, Investible Funds and					
Grants	2623.3	1245.9	1077.6	483.5	5430.3
Debt Servicing	2609.3	1239.3	1053.5	483.5	5385.6
Investment	2.6	1.3	1.0	–	4.8
Grants and Subventions	11.4	5.3	23.1	–	34.8
Unallocable	–	–	–	–	–
Other Unallocable Expenditure	–	–	–	–	–
Less Economy	–	–	–	–	–
Total–A–Current Expenditure	12736.4	5578.6	4334.7	2238.5	24888.2

TABLE 8.12

EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1984-85 (Budget)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
Development Revenue Expenditure	1392.1	334.2	516.5	157.8	2400.6
Gross Expenditure	3.5	1.7	1.6	4.0	10.8
General Administration	–	–	–	4.0	4.0
Planning	3.5	1.7	–	–	5.2
Statistics	–	–	1.6	–	1.6
Publicity and Information	273.0	–	91.0	–	364.0
Community Services	14.5	–	91.0	–	105.5
Works	285.5	–	–	–	285.5
Public Health Services					
Town Planning and Regulatory services	367.0	112.2	215.9	51.1	746.2
Social Services	196.4	69.1	148.5	28.9	442.9
Education	125.5	36.1	59.4	19.4	240.4
Health	1.7	2.2	–	1.0	4.9
Manpower and Labour Management	4.3	–	–	–	4.3
Sports and Recreation Facilities	39.1	4.8	8.0	1.8	53.7
Social Security and Social Welfare	–	–	–	–	–
Low Income Housing	705.2	132.6	208.0	102.7	1148.5
Economic Services	375.3	85.6	93.0	101.4	656.2
Agriculture and Food	–	–	10.4	–	10.4
Irrigation	302.2	–	87.1	–	389.3
Rural Development	2.5	9.8	17.5	1.3	31.1
Industries and Mineral Resources					
Other Economic Services includes	0.6	37.2	–	–	37.8
Transport communications	24.6	–	–	–	24.6
Subsidies (Agriculture)	–	–	–	–	–
Scholarship					
Debt Servicing. Investible Funds	43.4	81.7	–	–	125.1
ans Grants	17.9	81.7	–	–	99.6
Non-Financial Institution	–	–	–	–	–
Grants and Subvention	–	–	–	–	–
To Local Bodies	25.5	–	–	–	25.5
Others	–	6.0	–	–	6.0
Un-allocable					
Less Operational Shortfall in Development Expenditure	14128.6	5912.6	4851.2	2396.3	27288.7
Total–Expenditure met from Revenue	–	–	–	71.3	71.3
Surplus (+)	–1365.8	–257.2	–570.8	–	2193.8
Deficit (–)	12762.8	5655.4	4280.4	2467.6	25166.2
Total					

Source: Provincial Finance.

TABLE 8.13

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1980-81 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A.–Revenue Surplus (3)/Deficit(–)	+1694.4	545.1	+220.6	+52.7	+2512.8
B.–General Capital Receipts	2,975.0	1.492.0	550.5	202.0	5,219.5
Grants	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grants from Federal Government	–	–	–	–	–
Extraordinary Receipts	108.8	186.9	–	–	295.7
Public Debt	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic Debt Net (Permanent)	–	1.0	. .	–	1.0
Floating Debt Net Others (Ways and Means Advances)	–	–	–	–65.5	–65.5
Loans from the Federal Government Debt Raised Abroad	142.5	–	–	–	142.5
Floating Debt (Net Cash Credit Accommodation)	2,698.6	1,293.7	546.4	–	4,583.7
Domestic Debt (Permanent Received From Federal Government	–	–	–	261.9	261.9
Foreign Debt (Permanent) Revised from the Federal Government	–	–	–	–	–
Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Municipalities and Port Funds, etc.	19.0	10.4	1.6	3.2	34.1
Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Federal Government Servants	6.1	–	2.5	2.5	11.1
C.–Public Account Receipts	47.6	–1.3	93.1	165.5	304.9
Unfunded Debt (Net)	122.2	35.7	39.1	8.0	205.0
Deposits not bearing interest	–	–	–	–	–
Deposits and Advances (Net)/(Excluding Zakat)	233.2	89.1	27.8	133.1	483.2
Remittances (Net)	–307.8	–126.1	26.2	24.4	383.3
Total–Resources	4,717.0	2,035.8	864.2	420.2	8,037.2
D.–Cash Balance Utilization	–368.7	592.4	89.2	–39.0	910.9
Total–Receipts	4,348.3	1443.4	953.4	381.2	7,126.3

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.13

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1981-82				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A.–Revenue Surplus (3)/Deficit(–)	+901.0	+321.8	–1.934.9	+91.7	–620.4
B.–General Capital Receipts	5.753.7	5,956.2	2.632.7	297.5	14.640.1
Grants	–	–	–	–	–
Other Grants from Federal Government	–	–	–	–	–
Extraordinary Receipts	103.9	92.9	–	–	196.8
Public Debt	5,649.8	5,863.3	2.632.7	297.5	14,443.3
Domestic Debt Net (Permanent)	–	–37.1	48.3	–8.3	2.9
Floating Debt Net Others (Ways and Means Advances)	–	–	10.1	–35.5	–25.4
Loans from the Federal Government Debt Raised Abroad	–	–	–	–	–
Floating Debt (Net Cash Credit Accommodation)	3.957.0	5.133.7	1.917.2	–	11.007.9
Domestic Debt (Permanent Received From Federal Government	1.561.7	754.5	652.7	338.6	3.307.5
Foreign Debt (Permanent) Received from the Federal Government	56.0	–	–	–	56.0
Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Municipalities and Port Funds, etc.	68.8	7.9	–	0.1	76.8
Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Federal Government Servants	6.3	4.3	4.4	2.6	17.6
C.–Public Account Receipts	59.5	205.5	–84.6	49.8	230.2
Unfunded Debt (Net)	52.5	45.0	77.4	6.8	188.7
Deposits not bearing interest	–	197.7	–	–	197.7
Deposits and Advances (Net)/(Excluding Zakat)	–	–72.9	215.2	121.5	263.8
Remittances (Net)	–	75.7	–377.2	–78.5	–380.0
Total–Resources	6.714.	6.483.5	613.2	439.0	14.249.9
D.–Cash Balance Utilization	–160.6	–377.1	–103.9	–4.7	–646.3
Total–Receipts	6.553.6	6.106.4	509.3	434.3	13.603.6

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.13

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1982-83				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A.–Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit(–)	–491.7	–109.7	–340.5	+181.3	–760.6
B.–General Capital Receipts	2676.7	1034.0	1154.6	334.2	5199.5
Grants					
Other Grants from Federal Government	116.3	194.4	–	–	310.7
Extraordinary Receipts	–	–	–	–	–
Public Debt	91.3	–	–	–144.9	–53.6
Domestic Debt Net (Permanent)	91.3	–	–	–9.4	81.9
Floating Debt Net Others (Ways and Means Advances)	–	–	–	–135.2	–135.2
Loans from the Federal Government Debt Raised Abroad	–	–	–	–0.3	–0.3
Floating Debt (Net Cash Credit Accommodation)	–	–	–	–	–
Dnmestic Debt (Permanent Received From Federal Government)	2237.7	822.5	1121.0	471.7	4652.9
Foreign Debt (Permanent) Received from the Federal Government	98.0	–	0.2	–	98.2
Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Municipalities and Port Funds, etc.	118.0	11.0	78.0	4.4	161.4
Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Federal Government Servants	15.4	6.1	5.4	3.0	29.9
C.–Public Account Receipts	+321.3	–136.0	+22.4	+65.5	273.2
Unfunded Debt (Net)	126.3	61.4	50.0	7.8	245.5
Deposits not bearing interest	–35.9	–225.4	–	–	–261.3
Deposits and Advances (Net) (Excluding Zakat)	230.9	7.8	–27.6	77.1	288.2
Remittances (Net)	–	20.2	–	–19.4	0.8
Total–Resources	2506.3	788.3	836.5	581.0	4712.1
D.–Cash Balance Utilization	+750.2	342.3	–78.5	–27.1	986.9
Total–Receipts	3256.5	1130.6	758.0	553.6	5698.7

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.13

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1983-84 (Revised)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A.–Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit(–)	–1394.5	–160.4	–571.2	+140.2	–1985.9
B.–General Capital Receipts	3641.7	1197.5	1114.5	660.9	6614.6
Grants	75.8	–	–	–	75.8
Other Grants from Federal Government	–	–	–	–	–
Extraordinary Receipts	121.5	110.0	–	–	231.5
Public Debt					
Domestic Debt Net (Permanent)	–178.7	–	222.6	–49.2	–5.3
Floating Debt Net Others (Ways and Means Advances)	–	–	15.4	–	15.4
Loans from the Federal Government Debt Raised Abroad	–	–	–	–	–
Floating Debt (Net Cash Credit Accommodation)	3522.7	1075.2	869.1	701.3	6168.3
Domestic Debt (Permanent Received From Federal Government)	3432.0	1353.4	1152.4	702.3	5993.8
Foreign Debt (Permanent) Received from the Federal Government	90.7	72.4	11.4	–	174.5
Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Municipalities and Port Funds, etc.	90.7	6.5	2.7	5.5	105.4
Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Federal Government Servants	9.7	4.8	3.7	3.3	21.5
C.–Public Account Receipts	225.5	70.7	281.6	–176.1	401.7
Unfunded Debt (Net)	210.0	70.7	60.0	8.0	348.7
Deposits not bearing interest	–	–	–	–	–
Deposits and Advances (Net) (Excluding Zakat)	–	–	266.9	52.3	319.2
Remittances (Net)	15.5	–	–45.3	–236.4	–266.2
Total–Resources	2472.7	1107.8	824.9	625.0	5030.4
D.–Cash Balance Utilization	+562.5	–32.9	–163.8	–15.3	+350.5
Total–Receipts	3035.2	1074.9	661.1	609.7	5380.9

Source : Provincial Finance.

TABLE 8.13

CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1984-85 (Budget)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A.–Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit(–)	–1365.8	–257.2	–570.8	+71.3	–2122.5
B.–General Capital Receipts	4189.2	1528.5	1173.7	691.5	7582.9
Grants	174.4	–	–	–	174.4
Other Grants from Federal Government	174.4	–	–	–	174.4
Extraordinary Receipts	120.9	–	–	–	120.9
Public Debt	–	–	1.0	–	1.0
Domestic Debt Net (Permanent)	0.4	–	–65.9	–	–65.5
Floating Debt Net Others (Ways and Means Advances)	50.0	–	–	–	50.0
Loans from the Federal Government Debt Raised Abroad	–	–	–	–	–
Floating Debt (Net Cash Credit Accommodation)	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic Debt (Permanent) Received From Federal Government	3677.2	1416.0	1226.8	681.6	7001.6
Foreign Debt (Permanent) Received from the Federal Government	86.3	94.9	5.4	–	186.6
Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Municipalities and Port Funds, etc.	70.0	12.7	2.5	6.2	91.4
Recoveries of Loans and Advances from Federal Government Servants	10.0	4.9	3.9	3.7	22.5
C.–Public Account Receipts	214.5	80.0	249.0	–197.4	346.1
Unfunded Debt (Net)	215.0	80.0	70.2	8.2	373.4
Deposits not bearing interest					
Deposits and Advances (Net) (Excluding Zakat)	–0.5	–	56.9	55.7	112.1
Remittances (Net)	–	–	121.9	–261.3	139.4
Total–Resources	3037.9	1351.3	851.9	565.4	5806.5
D.–Cash Balance Utilization	–126.7	–	+100.0	–128.5	–155.2
Total–Receipts	3164.6	1351.3	751.9	693.9	5961.7

Source: Provincial Finance.

TABLE 8.14

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1980-81 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A.–Current Capital Expenditure	2429.4	611.5	406.6	22.7	3533.2
Loans and Advances	72.1	9.1	14.5	9.0	104.7
Loans to Non-Financial Institutions	58.4	–	–	6.0	64.4
Loans to Govt. Servants	12.5	9.1	11.2	3.0	35.8
Loans to Other (Private Sector) (Advances to Cultivators)	1.2	–	3.3	–	4.5
Provincial Schemes of State Trading (Net)	2400.2	526.3	369.4	–	3295.9
State Trading (Net)	–42.9	..	–	–	–42.9
Debt Servicing	69.9	76.1	20.7	13.7	180.4
Repayment of Principal (Domestic Debt)	58.4	76.1	10.7	10.2	155.4
Repayment of Principal (Foreign Debt)	6.7	–	6.9	3.5	17.1
Repayment of Principal (Foreign Debt) Payable to Federal Govt.	4.8	–	3.1	–	7.9
Highways, Roads and Bridges	7.3	–	–	–	7.3
Buildings and Structures	–0.7	–	–	–	–0.7
Low Cost Housing	–4.8	–	–	–	–4.8
Irrigation	–10.0	–	–	–	–10.0
Government Investment (Provincial Miscelleneous Investment)	1.3	–	2.0	–	3.3

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.14

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1980-81 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
B.–Development Capital Expenditure	1855.9	831.9	546.8	358.5	3593.1
Highways, Roads, and Bridges	499.0	309.8	178.1	–	986.9
Buildings and Structures	708.2	161.6	322.5	–	1192.3
(a) Govt. Buildings	700.8	161.6	322.5	358.5	1543.4
(b) Police Projects	7.4	..	..	..	7.4
Social Services & Others	73.1	..	..	..	73.6
Public Health Services	..	79.6	..	..	79.6
Urban & Town Planning	..	..	..	..	..
Low Cost Housing	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture and Food	272.2	..	10.1	..	282.3
Irrigation	..	184.6	19.7	..	204.3
Industrial & Mineral Resources	..	..	..	..	..
Government Investment (Industrial Development)	11.0	..	16.4	..	27.4
Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..
Law and Order	..	..	..	..	..
Loans and Advances (Loans to Municipalities and Ports Funds etc.)	292.4	96.3	..	..	388.7
Less–Operational Shortfall in Development Eexenditure	..	..	..	..	..
Minus Expected Savings Minus Expenditure met from Deposit Accounts	..	..	..	..	..
Total–Disbursements	4834.3	1443.4	953.4	381.2	7126.3

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.14

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1981-82 (Actual)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A.–Current Capital Expenditure	4324.5	5094.5	–111.2	32.6	9340.4
Loans and Advances	318.4	183.2	18.7	14.2	534.5
Loans to Non-Financial Institutions	299.9	170.3	4.3	9.6	484.1
Loans to Govt. Servants	17.3	7.1	14.4	4.6	43.4
Loans to Other (Private Sector) (Advances to Cultivators)	1.2	5.8	–	–	7.0
Provincial Schemes of State Trading (Net)	4674.4	4773.0	–129.9	–	9317.5
State Trading (Net)	–868.7	10.3	–	–	–858.4
Debt Servicing	146.6	121.5	–	18.4	286.5
Repayment of Principal (Domestic Debt)	43.0	121.5	–	14.6	179.1
Repayment of Principal (Foreign Debt)	103.6	–	–	3.8	107.4
Repayment of Principal (Foreign Debt) Payable to Federal Govt.	–	–	–	–	–
Highways, Roads and Bridges	1.4	–	–	–	1.4
Buildings and Structures	14.1	6.5	–	–	20.6
Low Cost Housing	–4.5	–	–	–	–4.5
Irrigation	42.8	–	–	–	42.8
Government Investment (Provincial Miscellencous Investment)	–	–	–	–	–

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.14

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1981-82 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan	Total
B.–Development Capital Expenditure	2229.1	1011.9	620.5	401.7	4263.2
312. Highways, Roads and Bridges	771.8	312.8	177.4	98.7	1360.7
314. Buildings and Structures	779.9	209.8	400.2	..	1389.9
(a) Govt. Buildings					
(b) Public Buildings					
400. Social Services & others	..	..	..	105.4	105.4
320. Public Health Services	..	111.2	..	39.0	150.2
360. Urban & Town Planning	..	3.4	..	0.3	3.7
452. Low cost Housing	77.9	..	..	..	77.9
510. Agricultural & Food	264.5	0.6	9.7	35.0	309.8
520. Irrigation	238.4	186.0	..	62.7	487.1
570. Industrial & Mineral Resources	..	4.9	15.5	29.1	49.5
720. Government Investment (Industrial Development)	4.7	..	17.7	..	22.4
560. Rural Development	..	..	..	31.5	31.5
700. Law & Order	..	..	..	..	..
730. Loans and Advances (Loan to Municipalities, Ports Funds etc.)	91.9	183.2	..	..	275.1
Less.–Operational Shortfall in Development Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..
Minus Expected Savings	..	..	..	..	..
Minus Expenditure net from Deposit Accounts					
Total–Disbursements	6553.6	6105.4	509.3	434.3	13603.6

Source : Provincial Finance.

TABLE 8.14

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1982-83 (Actuals)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A.–Current Capital Expenditure	807.0	(–)52.0	117.8	31.1	903.9
Loans and Advances	538.7	9.9	104.4	6.1	659.3
Loans to Non-Financial Institutions	507.9	–	–	2.0	509.9
Loans to Govt. Servants	29.6	9.9	11.4	4.1	55.0
Loans to Others (Private Sector) (Advances to Cultivators)	–	–	93.2	–	93.2
Provincial Schemes of State	1.2	–	–	–	1.2
Trading (Net)	22.3	(–)12.8	–	–	9.5
State Trading (Net)	22.3	(–)12.8	–	–	9.5
Debt Servicing	246.0	(–)40.1	13.2	25.0	235.1
Repayment of Principal (Domestic Debt)	91.4	(–)49.1	9.7	21.3	73.3
Repayment of Principal (Foreign Debt)	–	–	3.5	3.7	7.2
Repayment of Principal Foreign Debt (Payable to Federal Government)	6.6	–	–	–	6.6
Highways, Roads and Bridges	81.0	–	–	–	81.0
Building and Structures	11.7	–	–	–	11.7
Low Cost Housing	(–)0.3	–	–	–	0.3
Irrigation	55.6	–	–	–	55.6
Government Invesiment (Provincial Miscellaneous Investment)	–	–	–	–	–
B.–Development Capital Expenditure	2449.2	1182.6	640.2	522.5	4794.5
Highways, Roads, and Bridges	905.7	358.1	169.3	67.3	1500.4
Buildings and Structures	864.6	253.4	378.2	–	1496.2
(a) Govt. Buildings					
(b) Police Projects	–	–	–	147.8	147.8
Social Services & Others	–	87.2	–	62.7	149.9
Public Health Services	–	0.2	–	–	0.2
Urban & Town Planning	75.7	–	–	–	75.7
Low Cost Housing	56.6	27.4	9.8	63.9	157.7
Agriculture and Food	502.1	243.1	52.6	90.8	888.6
Irrigation					
Industrial & Mineral Resources					
Government Investment	–	–	–	29.7	29.7
(Industrial Development)	–	–	–	60.3	60.3
Rural Development	9.8	–	5.1	–	14.9
Fuel & Power	–	213.2	25.2	–	238.4
Loans and Advances (Loans to Municipalities and Ports Funds etc.)	34.7	–	–	–	34.7
Less–Operational Shortfall in Development	–	–	–	–	–
Expenditure	–	–	–	–	–
Minus Expected Savings					
Minus Expenditure met from Deposit Accounts	–	–	–	–	–
Total–Disbursements	3256.5	1130.6	758.0	553.6	5698.7

Source : Provincial Finance.

TABLE 8.14

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1983-84 (Revised)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A.–Current Capital Expenditure	285.9	(–)186.8	17.9	37.1	154.1
Loans and Advances	211.3	29.2	18.1	6.9	265.5
Loans to Non-Financial Institutions	158.0	29.2	18.1	–	205.3
Loans to Govt. Servants	35.5	–	–	6.9	42.4
Loans to Others (Private Sector) (Advances to Cultivators)	17.8	–	–	–	17.8
Provincial Schemes of State Trading (Net)	(–)1.2	–	(–)0.2	–	(–)1.4
State Trading (Net)	(–)1.2	–	(–)0.2	–	(–)1.4
Debt Servicing	–	(–)243.1	–	30.2	(–)212.9
Repayment of Principal (Domestic Debt)	–	(–)243.1	–	26.2	(–)216.9
Repayment of Principal (Foreign Debt)	–	–	–	4.0	+ 4.0
Repayment of Principal Foreign Debt (Payable to Federal Government)					
Highways, Roads and Bridges	75.8	–	–	–	75.8
Building and Structures	–	30.4	–	–	30.4
Low Cost Housing					
Irrigation					
Government Investment (Provincial Miscellaneous Investment)					
Un-allocable	–	(–)3.3	–	–	(–)3.3
B.–Development Capital Expenditure	2907.8	1199.3	728.1	647.2	5482.4
Highways, Roads, and Bridges	989.7	331.9	160.1	113.4	1595.1
Buildings and Structures	–	401.2	–	–	401.2
(a) Govt. Buildings	1088.9	–	327.3	–	1416.2
(b) Public Buildings	8.4	–	–	–	8.4
Social Services & Others	–	–	–	211.3	211.3
Public Health Services	–	115.6	–	–	115.6
Urban & Town Planning	–	2.1	–	–	2.1
Low Cost Housing	82.3	–	–	77.2	159.5
Agriculture and Food	69.2	23.9	–	65.2	158.3
Irrigation	371.0	172.5	62.0	100.2	705.7
Industrial & Mineral Resources	–	–	–	33.7	33.7
Government Investment (Industrial Development)	17.9	–	32.7	–	50.6
Rural Development	–	–	–	46.2	46.2
Law and Order					
Loans and Advances (Loans to Municipalities and Ports Funds etc.)	280.4	121.9	146.0	–	548.3
Less–Operational Shortall in Development Expenditure	(–)264.1	–	–	–	(–)264.1
Minus Expected Savings					
Minus Expenditure met from Deposit Accounts	(–) 82.3	–	–	–	(–)82.3
Total–Disbursements	3164.6	1351.3	751.9	699.9	5961.7

Source : Provincial Finance.

TABLE 8.14

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Million Rs.)

	1984-85 (Budget)				
	Punjab	Sind	N.W.F.P.	Baluchistan	Total
A.–Current Capital Expenditure	603.2	152.0	23.8	46.7	825.7
Loans and Advances	163.0	20.3	23.1	10.9	217.3
Loans to Non-Financial Institutions	108.0	20.3	23.1	4.0	155.4
Loans to Govt. Servants	40.0	–	–	6.9	46.9
Loans to Others (Private Sector)	15.0	–	–	–	15.0
(Advances to Cultivators)	–	–	0.7	–	0.7
Provincial Schemes of State Trading (Net)	–	–	0.7	–	0.7
State Trading (Net)					
Debt Servicing	265.8	131.7	–	35.8	433.3
Repayment of Principal (Domestic Debt)	259.1	131.7	–	31.6	422.4
Repayment of Principal (Foreign Debt)	–	–	–	4.2	4.2
Repayment of Principal Foreign Debt (Payable to Federal Government)	174.4	–	–	–	174.4
Highways, Roads and Bridges					
Building and Structures					
Low Cost Housing					
Irrigation					
Government Investment (Provincial Miscellaneous Investment)					
B.–Development Capital Expenditure	2907.8	1199.3	728.1	647.2	5482.4
Highways, Roads, and Bridges	989.7	331.9	160.1	113.4	1595.1
Buildings and Structures	–	401.2	–	–	401.2
(a) Govt. Buildings	1088.9	–	327.3	–	1416.2
(b) Police Projects	8.4	–	–	–	8.4
Social Services & Others	–	–	–	211.3	211.3
Public Health Services	–	115.6	–	–	115.6
Urban & Town Planning	–	2.1	–	–	2.1
Low Cost Housing	82.3	–	–	77.2	159.5
Agriculture and Food	69.2	23.9	–	65.2	158.3
Irrigation	371.0	172.5	62.0	100.2	705.7
Industrial & Mineral Resources	–	–	–	33.7	33.7
Government Investment (Industrial Development)	17.9	–	32.7	–	50.6
Rural Development	–	–	–	46.2	46.2
Law and Order					
Loans and Advances (Loans to Municipalities and Ports Funds etc.)	280.4	121.9	146.0	–	548.3
Less–Operational Shortall in Development Expenditure	(–)264.1	–	–	–	(–)264.1
Minus Expected Savings					
Minus Expenditure met from Deposit Accounts	(–)82.3	–	–	–	(–)82.3
Total–Disbursements	3146.6	1351.3	751.9	693.9	5961.7

(Contd.)

Prices

TABLE 9.1

PRICE INDICES

(Base 1975-76)

Period Average (July–June)	Wholesale Price Index (625 Items)	Consumer Price Index (357 Items)				Sensitive Price Indicator (38 Items)	GDP Deflator (1959-60=100)
	General	Government Employees	Industrial Employees	Commercial Employees	Combined*	Employees earning upto Rs. 600 P.M.	
1975-76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	12.1
1976-77	111.92	111.85	111.95	111.50	111.77	114.31	10.5
1977-78	120.81	120.31	120.83	120.18	120.48	122.87	9.1
1978-79	128.85	128.26	128.88	128.16	128.47	130.38	5.4
1979-80	144.73	141.92	142.55	142.16	142.23	143.07	10.5
1980-81	163.69	159.30	160.27	159.72	159.81	165.23	10.4
1981-82	176.16	174.95	177.06	175.21	175.79	187.03	9.2
1982-83	182.27	182.90	184.49	183.55	183.67	194.00	6.1
1983-84	201.38	198.22	200.09	198.72	199.03	213.14	9.4
1984-85							
Mar	204.39	198.70	200.71	199.39	199.61	212.61	
Apr	204.92	200.33	202.28	201.04	201.23	213.14	
May	206.49	199.36	201.36	200.38	200.37	215.80	
Jun	210.50	201.37	203.53	202.45	202.45	218.15	
Jul	212.98	208.48	210.78	209.04	209.44	224.43	
Aug	210.22	208.89	211.61	209.40	209.99	225.71	
Sep	209.30	211.37	214.28	211.89	212.54	228.37	
Oct	209.37	212.14	214.95	212.77	213.30	229.09	
Nov	208.82	211.37	213.99	212.15	212.51	227.58	
Dec	207.66	208.82	211.85	210.15	210.27	225.50	
Jan	206.39	211.58	214.51	212.71	212.94	226.56	
Feb	206.50	213.73	216.68	214.74	215.06	229.47	
Mar	206.54	217.13	219.82	217.29	218.11	230.61	

*Combined for commercial, industrial and government employees.

TABLE 9.2

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUPS

(Base 1975-76)

Year Average (July-June)	Food	Raw Materials	Fuel, Lighting and Lubricants	Manufactures	Building Materials
1975-76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976-77	113.76	108.17	105.05	112.44	114.94
1977-78	124.41	118.44	106.77	119.89	126.25
1978-79	126.33	139.02	124.38	126.67	151.66
1979-80	137.15	142.57	176.25	139.91	197.52
1980-81	155.02	152.47	231.98	154.04	204.73
1981-82	175.55	157.66	243.64	159.11	201.41
1982-83	178.66	158.99	262.23	169.08	200.48
1983-84	191.22	199.66	278.40	190.80	216.50
1984-85					
Mar	193.28	214.29	276.74	192.14	217.42
Apr	195.05*	212.55	276.79	191.86	217.13
May	197.11	216.90	276.56	192.07	216.72
Jun	197.44	220.39	295.29	197.75	218.56
Jul	204.11	216.10	295.29	197.78	218.77
Aug	201.26	208.88	295.31	195.52	220.68
Sep	204.49	190.68	295.31	195.01	220.30
Oct	207.87	178.12	295.27	195.09	221.92
Nov	209.02	170.47	295.27	194.62	222.17
Dec	207.58	168.39	295.35	193.65	222.67
Jan	204.84	167.33	295.43	193.45	227.10
Feb	204.95	169.67	295.52	191.89	232.02
Mar	204.15	170.46	295.52	192.39	236.16

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 9.3

INDICES OF CONSUMER PRICES BY COMMODITY GROUPS

(Base 1975-76)

Year Average (July–June)	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Apparel, Textiles and Footwears	Housing & House-hold Operations	Miscellaneous
1975-76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976-77	112.14	117.84	109.94	109.49
1977-78	120.92	126.82	117.75	118.95
1978-79	128.28	133.50	125.68	129.64
1979-80	139.19	145.79	139.42	153.00
1980-81	157.40	156.65	156.54	172.57
1981-82	178.74	168.39	165.95	182.21
1982-83	182.27	189.45	172.19	198.34
1983-84	197.96	212.73	179.59	217.88
1984-85				
Mar	197.80	216.20	181.22	218.05
Apr	200.37	215.41	181.83	219.16
May	198.19	216.36	181.92	220.26
Jun	199.72	219.41	184.30	223.10
Jul	209.39	228.51	186.46	226.55
Aug	209.51	228.84	187.22	228.29
Sep	213.06	234.13	187.49	228.97
Oct	213.33	235.78	187.81	231.27
Nov	210.63	238.34	188.86	232.20
Dec	206.33	239.40	189.30	231.24
Jan	210.47	240.91	190.13	232.30
Feb	213.87	241.65	190.39	233.45
Mar	218.96	242.55	190.90	234.53

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 9.4

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Base 1975-76)

	Wheat	Rice	Gram (White)	Sugar	Vegetable Ghee	Tea	Meat	Vegetables
1975-76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976-77	106.87	115.32	104.83	100.00	99.92	100.07	111.56	145.24
1977-78	116.80	134.73	171.82	100.00	100.00	160.93	120.98	141.96
1978-79	129.77	113.37	146.96	100.00	100.89	160.93	125.12	147.56
1979-80	130.85	122.75	160.98	107.99	110.43	160.93	138.83	143.61
1980-81	135.14	152.41	365.12	140.15	110.43	160.93	162.78	171.76
1981-82	157.75	170.19	511.92	163.63	110.43	160.93	173.35	218.48
1982-83	164.39	172.97	444.99	163.63	110.43	164.40	187.09	153.81
1983-84	173.36	178.55	341.19	180.41	126.44	188.48	198.03	244.68
1984-85								
Mar	179.08	178.89	345.99	181.94	138.01	191.33	197.11	179.20
Apr	175.51	179.17	358.95	181.94	138.01	191.33	199.79	206.23
May	177.26	179.58	319.67	181.94	138.01	207.47	203.49	208.33
Jun	171.03	178.43	300.50	181.94	138.01	207.47	203.14	227.51
Jul	172.14	178.59	299.99	181.94	138.01	232.95	203.81	278.65
Aug	174.24	186.19	299.77	181.94	138.01	233.38	205.70	257.50
Sep	184.22	190.89	311.82	181.94	138.01	233.38	208.33	269.79
Oct	189.68	188.91	341.32	181.94	138.01	233.38	208.91	305.82
Nov	192.48	185.88	384.09	181.94	138.01	233.38	210.25	246.12
Dec	195.36	181.34	365.08	181.94	138.01	249.20	215.25	173.57
Jan	198.55	177.13	383.97	181.94	138.01	249.20	214.45	157.49
Feb	199.78	181.74	406.88	181.94	138.01	249.20	215.09	206.38
Mar	196.25	182.06	433.08	181.94	138.01	257.26	213.84	241.35

(Contd.)

TABLE 9.4

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Base 1975-76)

	Milk	Cotton	Motor Fuels	Other Oils	Fire Wood	Cotton Yarn	Matches	Soap
1975-76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976-77	117.33	116.95	102.23	105.53	102.95	145.07	96.97	107.12
1977-78	120.50	142.49	104.76	105.12	104.07	141.59	99.87	119.08
1978-79	117.05	169.78	114.63	122.96	110.63	162.20	104.05	127.12
1979-80	125.76	155.74	180.84	191.83	123.83	165.61	158.60	148.59
1980-81	129.96	166.85	256.01	275.30	159.04	176.56	169.90	166.63
1981-82	148.09	175.33	266.78	285.94	187.25	174.64	170.58	178.27
1982-83	168.30	183.14	286.16	302.62	201.67	193.95	159.42	175.90
1983-84	182.74	246.71	296.85	318.10	219.72	251.65	154.89	181.15
1984-85								
Mar	188.69	265.86	294.92	316.76	229.26	257.15	154.89	179.58
Apr	196.75	264.33	294.92	316.76	231.35	252.87	154.89	182.18
May	205.42	265.66	294.52	316.76	221.94	251.59	154.89	184.94
Jun	205.42	266.99	318.11	332.84	223.87	260.95	154.89	193.52
Jul	212.27	256.66	318.11	332.84	223.87	260.94	154.89	202.09
Aug	202.43	240.69	318.11	332.84	223.87	241.89	154.89	202.70
Sep	203.26	214.57	318.11	332.84	223.87	230.88	154.89	208.21
Oct	204.64	185.97	318.11	332.84	222.48	213.93	158.72	208.21
Nov	213.38	183.89	318.11	332.84	222.48	210.95	158.72	210.67
Dec	210.63	182.94	318.11	332.84	225.82	202.98	158.72	210.67
Jan	203.23	187.86	318.11	332.84	229.33	199.69	158.72	210.97
Feb	199.68	190.04	318.11	332.84	232.83	186.52	158.72	211.47
Mar	195.69	188.77	318.11	332.84	232.83	190.37	158.72	211.47

(Contd.)

TABLE 9.4

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Base 1975-76)

	Fertilizers	Transports	Leather	Timber	Cement
1975-76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976-77	88.43	101.18	85.35	97.94	123.87
1977-78	86.60	94.13	109.05	109.70	150.70
1978-79	82.57	80.22	124.47	137.90	211.87
1979.80	92.80	94.72	155.16	184.69	317.17
1980-81	116.57	114.23	173.55	199.28	317.99
1981-82	118.74	121.12	174.40	184.21	362.97
1982-83	135.82	122.41	177.49	183.62	374.79
1983-84	163.95	132.63	208.86	186.52	412.65
1984-85					
Mar	163.95	132.93	230.56	185.51	412.65
Apr	163.95	132.93	230.56	185.51	412.65
May	163.95	132.93	230.56	185.51	412.65
Jun	163.95	132.93	228.33	185.51	412.65
Jul	163.95	132.93	228.33	185.51	416.13
Aug	163.95	132.93	228.33	191.78	416.13
Sep	163.95	132.93	228.33	191.78	416.13
Oct	163.95	133.08	228.33	191.78	416.13
Nov	163.95	133.08	225.82	191.78	416.13
Dec	163.95	133.08	228.33	191.78	418.13
Jan	163.95	133.08	228.33	191.78	416.13
Feb	163.95	133.08	237.14	227.55	414.93
Mar	163.95	133.08	237.14	227.55	414.93

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES

(In rupees)

Items and Specifications	Market	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Food Stuff					
Wheat FAQ	Lahore	40 kg	42.93	43.45	49.55
	Karachi	40 kg	49.41	52.43	59.15
	Faisalabad	40 kg	41.44	42.58	52.61
	Peshawar	40 kg	47.59	39.93	46.30
	Quetta	40 kg	45.46	47.39	51.26
Rice Basmati FAQ	Gujrat	40 kg	106.43	127.78	155.64
	Sialkot	40 kg	110.79	127.94	145.54
Maize FAQ	Faisalabad	40 kg	48.26	47.10	54.49
	Peshawar	40 kg	46.02	35.68	45.67
	Lahore	40 kg	51.65	51.94	56.31
Gram Whole FAQ	Lahore	40 kg	53.29	56.62	94.75
	Mianwali	40 kg	50.65	49.02	86.66
	Sargodha	40 kg	50.94	52.71	90.67
Masoor Split FAQ	Karachi	40 kg	114.36	145.09	144.73
	Faisalabad	40 kg	82.94	137.18	141.80
Mash Whole FAQ	Karachi	40 kg	91.64	107.40	141.47
Moong Split FAQ	Karachi	40 kg	106.38	161.53	180.08
	Lahore	40 kg	111.46	153.97	198.71
Chillies Dry Red	Karachi	40 kg	214.22	315.05	263.71
	Faisalabad	40 kg	216.22	349.85	274.66
Black Papper	Karachi	40 kg	1136.71	1442.53	1729.55
Gur FAQ	Lahore	40 kg	94.79	80.21	64.74
	Faisalabad	40 kg	88.78	70.51	59.43
Sugar-Refined (Ration Shop)	Lahore	40 kg	170.38	170.38	170.38
Ghee Desi	Lahore	40 kg	786.84	921.30	923.82
	Faisalabad	40 kg	717.99	853.51	893.45
Vegetable Ghee (Dalda) Tin	Karachi	5 kg	58.30	50.26	50.30
Beef	Karachi	40 kg	226.15	269.80	267.33
	Peshawar	40 kg	213.36	278.62	258.78
Mutton	Karachi	40 kg	449.62	560.32	640.00
	Lahore	40 kg	450.08	482.22	627.88
Milk	Karachi	40 kg	123.91	140.99	129.48
Eggs	Karachi	1,000	381.65	435.34	485.88
Fish	Karachi	kg	3.34	7.43	7.24
Potatoes (white)	Karachi	40 kg	44.52	61.31	58.33
Onion	Karachi	40 kg	49.48	57.24	50.13
	Lahore	40 kg	53.65	69.98	59.04
	Hyderabad	40 kg	44.22	61.05	46.57

9.5

OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(In rupees

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (Jul-Mar)	1984-85 (Jul-Mar)
55.20	55.34	57.83	69.38	72.58	75.17	75.45	83.89
66.40	64.94	68.23	72.75	76.35	83.90	85.84	92.00
54.44	54.81	56.68	66.13	69.58	73.94	74.28	80.28
54.00	59.08	56.58	67.92	78.92	80.21	80.28	88.33
62.70	62.10	65.98	72.38	76.47	78.20	78.20	85.46
132.50	142.38	134.50	195.08	190.08	196.67	202.22	200.78
134.38	141.48	182.71	203.75	205.00	203.25	204.78	202.22
66.95	60.06	59.62	86.17	81.01	79.58	77.38	91.03
53.73	54.33	58.00	77.58	88.50	86.25	85.56	88.43
73.17	67.69	65.58	92.59	96.52	87.70	84.78	99.60
74.37	85.53	197.83	270.82	232.73	170.47	172.96	190.77
69.80	77.19	185.04	248.17	221.50	156.88	158.23	185.93
71.40	81.09	186.42	260.63	228.58	158.28	159.93	184.91
135.21	123.17	206.38	329.38	217.73	180.92	181.56	330.44
127.50	117.33	204.24	356.98	228.13	191.54	192.61	325.17
175.50	151.58	182.88	191.54	174.25	228.54	239.72	266.61
196.88	178.42	218.33	324.83	285.21	336.67	341.39	299.17
215.93	195.21	231.58	336.13	302.43	342.75	344.56	312.89
223.83	189.21	261.25	502.50	530.33	376.46	387.50	327.78
276.12	239.79	284.99	513.68	550.25	404.71	423.34	334.39
1555.25	1636.46	1461.25	1459.79	1600.00	1933.33	1898.56	2341.67
96.53	198.12	145.30	113.75	163.16	140.46	148.50	112.90
105.82	187.92	131.87	105.17	146.29	126.54	137.94	105.23
170.38	183.99	238.80	278.80	278.80	307.40	306.53	310.00
1023.33	1092.96	1212.50	1268.67	1316.25	1546.67	1528.89	1600.00
996.00	1072.50	1172.92	1176.25	1226.67	1410.00	1366.67	1632.78
50.75	55.55	55.55	55.55	55.55	63.60	61.72	69.42
268.00	276.08	320.00	347.08	383.33	375.00	366.67	407.22
283.00	335.00	337.92	389.17	410.00	480.83	481.11	503.33
640.00	666.67	805.00	830.00	850.00	912.50	901.11	950.00
634.17	703.33	903.33	926.67	1015.00	1070.00	1053.33	1182.22
127.18	142.33	163.00	169.75	175.00	202.08	189.44	226.67
392.46	470.98	481.76	512.95	552.26	614.58	667.59	605.46
8.29	8.04	9.92	12.96	13.25	17.51	18.00	16.50
55.50	47.42	76.04	83.83	43.83	81.25	63.61	81.11
40.33	68.75	42.83	70.25	48.25	83.96	99.50	70.00
54.03	79.47	53.72	97.40	64.00	124.17	145.12	94.22
48.77	69.54	40.47	71.88	59.58	101.04	124.72	67.22

TABLE

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES

(In rupees)

Items and Specifications	Market	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Mustard Oil	Lahore	40 kg	272.92	226.14	246.14
Cotton Seed Oil	Lahore	40 kg	250.52	225.60	214.39
Tea (Packed and Blended) Lipton's Gold Label	Karachi	500 grams	9.10	9.02	14.55
Tobacco Leaf Dry Desi	Lahore	40 kg	283.54	265.95	495.49
Raw Materials					
Cotton N.T. Sind R.G.	Karachi	40 kg	287.59	388.45	389.35
Sugar Cane	Hyderabad	40 kg	6.32	6.32	6.32
Wool : Pak Superior White	Karachi	40 kg	547.58	658.65	585.55
	Peshawar	40 kg	291.29	439.20	448.31
Oilseeds : Cotton Seed	Faisalabad	40 kg	55.73	57.22	59.74
Mustard Rape Seed	Karachi	40 kg	107.07	95.66	82.72
Timber	Karachi	CMT	2913.98	2913.48	3237.21
Minerals					
Salt : Rock Salt	Karachi	40 kg	26.02	29.79	37.29
Sea Salt	Karachi	40 kg	9.27	10.39	15.40
Steam Coal	Karachi	Tonne	937.91	939.91	974.93
Hard Coke	Karachi	Tonne	1786.44	2374.05	2168.52
Minerals Oils.					
Motor Spirit (Bulk)	Karachi	Litre	2.56	2.70	2.80
Diesel Oil (Light)	Karachi	Litre	0.90	0.90	0.91
Kerosene Oil (Bulk)	Karachi	Litre	0.90	0.90	0.90

(Contd.)

9.5

OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(In rupees)

Items and Specification	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (Jul-Mar)	1984-85 (Jul-Mar)
Mustard Oil	347.43	402.22	376.67	315.42	319.92	445.58	445.22	492.22
Cotton Seed Oil	306.33	214.33	258.97	267.90	267.90	316.12	307.11	342.19
Tea (Packed and Blended) Lipton's Gold Label	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.79	15.84	15.53	20.82
Tobacco Leaf Dry Desi	344.48	300.42	333.78	316.35	324.17	506.25	407.22	847.22
Raw Materials.								
Cotton N.T. Sind R.G.	480.57	416.76	446.05	471.41	497.03	745.62	717.31	573.18
Sugar Cane	6.32	7.33	9.09	9.81	9.81	9.81	9.81	9.81
Wool : Pak Superior White	703.31	817.25	714.42	556.50	531.67	700.00	680.89	814.22
	508.83	413.17	353.17	446.67	481.67	378.33	378.89	456.11
Oilseed : Cotton Seed	71.67	65.92	74.61	88.12	83.11	110.71	107.33	89.49
Mustard Rape Seed	121.80	133.67	135.04	108.92	123.71	167.28	160.38	186.78
Timber	3825.79	4708.67	4649.81	4296.66	4414.38	4414.38	4443.80	4777.34
Minerals								
Salt : Rock Salt	34.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.29	32.00	32.00	32.00
Sea Salt	13.67	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.48	12.50	12.50
Steam Coal	1080.00	1188.00	1728.00	1728.00	1728.00	1728.00	1728.00	1728.00
Hard Coke	2393.00	2691.75	2833.00	2712.25	2468.50	2588.67	2559.89	2763.89
Minerals Oils								
Motor Spirit (Bulk)	3.13	3.96	4.83	5.08	5.72	6.02	5.97	6.51
Diesel Oil (Light)	1.00	1.76	2.69	2.77	2.77	2.79	2.77	3.01
Kerosene Oil (Bulk)	0.97	1.58	2.69	2.77	2.77	2.79	2.77	3.01

(Contd.)

TABLE

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES

(In rupees)

Items and Specification	Market	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Manufactured Product					
Iron and Steel-Pig (Continental)	Karachi	Tonne	2924.27	3229.13	3230.00
Cement-Zeal Pak	Hyderabad	Tonne	277.15	317.15	425.07
Chemicals					
Soda Ash. (Light)	Karachi	Bag	126.97	127.22	142.80
Caustic Soda Solid	Karachi	50 kg	198.96	165.54	219.70
Dyes					
Pront Red G.	Karachi	500 grams	86.72	88.18	88.18
Indigo Grains ICI	Karachi	500 grams	46.52	86.34	97.11
Paints and Varnishes					
Shahanshah Varnish Robbialac	Karachi	Litre	15.39	15.39	14.16
Bux Plastic Bound Distemper	Karachi	5 gk	48.81	48.81	62.24
Robbialac V.I.P. White	Karachi	Litre	33.68	34.36	38.59
Synth. Enamel Paint 413 (Buxly)	Karachi	Litre	34.84	34.84	38.87
Matches					
Matches	Karachi	Gross	16.75	16.00	16.17
Paper and Paper Products					
Azurelaid Ledger Paper	Karachi	Tonne	8553.87	8512.42	8340.81
Tyre and Tubes					
Cycle Tyre (Bata Mazboot)	Karachi	Doz.	216.00	216.00	231.00
Cycle Tube (Bata Mazboot)	Karachi	Doz.	87.00	88.25	93.00
Leather Manufactures					
Bata-Shoes-Slippers Ladies (Rani)	Karachi	Pair	16.67	18.91	22.78
Soap					
Sunlight Toilet	Karach	Doz.	16.82	16.81	17.94
Lifebuoy Toilet	Karachi	Doz.	16.11	16.00	17.15
Yarn and Textile					
Cotton-Yarn-20/2 Sind Fin Bridge	Karachi	5 kg	63.74	100.35	98.05
Textile-Long 5-P Kohinoor	Karachi	Mtr.	6.53	7.31	6.87
Tobacco Manufactures					
		1000	76.40	79.67	87.83

9.5

OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (In rupees)

Items and Specification	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (Jul-Mar)	1984-85 (Jul-Mar)
Manufactured Product								
Iron and Steel-Pig (Continental)	3219.17	3756.60	3574.51	3088.20	2544.45	2501.56	2510.42	2578.15
Cement-Zeal Pak	603.00	901.50	903.00	1029.57	1062.00	1183.00	1183.00	1183.00
Chemicals								
Soda Ash. (Light)	169.83	188.83	209.87	223.54	233.69	238.80	233.66	268.63
Caustic Soda Solid	239.74	407.60	675.94	442.37	430.80	442.29	439.72	497.87
Dyes								
Pront Red G.	81.95	108.02	121.25	121.25	121.25	121.25	121.25	121.25
Indigo Grains ICI	81.33	93.94	110.23	107.02	104.72	132.28	132.28	142.48
Paints and Varnishes								
Shahanshah Varnish Robbialac	17.38	23.10	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33	25.33
Bux Plastic Bound Distemper	70.00	80.42	89.17	87.67	82.92	89.15	89.17	105.00
Robbialac V.I.P. White	44.50	57.94	58.75	58.75	64.48	62.92	64.30	58.75
Synth. Enamel Paint 413 Buxly	46.00	50.06	61.75	60.50	55.92	59.89	59.89	58.59
Matches								
Matches	16.63	26.07	28.56	28.80	27.84	27.36	27.36	27.36
Paper and Paper Products								
Azurelaid Ledger Paper	9176.09	10154.14	10876.67	10920.00	10920.00	11256.67	1032.22	11930.00
Tyre and Tubes								
Cycle Tyre (Bata Mazboot)	240.00	282.50	372.00	357.00	299.00	330.00	330.00	396.00
Cycle Tube (Bata Mazboot)	98.00	127.00	147.00	140.00	142.00	156.00	156.00	156.00
Leather Manufactures								
Bata-Shoes-Slippers Ladies (Rani)	23.21	27.94	28.37	28.92	34.22	42.96	42.96	44.68
Soap								
Sunlight Toilet	19.58	24.00	27.43	27.86	29.14	49.51	29.14	32.47
Lifebuoy Toilet	18.72	22.62	25.71	26.14	28.19	30.10	29.72	31.50
Yarn and Textile								
Cotton-Yarn-20/2 Sind Fin Bridge	106.42	109.09	120.57	117.73	131.44	164.83	164.09	140.86
Textile-Long 5-P Kohinoor	6.93	7.47	7.35	9.23	10.22	10.64	10.61	10.33
Tobacco Manufactures								
Cigarettes Scissors	91.07	74.62	113.60	159.86	131.43	155.69	131.77	151.77

TABLE

AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES

(In rupees)

S. No.	Item	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Wheat	per kg	1.32	1.36	1.48	1.09
2.	Rice (Broken) Tota	per kg	2.05	2.39	2.83	2.99
3.	Gram Pulses	per kg	1.93	2.04	3.11	2.70
4.	Masoor	per kg	3.09	3.95	4.20	4.30
5.	Mash	per kg	4.40	4.31	5.51	6.50
6.	Moong	per kg	3.36	4.46	5.33	5.38
7.	Red Chillies	per kg	8.69	12.77	10.77	9.51
8.	Sugar (Refined Ration Shop)	per kg	4.29	4.30	4.30	4.30
9.	Sugar (Open Market)	per kg	..	..	..	..
10.	Gur	per kg	2.91	2.78	2.37	3.30
11.	Vegetable Ghee (Loose)	per kg	9.64	9.67	9.66	9.80
12.	Desi Ghee	per kg	20.74	23.96	25.14	26.77
13.	Mustard Oil	per kg	7.69	6.76	6.82	9.39
14.	Tea Packet	250 gr.	4.35	5.51	8.70	8.70
15.	Tea Prepared	per Cup	0.46	0.51	0.54	0.55
16.	Salt	per kg	0.72	0.78	0.97	1.17
17.	Potatoes	per kg	1.69	2.02	2.03	2.00
18.	Onion	per kg	1.62	2.16	1.92	1.84
19.	Eggs Farm	Doz.	5.42	5.98	6.29	6.06
20.	Eggs Desi	Doz.	5.84	6.40	6.86	7.41
21.	Bread Tandoori	Each	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.26
22.	Milk Fresh	per ltr.	2.71	2.92	3.11	3.15
23.	Beef	per kg	6.45	6.47	6.82	7.39
24.	Mutton	per kg	12.43	12.46	15.13	16.64
25.	Markin Khaddi	Meter	4.46	4.87	5.80	5.72
26.	Coarse Latha	Meter	5.27	5.91	6.03	6.15
27.	Mulmul	Meter	6.41	6.92	7.47	7.96
28.	Voil	Meter	9.01	9.73	10.50	10.82
29.	Cigarette Scissors	10	0.82	0.86	0.92	1.07
30.	Cigarette King Stork	10	0.64	0.67	0.75	0.87

.. Not Available.

9.6

OF SELECTED ITEMS

(In rupees)

S.No.	Items	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (Jul-Mar)	1984-85 (Jul-Mar)
1.	Wheat	1.56	1.71	1.84	1.96	2.06	2.04	2.20
2.	Rice (Broken) Tota	2.92	3.39	4.30	4.54	4.55	4.56	4.68
3.	Gram Pulses	2.83	6.76	9.51	8.59	6.53	6.58	6.61
4.	Masoor	3.87	5.70	10.05	7.96	6.21	6.21	9.25
5.	Mash	6.23	7.00	9.27	7.96	9.06	8.79	10.94
6.	Moong	5.50	6.52	9.70	8.79	9.71	9.65	9.55
7.	Red Chillies	8.56	8.91	15.71	18.05	14.76	14.98	13.48
8.	Sugar (Refined Ration Shop)	4.63	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.67	7.67	7.67
9.	Sugar (Open Market)	..	10.95	10.48	9.14	8.12	8.24	7.82
10.	Gur	6.48	5.06	3.86	5.16	5.08	5.27	4.54
11.	Vegetable Ghee (Loose)	10.77	10.85	10.91	10.92	12.55	12.16	13.74
12.	Desi Ghee	29.82	32.38	34.47	35.73	40.77	39.66	46.21
13.	Mustard Oil	10.86	10.87	9.59	9.62	12.90	12.65	14.35
14.	Tea Packet	8.70	8.70	8.70	9.00	11.38	10.83	15.20
15.	Tea Prepared	0.69	0.83	0.92	0.96	1.07	1.06	1.18
16.	Salt	1.08	1.14	1.19	1.26	1.37	1.35	1.49
17.	Potatoes	1.62	2.31	3.15	2.03	2.94	2.72	3.60
18.	Onion	2.59	1.93	3.01	2.13	3.74	4.33	3.03
19.	Eggs Farm	6.59	7.58	7.84	8.52	9.19	9.78	9.00
20.	Eggs Desi	7.98	9.36	10.50	11.25	12.10	12.77	13.13
21.	Bread Tandoori	0.26	0.28	0.37	0.42	0.49	0.48	0.51
22.	Milk Fresh	3.48	3.79	4.19	4.64	4.96	4.86	5.53
23.	Beef	8.09	9.73	10.83	11.46	12.31	12.26	13.01
24.	Mutton	18.13	21.32	24.15	24.81	27.01	26.66	28.83
25.	Markin Khaddi	6.08	6.60	7.14	7.21	7.62	7.46	8.03
26.	Coarse Latha	6.33	7.96	8.02	7.13	7.85	7.73	8.20
27.	Mulmul	5.56	6.12	6.39	6.43	6.86	6.67	..
28.	Voil	15.18	17.00	18.55	18.38	20.22	19.51	23.19
29.	Cigarette Scissors	1.08	1.08	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Cigarette King Stork	1.00	1.26	1.33	1.43	1.62	1.75	2.00

.. Not Available.

(Contd.)

TABLE

AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICES

(In rupees)

S.No.	Item	Unit	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
31.	Match 40/50 Sticks	Each	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.23
32.	Firewood	40 kg	14.01	15.46	16.69	17.20
33.	Washing Soap	Each	1.05	1.36	1.36	1.33
34.	Lifebuoy	Each	1.41	1.43	1.57	1.70
35.	Kesosene Oil	½ Ltr.	0.67	0.70	0.61	0.69
36.	Electricity	per Unit	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.28
37.	Gas	thousand cf.	12.93	13.00	13.00	13.00
38.	Bulb 60 Watt.	Each	3.68	4.41	4.36	4.97
39.	Charcoal	40 kg	35.43	41.45	43.53	43.38
40.	Towel 36" x 24"	Each	8.92	9.77	10.30	10.14
41.	Blade Treet	Ten	2.03	2.05	2.30	2.43
42.	Second Hand Coat (Woolen)	Each	19.72	22.31	20.89	25.63
43.	Doctor's Fee	Call	19.90	22.71	25.29	27.21
44.	Pakistan Times (Newspaper)	Copy	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.60
45.	Jang	Copy	0.50	0.55	0.60	0.61
46.	Fost Card	Each	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
47.	Envelope	Each	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
48.	Taxi Fare	km	..	..	..	0.96
49.	Richshaw Fare	km	..	..	..	0.84

(Contd.)

.. Not Available.

9.6

OF SELECTED ITEMS

(In rupees)

S.No.	Items	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (Jul-Mar)	1984-85 (Jul-Mar)
31.	Match 40/50 Sticks	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
32.	Firewood	19.02	23.74	27.79	28.31	30.57	30.16	32.72
33.	Washing Soap	1.51	1.67	1.67	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.78
34.	Lifebuoy	1.99	2.24	2.35	2.48	2.62	2.61	2.80
35.	Kesosene Oil	1.01	1.55	1.62	1.62	1.63	1.62	1.74
36.	Electricity	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37
37.	Gas	15.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	17.08	17.00	18.00
38.	Bulb 60 Watt.	5.14	5.83	6.15	6.51	6.36	6.33	6.50
39.	Charcoal	48.78	59.93	68.92	71.88	76.41	75.90	80.59
40.	Towel 36" x 24"	13.02	15.34	15.50	13.17	14.44	14.29	19.03
41.	Blade Treet	2.54	2.95	3.05	3.24	3.46	3.45	3.55
42.	Second Hand Coat (Woolen)	19.99	21.71	22.00	27.05	27.58	28.38	26.22
43.	Doctor's Fee	34.48	41.00	42.95	42.91	50.97	49.98	37.89
44.	Pakistan Times (Newspaper)	0.77	0.98	1.00	1.21	1.26	1.26	1.43
45.	Jang	0.75	0.98	1.00	1.21	1.27	1.27	1.32
46.	Fost Card	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30
47.	Envelope	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.60
48.	Taxi Fare	1.17	1.25	2.19	2.80	3.33	3.31	3.81
49.	Richshaw Fare	0.95	1.00	1.69	2.07	2.55	2.49	3.62

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 9.7

COMMODITY-WISE WHOLESALE PRICES AT SELECTED CENTRES IN THE WORLD

Years/Months	Cotton (10 Markets in United States) (US cents/Lb.)	Rice (New Orleans, United States) (US$/Tonne)	Wheat (Sydney, (Australia) (US$/Bushel)	Wheat (US Gulf Ports, United States) (US$/Bushel)
1951	41.60	216.05	2.16	..
1955	33.60	218.23	1.59	..
1960	31.40	178.57	1.49	1.58
1965	30.40	182.98	1.52	1.62
1970	25.10	189.60	1.49	1.50
1973	56.10	396.83	3.94	3.81
1974	75.90	555.56	5.32	4.90
1975	45.10	418.87	4.03	4.06
1976	68.00	308.64	3.43	3.62
1977	61.60	332.89	2.90	2.81
1978	75.60	399.03	3.71	3.48
1979	62.10	381.40	4.29	4.36
1980	81.30	496.04	4.77	4.70
1981	72.02	565.48	4.73	4.76
1982	60.03	366.70	4.34	4.36
1983	68.43	378.46	4.34	4.28
1983 Dec	73.80	385.81	3.71	4.18
1984 Jan	68.80	385.81	3.77	4.16
Feb	69.70	385.81	3.77	4.10
Mar	75.40	385.81	3.91	4.19
Apr	75.70	385.81	3.87	4.28
May	78.00	385.81	3.77	4.19
Jun	76.00	385.81	3.67	4.08
Jul	70.40	385.81	3.36	4.00
Aug	62.50	381.40	2.94	4.15
Sep	62.30	376.99	2.98	4.24
Oct	60.00	365.96	2.96	4.16
Nov	59.20	365.96	3.63	4.15
Dec	59.80	365.96	..	4.07

(Contd.)

.. Not Available.

TABLE 9.7

COMMODITY-WISE WHOLESALE PRICES AT SELECTED CENTRES IN THE WORLD

Years	Months	Sugar (EEC Import Price) (US cents/Lb.)	Tea London (US$/Lb.)	Palm Oil (Malaysia, Europe) (US$/tonne)	Soyabean Oil (All Origins, Dutch Ports) (US$/tonne)
1951		..	51.22	297.62	374.80
1955		..	69.99	240.30	294.30
1965		5.82	58.04	272.52	269.70
1970		5.09	49.55	260.05	291.40
1973		6.66	48.06	377.54	436.00
1974		10.66	63.39	669.02	832.20
1975		25.79	62.36	429.11	563.30
1976		14.82	69.85	406.63	438.00
1977		12.46	120.99	538.42	574.20
1978		15.91	99.22	600.33	606.70
1979		19.29	97.88	653.83	662.60
1980		22.09	101.36	583.08	597.80
1981		18.93	91.02	570.67	506.93
1982		18.12	89.87	445.08	447.33
1983		17.57	105.22	501.42	526.88
1983	Dec	16.54	163.57	695.00	644.00
1984	Jan	16.18	194.33	875.00	692.00
	Feb	16.68	168.62	875.00	669.00
	Mar	17.30	166.51	845.00	720.00
	Apr	16.99	159.91	841.00	772.00
	May	16.38	160.52	951.00	914.00
	Jun	16.40	144.80	783.00	844.00
	Jul	16.19	130.40	580.00	697.00
	Aug	16.11	132.95	562.00	679.00
	Sep	15.44	154.90	611.00	694.00
	Oct	14.96	164.09	615.00	679.00
	Nov	15.23	155.57	616.00	698.00
	Dec	14.56	147.57	592.00	630.00

.. Not available.

(Contd.)

TABLE 9.7

COMMODITY-WISE WHOLESALE PRICES AT SELECTED CENTRES IN THE WORLD

Years/Months	Urea (Europe) (US $/Tonnes)	Superphosphate (United States, US Gulf Ports) (US$/tonne)	Petroleum (Ras Tanura, Saudi Arabia) (US$/tonne)	Gold (United Kingdom London) (US$/fine ounce)	Iron Ore (Brazil, North Sea ports) (US$/tonne)
1951	..	..	1.71	..	20.63
1955	..	..	1.93	..	18.20
1960	93.26	..	1.50	..	17.08
1965	95.75	47.25	1.33	35.00	15.69
1970	48.25	42.50	1.30	35.94	15.22
1973	94.75	100.00	2.70	97.33	17.33
1974	315.75	308.00	9.76	159.25	19.00
1975	197.67	205.00	10.72	161.03	22.81
1976	111.67	91.50	11.51	124.82	22.10
1977	127.42	97.92	12.40	147.72	21.59
1978	144.80	98.04	12.70	193.24	19.39
1979	146.46	143.34	17.26	306.67	23.44
1980	221.88	178.04	28.67	607.87	27.24
1981	217.33	160.87	32.50	459.75	24.62
1982	159.54	140.04	33.47	375.80	26.21
1983	124.46	134.04	29.31	422.47	23.97
1983 Dec	140.00	142.50	28.60	388.34	23.50
1984 Jan	142.50	142.50	28.50	370.89	23.60
Feb	155.00	142.50	28.50	385.96	23.20
Mar	160.00	132.50	28.50	394.26	23.50
Apr	160.50	125.00	27.03	381.37	23.40
May	162.50	116.00	28.60	377.40	22.50
Jun	180.00	120.00	28.60	377.67	23.30
Jul	182.50	132.50	28.60	346.72	23.00
Aug	182.50	137.50	28.50	347.68	23.10
Sep	182.50	137.50	28.50	340.91	23.30
Oct	182.50	137.50	28.30	340.17	23.80
Nov	182.50	127.50	28.20	341.14	23.50
Dec	182.50	124.00	28.20	320.16	22.60

Note :– Country of Origin and for wholesale prices, pricing point in parenthesis.
.. Not available.

Source : International Financial Statistics–IMF.

Trade and Balance of Payments

TABLE 10.1

EXTERNAL TRADE

Year	(Million Rs.)			(Million $)		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1947-48	444	319	+125	138	96	+42
1948-49	542	1177	−635	160	356	−196
1949-50	535	912	−377	171	276	−105
1950-51	1343	1167	+176	406	353	+53
1951-52	922	1474	552	279	445	−166
1952-53	867	1017	−150	262	307	−45
1953-54	641	824	183	194	249	−55
1954-55	491	783	292	149	237	−88
1955-56	742	965	−223	156	203	−47
1956-57	698	1516	−818	147	319	−172
1957-58	434	1314	−880	91	276	−185
1958-59	444	1025	−581	93	215	−122
1959-60	763	1,806	−1,043	160	379	−219
1960-61	540	2,173	−1,633	114	457	−343
1961-62	543	2,236	1,693	114	470	−356
1962-63	998	2,800	−1,802	210	588	−378
1963-64	1,075	2,982	1,907	226	626	−400
1964-65	1,140	3,672	−2,532	239	772	−533
1965-66	1,204	2,880	−1,676	253	605	−352
1966-67	1,297	3,626	−2,329	273	762	−489
1967-68	1,645	3,327	−1,682	346	699	−353
1968-69	1,700	3,047	1,347	357	640	−283
1969-70	1,609	3,285	−1,676	338	690	−352
1970-71	1,998	3,602	−1,604	420	757	−337
1971-72	3,371	3,495	−124	591	638	−47
1972-73	8,551	8,398	+153	817	797	+20
1973-74	10,161	13,479	3,318	1,026	1,362	−336
1974-75	10,286	20,925	10,639	1,039	2,114	−1,075
1975-76	11,253	20,465	−9,212	1,137	2,067	−930
1976-77	11,294	23,012	−11,718	1,141	2,325	1,184
1977-78	12,980	27,815	−14,835	1,311	2,810	1,499
1978-79	16,925	36,388	−19,463	1,710	3,676	−1966
1979-80	23,410	46,929	−23,519	2,365	4,740	−2,375
1980-81	29,280	53,544	−24,264	2,958	5,409	−2,451
1981-82	26,270	59,482	−33,212	2,464	5,622	−3,158
1982-83	34,442	68,151	−33,709	2,694	5,357	−2,663
1983-84	37,339	76,707	−39,368	2,768	5,685	−2,917
(July–March)						
1983-84	27,416	55,333	27,917	2,048	4,132	−2,084
1984-85	27,177	62,081	34,904	1,815	4,172	−2,357

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.2

TERMS OF TRADE

Period	Foreign Trade Indices Estimated with Base (1975-76)			Foreign Trade Indices Estimated with Base (1969-70)		
	Terms of Trade	Export Unit Value Indices	Import Unit Value Indices	Terms of Trade	Export Unit Value Indices	Import Unit Value Indices
1960-61	162.3	23.0	14.0	115.3	94.3	81.8
1961-62	150.6	23.5	15.6	106.4	96.6	90.8
1962-63	143.5	23.1	16.1	101.4	94.7	93.4
1963-64	139.2	23.1	16.6	98.1	94.7	96.5
1964-65	147.2	24.0	16.3	103.6	98.5	95.1
1965-66	157.2	25.0	15.9	110.9	102.6	92.5
1966-67	148.2	24.3	16.4	104.3	99.9	95.8
1967-68	153.7	24.9	16.2	108.6	102.4	94.3
1968-69	153.4	24.7	16.1	108.2	101.4	93.7
1969-70	141.3	24.3	17.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
1970-71	126.2	26.0	20.6	89.3	106.9	119.7
1971-72	117.2	31.4	26.8	82.8	129.1	155.9
1972-73	135.5	66.4	49.0	95.6	272.6	285.2
1973-74	151.0	106.9	70.8	106.4	439.0	412.6
1974-75	94.5	99.7	105.5	66.7	409.7	614.5
1975-76	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.5	410.8	582.6
1976-77	108.9	117.3	107.7	83.4	488.5	585.4
1977-78	105.3	123.6	117.4	81.0	508.5	628.1
1978-79	126.2	153.9	122.0	87.5	573.8	656.0
1979-80	111.4	166.3	149.3	83.9	673.4	802.8
1980-81	97.0	176.1	181.5	62.6	697.8	1115.6
1981-82	89.2	179.0	200.7	57.5	709.3	1233.6
1982-83	89.2	194.1	217.6	57.5	769.1	1337.5
1983-84	93.0	213.3	229.2	60.0	844.8	1408.8
(July–March)						
1983-84	94.2	209.9	222.8	–	–	–
1984-85	92.8	227.5	245.0	–	–	–

Note : The indices of previous years estimated with base through splicing.

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.3

EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX
(1975-76 = 100)

Groups	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (July–March)	1984-85 (July–March)
1. All Groups	117.3	123.6	153.9	166.3	176.1	179.0	194.1	213.3	209.9	227.5
2. Food and Live Animals	106.5	122.7	188.7	187.9	197.4	206.1	218.6	218.1	216.7	238.0
3. Beverages and Tobacco	110.2	128.2	148.6	155.3	127.7	113.4	150.8	186.3	185.6	175.1
4. Crude Materials (Inedible except Fuels)	137.9	125.5	134.4	155.0	182.3	167.2	164.7	204.0	200.0	213.2
5. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	113.2	118.1	129.8	251.1	282.8	291.3	331.9	332.2	344.3	314.0
6. Chemical	144.5	140.9	149.8	164.0	182.7	245.6	262.9	248.4	252.1	285.4
7. Manufactured Goods	119.7	123.0	140.0	155.0	158.3	159.9	173.3	205.4	200.1	218.3
8. Machinery and Transport equipments	152.1	131.3	221.7	199.7	268.0	225.2	197.7	184.9	197.2	219.5
9. Misc. Manufactured Articles	122.8	128.6	134.4	152.4	168.2	189.4	234.7	242.3	238.8	269.5

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.4

IMPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX
(1975-76 = 100)

Groups	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (July–March)	1984-85 (July–March)
1. All Groups	107.7	117.4	122.0	149.3	181.5	200.7	217.6	229.2	222.8	245.0
2. Food and Live Animals	97.4	116.8	113.8	120.5	131.2	147.2	157.8	202.2	197.5	224.1
3. Beverages and Tobacco	115.2	119.7	134.6	156.0	172.4	157.2	124.9	136.6	137.7	128.1
4. Crude Materials (Inedible except Fuels)	102.9	107.0	117.0	127.0	152.0	156.6	165.8	165.3	163.0	185.4
5. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	107.7	114.6	119.0	178.8	271.8	319.0	365.7	334.0	330.0	364.8
6. Animals and Vegetable Oil and Fats	109.8	127.7	145.5	148.3	129.4	125.3	127.6	196.5	182.7	236.5
7. Chemicals	106.6	107.4	109.4	151.0	155.1	158.8	173.5	183.7	189.0	175.0
8. Manufactured Goods	97.5	103.9	116.3	137.3	147.2	158.6	170.0	160.8	159.6	178.9
9. Machinery and Transport equipments	137.9	155.2	145.4	159.6	192.6	204.4	203.3	233.2	210.7	218.3
10. Misc. Manufactured Articles	120.6	117.1	114.0	181.1	198.6	196.6	176.5	183.8	179.3	180.2

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Value (Million Rs.)					
Fish & Fish Preparations	83	61	111	234	276
Rice	94	173	274	1,136	2,098
Hides and Skins	18	17	20	17	24
Raw Wool	27	21	25	83	64
Raw Cotton	210	270	955	1,167	367
Cotton Waste	14	15	27	31	35
Leather	109	107	174	545	419
Cotton Yarn	254	344	592	1,941	1,811
Cotton Thread	..	13	13	33	53
2. Quantity : (Qty. unit)					
Fish & Fish Preparations (M. Kg.)	23.5	16.7	22.2	20.3	17.0
Rice (000 M.T.)	91	182	198	789	597
Hides & Skins (000 Kg)	314	136	185	140	139
Raw Wool (M. Kg.)	6.7	4.5	4.3	5.9	3.0
Raw Cotton (000 M.T.)	84	100	196	216	37
Cotton Waste (M. Kg.)	13.0	13.5	21.0	15.0	12.9
Leather (M. Sq. M.)	13.7	16.1	16.7	21.8	13.1
Cotton Yarn (M. Kg.)	72.8	101.3	129.2	182.3	98.2
Cotton Thread (M. Kg.)	..	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.4
3. Unit Value Rs. per Unit					
Fish & Fish Preparations (Kg)	4	4	5	12	16
Rice (M.T.)	1,032	951	1,384	1,440	3,515
Hides and Skins (Kg)	56	123	106	121	169
Raw Wool (Kg)	4	5	6	14	21
Raw Cotton (M.T.)	2,496	2,700	4,871	5,403	9,922
Cotton Waste (Kg)	1	1	1	2	3
Leather (Sq. M.)	8	7	10	26	32
Cotton Yarn (Kg)	3	3	5	11	18
Cotton Thread (Kg)	..	7	8	16	22

.. Not available.
– Negligible.

10.5

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (July – March)	1984-85 (July – March)
157	279	381	341	462	531	559	790	897	1,007	761	929
2,304	2,479	2,478	2,409	3,380	4,179	5,602	4,128	3,683	5,688	4,448	2,358
46	30	2	–	–	–	23	6	2	5	3	3
20	66	76	73	100	95	50	112	169	171	104	181
1,544	981	292	1,102	655	3,321	5,203	2,938	3,897	1,772	1,530	2,420
19	10	24	16	15	19	19	12	82	195	138	102
367	596	647	637	1,247	1,264	892	1,152	1,195	1,972	1,319	1,710
851	1,422	1,172	1,060	1,956	2,038	2,050	2,075	3,146	2,931	2,271	2,889
57	40	43	71	58	70	101	81	162	116	92	53
13.6	11.5	14.3	13.4	13.6	13.2	19.7	18.2	16.6	27.6	19.0	26.6
478	782	945	879	1,015	1,087	1,244	951	905	1,265	983	530
..	..	..	..	..	..	34	13	3	7	4	6
1.3	4.5	4.2	4.9	5.3	4.2	2.7	5.8	7.1	8.2	5.2	7.7
200	113	18	101	55	251	325	231	255	98	86	135
5.2	2.7	4.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.6	8.9	18.5	13.5	9.3
11.4	4.3	8.5	8.7	12.7	10.2	8.8	11.0	10.7	16.6	12.1	11.6
75.8	110.4	66.6	60.0	97.9	99.8	95.2	95.6	134.1	101.8	82.3	88.5
2.5	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.6	1.8	1.4	1.0
12	24	27	25	34	40	28	43	54	36	40	35
4,819	3,170	2,622	2,740	3,330	3,846	4,503	4,340	4,070	4,496	4,524	4449
..	..	..	..	..	..	676	462	667	714	854	500
16	15	18	15	19	23	19	19	24	21	20	24
',720	8,681	16,222	10,911	12,000	13,231	16,010	12,719	15,282	18,082	17,791	17,926
4	4	6	6	5	7	7	7	9	11	10	11
32	139	76	73	98	124	101	105	112	119	189	147
11	13	18	18	20	20	21	22	23	29	27	33
23	23	29	32	41	35	31	33	45	64	65	53

(Contd.)

TABLE

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Value (Million Rs.)					
Cotton cloth	258	311	387	1,247	1,417
Petroleum & Products	49	39	41	129	176
Synthetic Textiles	17	15	12	57	65
Footwear	23	29	39	84	95
Animal Casings	15	8	10	21	29
Cement & Products	19	21	44	106	167
Guar & Products	26	40	39	96	176
Oil Cakes	12	6	3	79	8
Paints & Varnishes	6	4	5	5	6
2. Quantity : (Qty. Unit)					
Cotton Cloth (M. Sq. M.)	297.7	332.7	382.1	516.3	347.7
Petroleum & Products (000 M.T.)	126	595	551	814	297
Synthetic Textiles (M. Sq. M.)	10.9	11.2	8.3	13.9	16.6
Footwear (M. Pairs)	6.1	8.1	9.9	12.2	10.5
Animal Casing (000 Kg)	296	424	248	265	489
Cement & Products (000 M.T.)	341	308	590	701	78
Guar & Products (000 M.T.)	62	49	55	119	67
Oil Cakes (M. Kg.)	..	..	..	..	..
Paints and Varnishes (M. Kg.)	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.1
3. Unit Value Rs. per Unit					
Cotton Cloth (Sq. M.)	1	1	1	2	4
Petroleum & Products (M.T.)	36	65	75	158	591
Synthetic Textiles (Sq. M.)	2	1	1	4	4
Footwear (Pair)	4	4	4	7	9
Animal Casing (Kg)	50	20	38	80	60
Cement & Products (M.T.)	56	67	74	151	214
Guar & Products (M.T.)	418	808	712	804	2,622
Oil Cakes (Kg)	..	..	..	..	..
Paints & Varnishes (Kg)	2	2	2	5	5

10.5

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (July–March)	1984-85 (July–March)
1,313	1,359	1,603	1,741	2,135	2,416	2,390	2,949	3,579	4,856	3,670	3,505
139	192	269	626	608	1,764	1,675	2,047	985	543	491	359
22	34	36	154	65	54	1,272	248	2,798	1,452	962	464
126	66	89	72	97	106	101	100	148	214	161	194
21	35	33	26	31	41	60	57	53	56	37	49
280	51	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
164	197	182	203	273	333	287	305	288	322	228	250
–	–	2	99	72	41	34	–	–	–	–	–
7	8	10	8	8	9	14	6	7	32	16	10
397.1	463.8	416.8	453.5	531.8	545.8	500.9	584.4	605.3	664.4	503.8	519.7
162	323	291	759	681	1,037	1,005	1,002	363	185	170	104
7.5	11.8	9.2	31.3	10.3	5.1	90.8	12.3	140.2	66.1	43.7	19.3
11.7	7.1	9.3	6.6	8.0	8.0	6.7	6.2	6.4	9.6	7.5	4.6
165	256	213	182	224	231	269	270	262	287	182	244
577	99	13	4	..	..	..	2	1	–	–	..
48	91	82	89	110	85	49	56	63	79	54	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.4
3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	7
855	594	923	825	893	1,701	1,667	2,043	2,713	2,935	2,888	3,452
3	3	4	5	6	11	14	19	20	22	22	24
11	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	23	22	21	42
128	137	155	145	139	314	223	210	201	195	203	201
484	514	431	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,410	2,164	2,216	2,276	2,479	3,913	5,849	5,450	4,571	4,076	4,222	5,102
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	6	10	11	13	14	24	16	14	25	21	25

(Contd.)

TABLE

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE

Commodity	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Value (Million Rs.)					
Tnbacco Raw & Manufactured	17	14	25	49	107
Readymade Garments & Hosiery	19	25	36	97	167
Drugs & Chemicals	12	12	11	37	103
Surgical Instruments	15	18	23	45	85
Carpets and Rugs	55	65	109	282	457
Sports Goods	30	33	51	136	188
Other Exports	227	337	345	894	1,768
Grand Total ...	1,609	1,998	3,371	8,551	10,161
2. Quantity: (Qty. Unit)					
Tobacco Raw & Manufactured	..	..	..	..	..
Readymade Garments & Hosiery	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs & Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..
Surgical Instruments	..	..	..	..	..
Carpets and Rugs (M. Sq. M.)	..	..	..	..	..
Sports Goods	..	..	..	..	..
3. Unit Value Rs. per Unit					
Tobacco Raw & Manufactured	..	..	..	..	..
Readymade Garments & Hosiery	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs & Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..
Surgical Instruments	..	..	..	..	..
Carpets and Rugs (Sq. M.)	..	..	..	..	..
Sports Goods	..	..	..	..	..

10.5

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (July–March)	1984-85 (July–March)
133	160	164	126	101	81	54	106	123	143	84	124
245	328	418	139	377	731	745	1,294	2,025	2,950	2,189	1,956
116	133	134	146	131	122	149	125	128	157	109	97
129	131	134	161	211	240	264	252	287	430	258	595
456	719	912	1,171	1,765	2,198	2,243	1,679	1,913	2,323	1,498	1,555
205	189	199	195	212	245	312	320	442	665	471	496
1,565	1,748	1,988	2,401	2,966	3,512	5,181	5,488	8,432	9,338	6,576	6,878
10.286	11,253	11,294	12,980	16,925	23,410	29,280	26,270	34,442	37,339	27,416	27,177
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.2	4.7	1.6	1.5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	360	434	616	706	814	881	866	869	495	936	1,037
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.6

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS

(Million Rs.)

Year	Primary Commodities		Semi-Manufactures		Manufactured Goods		Total Value
	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	
1969-70	532	33	375	23	702	44	1,609
1970-71	650	33	472	24	876	44	1,998
1971-72	1,510	45	914	27	947	28	3,371
1972-73	3,366	39	2.583	30	2,602	30	8,551
1973-74	4,007	39	2,294	23	3,860	38	10,161
1974-75	4,932	48	1,308	13	4,047	39	10,286
1975-76	4,902	44	2,068	18	4,283	38	11,253
1976-77	4,622	41	1,888	17	4,783	42	11,294
1977-78	4,634	36	1,912	15	6,435	50	12,980
1978-79	5,474	32	3,489	21	7,963	47	16,925
1979-80	9,838	42	3,519	15	10,053	43	23,410
1980-81	12,824	44	3,320	11	13,135	45	29,280
1981-82	9,112	35	3,507	13	13,651	52	26,270
1982-83	10,326	30	4,618	13	19,498	57	34,442
1983-84	10,789	29	5,172	14	21,378	57	37,339
(July–March)							
1983-84	8,408	31	3,794	14	15,214	55	27,416
1984-85	7,229	27	4,858	18	15,090	55	27,177

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

MAJOR

Items	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1. Chemicals	91	104	97	256	352	392	483
2. Drugs and medicines	62	56	80	120	184	253	272
3. Dyes and colours	54	51	49	160	165	266	280
4. Chemical fertilizers	282	178	53	390	895	1,022	558
5. Electrical goods	219	260	257	460	598	1,187	1,189
6. Machinery non-electrical	709	673	594	739	1,106	2,071	2,797
7. Transport equipments	340	486	197	483	1,078	1,227	1,353
8. Paper, board and stationery	35	42	70	141	391	522	270
9. Tea	1	11	161	337	343	664	617
10. Sugar-refined	–	–	27	429	126	–	–
11. Art-silk yarn	3	6	8	21	168	173	127
12. Iron & steel & manufactures thereof	361	458	438	876	1,107	2,054	1,699
13. Non-ferrous metals	67	77	59	155	309	416	119
14. Petroleum & products	208	263	257	649	1,509	3,334	3,744
15. Edible oils	77	135	85	224	819	1,360	1,047
16. Grains, pulses and flour	56	76	297	1,123	1,555	2,470	1,792
17. Other imports	720	726	766	1,835	2,774	3,514	4,118
Grand Total ...	3,285	3,602	3,495	8,398	13,479	20,925	20,465

– Negligible.

10.7

IMPORTS

(Million Rs.)

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (July– March)	1984-85 (July– March)
550	648	815	895	2,413	2,699	3,423	4,587	3,035	3,448
348	513	601	751	936	1,222	1,390	1,800	1,307	1,412
281	363	311	392	462	493	578	613	449	484
624	1,048	2,808	2,711	3,537	893	2,117	1,539	1,539	1,581
1,302	1,594	1,699	1,804	1,915	1,687	2,079	2,391	1,593	1,790
3,312	4,147	4,251	5,590	5,684	6,845	9,312	10,828	7,929	9,624
2,016	1,635	2,474	4,903	4,686	5,170	5,424	6,307	4,061	3,801
341	378	493	608	741	922	1,054	1,172	845	1,070
752	1,258	1,000	954	1,184	1,091	1,676	2,567	1,879	2,502
1	1	3	494	473	1	14	1	1	–
117	804	1,138	1,547	1,301	1,570	1,607	1,586	1,179	1,051
1,881	2,660	2,668	2,992	2,779	4,163	4,475	4,096	2,796	2,977
339	344	327	484	582	638	647	677	469	689
4,083	4,918	5,247	10,685	15,199	18,046	20,529	19,161	14,643	14,943
1,478	1,553	2,953	2,295	2,625	3,450	3,670	6,516	4,224	5,215
665	1,339	3,507	1,050	637	806	880	866	655	2,249
4,922	4,612	6,093	8,774	8,390	9,786	9,276	12,000	8,729	9,245
23,012	27,815	36,388	46,929	53,544	59,482	68,151	76,707	55,333	62,081

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

Year	Wheat (Un-milled)		Tea		Edible Oils	
	Quantity 000 MT	Unit Value	Quantity 000 KG	Unit Value	Quantity 000 KG	Unit Value
1970-71	285	220	2555	4.42	180131	0.75
1971-72	690	391	31405	5.11	52078	1.63
1972-73	1359	818	38052	8.85	68976	3.25
1973-74	1229	1258	37881	9.06	142337	5.76
1974-75	1344	1831	50894	13.06	194015	7.01
1975-76	1186	1505	52514	11.74	241459	4.34
1976-77	499	1323	51099	14.70	289722	5.10
1977-78	1052	1271	61932	20.31	267788	5.80
1978-79	2236	1567	61117	16.35	420383	7.02
1979-80	602	1729	60912	15.65	345557	6.64
1980-81	305	2076	72531	16.32	466936	5.62
1981-82	360	2224	69453	15.70	624054	5.42
1982-83	396	2204	81239	20.62	655687	5.59
1983-84	291	2952	95873	26.77	857033	8.35
(July–March) 1983-84	221	2948	75440	24.90	536404	7.87
1984-85	828	2698	58593	42.70	500647	10.82

10.8

OF SELECTED IMPORTS

(Unit Value in Rupees)

Petroleum & Products		Chemical Fertilizer		Year
Quantity 000 MT	Unit Value	Quantity 000 MT	Unit Value	
3547	74	306	580	1970-71
3441	75	159	332	1971-72
3098	210	355	1198	1972-73
3698	408	631	1419	1973-74
3781	882	370	2762	1974-75
4010	934	380	1469	1975-76
4051	1008	395	1578	1976-77
4670	1053	604	1735	1977-78
4627	1134	1575	1783	1978-79
6439	1660	1112	2438	1979-80
5607	2711	1203	2938	1980-81
6112	2953	314	2843	1981-82
5942	3455	717	2952	1982-83
6123	3129	490	3141	1983-84
				(July–March)
4739	3089	490	3140	1983-84
4377	3414	441	3587	1984-85

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

Year	Capital Goods		Industrial raw materials		
			Capital Goods		Consumer
	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value
1969-70	1,655	50	344	11	957
1970-71	1,885	52	382	11	950
1971-72	1,482	42	367	11	851
1972-73	2,499	30	830	10	2,584
1973-74	3,975	30	904	7	5,386
1974-75	6,152	29	1,802	9	8,257
1975-76	7,158	35	1,261	6	7,709
1976-77	8,750	38	1,463	6	9,148
1977-78	9,316	34	1,921	7	11,023
1978-79	10,970	30	2,160	6	15,416
1979-80	16,679	36	2,916	6	19,834
1980-81	14,882	28	4,055	8	26,832
1981-82	17,504	30	4,861	8	28,710
1982-83	21,135	31	4,040	6	33,383
1983-84	24,419	32	4,525	6	37,017
(July–March)					
1983-84	16,933	31	3,317	6	27,071
1984-85	18,918	30	3,522	6	29,075

10.9

OF IMPORTS (Million Rs.)

for Goods	Consumer Goods		Total Value	Year
Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share		
29	329	10	3,285	1969-70
26	385	11	3,602	1970-71
24	795	23	3,495	1971-72
31	2,485	30	8,398	1972-73
40	3,214	24	13,479	1973-74
40	4,714	23	20,925	1974-75
38	4,337	21	20,465	1975-76
40	3,651	16	23,012	1976-77
40	5,555	20	27,815	1977-78
42	7,842	22	36,388	1978-79
42	7,500	16	46,929	1979-80
50	7,775	15	53,544	1980-81
48	8,407	14	59,481	1981-82
49	9,593	14	68,151	1982-83
48	10,746	14	76,707	1983-84
				(July–March)
49	8,012	14	55,333	1983-84
47	10,566	17	62,081	1984-85

Source : Federal Bureauof Statistics.

TABLE

DIRECTION OF

Year	A. Organisation of Islamic							
	(a) Arab							
	Algeria	Behrain	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Oman
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1974-75								
Exports	40	42	313	12	183	30	59	99
Imports	–	57	188	11	1224	2	–	63
1975-76								
Exports	17	137	585	20	380	4	85	98
Imports	–	173	106	17	781	10	9	–
1976-77								
Exports	30	68	498	20	317	10	115	113
Imports	–	113	145	12	1183	4	–	–
1977-78								
Exports	45	76	652	8	278	15	87	327
Imports	–	17	118	39	1469	2	–	7
1978-79								
Exports	27	87	325	6	215	5	116	89
Imports	–	14	128	40	2310	5	–	11
1979-80								
Exports	10	175	393	20	487	27	55	69
Imports	–	115	1570	76	4739	8	3	30
1980-81								
Exports	65	111	537	33	510	12	186	91
Imports	–	942	817	110	4276	3	–	12
1981-82								
Exports	65	117	652	134	535	26	200	472
Imports	–	8	2	111	5756	2	–	33
1982-83								
Exports	6	216	292	28	474	33	44	308
Imports	–	24	6	169	6386	1	–	287
1983-84								
Exports	53	191	163	27	703	17	98	348
Imports	7	92	3	278	6197	8	–	2
1983-84 (July–March)								
Exports	35	167	104	23	612	12	62	280
Imports	7	86	2	234	4086	5	–	1
1984-85 (July–March)								
Exports	6	53	104	33	336	25	59	392
Imports	–	3	9	367	4618	1	–	27

*Excluding Malaysia and Indonesia.

. . Not available.

– Negligible.

10.10

TRADE

(Million Rs.)

Countries (OIC)*									
League						Total (a)	(b) E.C.O.		Total (b)
Qatar	S. Arabia	Somalia	U.A.E.	S. Yeman	Syria		Iran	Turkey	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
36	621	44	476	19	4	1978	594	6	600
20	1559	–	244	–	–	3368	117	21	138
74	796	7	367	28	14	2612	176	82	258
–	1515	–	1065	–	–	3676	63	16	79
68	461	22	574	68	18	2382	879	69	948
–	1594	–	1071	7	–	4129	31	21	52
28	426	66	236	77	4	2325	525	244	769
99	2489	4	992	–	–	5236	57	57	114
111	945	108	615	100	96	2845	464	160	624
300	1962	–	1319	–	–	6089	59	82	141
85	1269	63	1130	289	111	4183	1040	128	1168
47	3235	–	1992	–	–	11815	95	68	163
152	1743	48	1468	108	29	5093	2295	243	2538
77	6869	–	2986	–	–	16092	25	35	60
160	1938	40	1468	598	18	6423	823	59	882
60	8497	–	3938	–	13	18429	23	282	305
256	3208	28	2853	533	56	8335	4225	66	4291
80	9098	4	3783	–	29	19867	1145	306	1451
213	2928	38	2827	10	4	7620	5973	146	6118
72	7594	–	4392	1	20	18670	1202	307	1504
109	2091	33	2201	10	3	5737	4542	72	4614
56	6197	–	3454	–	22	14150	1039	251	1290
70	1795	43	1330	153	–	4399	796	115	911
52	6515	–	3546	4	–	15138	614	211	825

TABLE

DIRECTION OF

Year	(c) Other Asian			Total (c)	(d) Other African				Total (d)	Total (OIC)
	Afghanistan*	Bangladesh	Others		Egypt	Cameroun	Sierra-leone	Others		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1974-75										
Exports	128	138	134	400	12	–	3	320	335	3313
Imports	229	35	9	273	–	1	–	–	1	3780
1975-76										
Exports	95	220	40	355	20	22	2	103	147	3372
Imports	244	77	47	368	–	–	–	10	10	4133
1976-77										
Exports	128	73	115	316	7	35	8	147	197	3843
Imports	303	257	18	578	8	–	–	1	9	4768
1977-78										
Exports	207	260	81	548	35	64	2	273	374	4016
Imports	361	491	29	881	–	–	–	9	9	6240
1978-79										
Exports	217	294	65	576	7	446	2	105	560	4605
Imports	457	421	30	908	–	–	–	11	11	7149
1979-80										
Exports	220	579	358	1157	12	459	1	224	696	7204
Imports	431	493	31	955	5	–	–	4	9	12942
1980-81										
Exports	211	646	116	973	7	874	1	153	1035	9639
Imports	629	711	44	1384	9	10	–	2	21	17557
1981-82										
Exports	172	708	71	951	25	619	2	179	825	9081
Imports	715	580	–	1295	18	–	–	2	20	20049
1982-83										
Exports	213	558	117	888	10	733	–	199	942	14456
Imports	404	871	7	1282	14	–	–	10	24	22624
1983-84										
Exports	220	624	444	1288	32	376	2	228	638	15664
Imports	336	711	104	1352	21	–	–	347	368	21894
1983-84 (July–March)										
Exports	157	449	339	945	7	346	–	597	950	12246
Imports	294	795	25	1115	17	–	–	287	304	16859
1984-85 (July–March)										
Exports	205	523	29	757	7	178	–	459	644	6711
Imports	250	717	18	985	15	–	–	20	35	16983

*Membership suspended.

10.10

TRADE

(Million Rs.)

B. Organisation for Economic Cooperation											
(a) Consortium											Total (a)
USA	Canada	Belgium	France	W. Germany	Italy	Nether-land	U.K.	Norway	Sweden	Japan	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
384	77	157	195	462	250	136	687	20	92	699	3159
3097	648	387	501	1558	599	392	1230	80	211	2633	11336
646	88	94	229	598	431	151	711	41	93	786	3868
3977	714	315	548	1242	669	260	1551	68	71	2498	11913
582	72	127	262	648	421	215	808	40	94	913	4182
3393	510	256	501	1463	717	516	1861	69	109	3292	12687
656	74	105	253	732	377	233	861	24	65	1108	4488
3496	575	368	808	2174	783	700	2306	74	238	3322	14844
1164	98	184	423	1037	678	335	1289	18	126	1670	7022
5791	769	389	1061	2084	1254	1862	2279	159	220	4149	20017
1201	137	338	581	1430	882	376	1128	38	162	1813	8086
5219	825	615	2149	2309	1854	1094	2878	134	291	5422	22790
1770	138	250	623	1260	750	375	1163	45	159	1877	8410
5851	619	592	1509	2694	1590	1041	3297	207	332	6188	23920
1897	150	239	607	1018	873	307	1350	47	202	2222	8912
5252	1012	539	986	3497	1565	1080	3769	159	519	7346	25724
2071	190	384	617	1545	1041	316	1659	90	218	2819	10950
6619	907	621	1173	3885	2245	901	4379	166	442	9128	30466
3261	268	332	767	1778	1309	457	1632	116	289	3210	13419
8742	998	727	1425	4940	2189	856	5116	192	544	10957	36686
2110	191	246	539	1264	913	334	1153	68	266	2471	9555
5926	745	508	1144	3668	1601	626	3465	144	393	7479	25699
2807	274	332	760	1600	1181	427	1931	83	341	3233	12969
6781	1103	649	1122	3347	1582	662	3590	306	602	8304	28048

Year	and Development (OECD)							
	(b) Others than							
	Demark	Finland	Austria	Portugal	Switzer-land	Spain	Greece	Australia
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1974-75								
Exports	59	9	12	10	131	123	57	50
Imports	64	61	73	32	100	44	17	1254
1975-76								
Exports	76	5	20	9	146	275	56	69
Imports	54	27	84	31	205	25	25	139
1976-77								
Exports	100	19	19	5	167	242	10	84
Imports	84	21	45	310	187	43	4	559
1977-78								
Exports	119	3	25	4	180	162	15	70
Imports	70	4	50	16	227	58	23	592
1978-79								
Exports	123	8	28	5	347	322	17	131
Imports	147	16	72	37	279	256	47	806
1979-80								
Exports	150	14	46	25	411	230	77	130
Imports	369	57	122	42	431	141	65	906
1980-81								
Exports	115	22	62	34	398	158	60	252
Imports	201	19	105	31	510	307	51	502
1981-82								
Exports	130	29	46	13	328	236	30	344
Imports	172	21	142	42	654	412	34	752
1982-83								
Exports	133	35	64	31	378	236	49	215
Imports	440	201	148	47	852	327	62	981
1983-84								
Exports	199	35	79	56	396	264	28	337
Imports	187	40	139	98	1182	959	184	739
1983-84 (July–March)								
Exports	153	25	43	32	303	181	12	249
Imports	155	18	70	93	781	629	72	539
1984-85 (July–March)								
Exports	140	134	48	74	323	296	51	275
Imports	104	172	70	29	789	395	120	2040

TRADE

(Million Rs.)

Consortium			C. Council of Mutal Economic Association (CMEA)						
Newzea-land	Total (b)	Total (OECD)	USSR	Bulgaria	Czechos-lovakia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Total CMEA
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
16	467	3626	317	13	37	30	165	62	624
11	1645	12981	179	31	77	40	228	179	734
7	663	4531	195	21	17	40	119	106	498
82	672	12585	510	47	54	22	144	149	926
12	658	4840	251	55	28	38	27	48	447
65	1318	14005	431	114	64	86	92	63	850
6	584	5072	273	86	60	52	24	62	557
32	1072	15916	357	35	88	57	211	92	840
13	994	8016	296	38	45	49	100	100	628
77	1737	21754	548	52	115	77	133	217	1142
24	1107	9193	424	18	61	94	129	82	908
157	2290	25080	512	112	136	107	171	318	1356
26	1127	9537	448	135	108	345	39	56	1131
197	1923	25843	456	237	152	236	346	281	1708
36	1192	10104	485	116	113	208	49	112	1083
154	2383	28107	308	347	157	120	470	411	1811
41	1182	12132	689	333	156	131	96	48	1453
367	3425	33891	332	516	106	100	163	237	1454
53	1447	14866	983	97	170	139	83	193	1665
211	3739	40425	551	188	196	221	338	836	2330
35	1033	10588	761	59	142	103	67	113	1245
152	2509	28208	350	143	139	167	61	743	1603
53	1394	14363	736	465	90	83	125	59	1558
133	3852	31900	339	67	118	147	77	206	954

(Contd.)

Year	D. Association of South East Asian Countries (ASEAN)					Total (ASEAN)
	Malaysia	Singapore	Indonesia	Thailand	Philippines	
62	63	64	65	66	67	68
1974-75						
Exports	65	117	131	20	72	405
Imports	700	195	324	72	6	1297
1975-76						
Exports	19	152	133	8	15	327
Imports	310	205	411	92	8	1026
1976-77						
Exports	18	134	187	36	3	378
Imports	414	213	384	40	12	1063
1977-78						
Exports	12	250	310	55	35	662
Imports	587	293	532	38	26	1476
1978-79						
Exports	16	237	75	57	31	416
Imports	830	922	447	84	53	2336
1979-80						
Exports	24	291	152	49	48	564
Imports	1291	944	496	108	66	2905
1980-81						
Exports	42	555	73	38	27	735
Imports	1506	762	245	137	38	2688
1981-82						
Exports	37	625	294	16	7	979
Imports	1648	932	428	352	63	3423
1982-83						
Exports	185	635	147	78	14	1059
Imports	2107	801	376	262	102	3648
1983-84						
Exports	250	506	312	71	21	1160
Imports	3233	846	432	264	24	4799
1983-84 (July–March)						
Exports	154	410	305	37	13	919
Imports	2205	608	316	189	17	3335
1984-85 (July–March)						
Exports	93	218	103	112	24	478
Imports	3654	765	492	246	28	5186

(Contd.)

TRADE

(Million Rs.)

E. Central America	F. South America	G. Other European Countries			Total (G)
		Malta	Yugoslavia	Others	
69	70	71	72	73	74
39	46	15	119	26	160
37	36	–	136	234	370
57	10	18	64	–	82
33	32	–	95	13	108
56	9	13	19	38	70
12	99	1	122	62	185
49	101	12	12	12	36
20	71	1	203	24	228
11	41	8	25	8	41
58	645	1	220	34	255
121	421	17	74	14	105
16	695	–	223	41	264
376	240	14	56	21	91
39	1055	–	231	117	348
233	15	2	15	4	21
6	552	–	326	46	372
316	20	8	8	100	116
51	569	11	235	192	438
64	83	2	2	52	56
139	875	6	293	227	526
61	79	2	2	41	45
126	604	6	254	–	260
12	13	1	7	43	51
26	1094	35	153	–	188

(Contd.)

Year	H. Other Asian Countires								Total (H)
	Sri-Lanka	China	Hong Kong	India	N. Korea	S. Korea	Burma	Others	
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
1974-75									
Exports	600	151	787	–	5	9	40	148	1740
Imports	546	535	105	–	57	102	114	40	1499
1975-76									
Exports	360	176	1240	150	18	9	24	58	2035
Imports	505	549	135	13	22	137	53	33	1447
1976-77									
Exports	437	96	711	1	4	3	27	50	1329
Imports	444	634	175	236	10	253	18	34	1804
1977-78									
Exports	232	368	794	347	–	30	31	73	1875
Imports	633	629	261	471	4	487	46	40	2571
1978-79									
Exports	423	143	1394	167	27	119	1	60	2334
Imports	423	981	239	209	20	567	97	66	2602
1979-80									
Exports	381	1442	1841	479	18	80	1	40	4282
Imports	443	1464	228	130	2	824	55	83	3229
1980-81									
Exports	300	3571	1141	962	11	143	9	248	6385
Imports	419	1765	259	22	3	766	52	218	3504
1981-82									
Exports	296	1559	1210	602	6	82	3	147	3903
Imports	485	1891	254	79	9	1309	70	526	4623
1982-83									
Exports	121	1680	1502	340	6	178	1	315	4143
Imports	515	1791	234	60	12	1222	56	762	4652
1983-84									
Exports	232	670	500	343	14	320	3	283	2465
Imports	386	1906	233	148	–	1148	31	703	4555
1983-84 (July–March)									
Exports	129	525	399	304	14	236	3	222	1831
Imports	300	1450	144	92	–	830	21	703	3540
1984-85 (July–March)									
Exports	219	919	599	350	2	291	–	523	2902
Imports	453	1757	297	190	1	862	48	12	4366

.. Not available.
– Negligible.

TRADE

(Million Rs.)

I. Other African Countries									
Libaria	Ghana	Kenya	Mauritious	Nigeria	Tanzania	Malawi	Others	Total (I)	GRAND TOTAL
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
6	4	21	9	24	3	20	244	331	10286
1	1	112	1	–	27	–	49	191	20925
4	2	36	16	21	12	8	242	341	11253
2	–	137	–	–	25	–	11	175	20465
3	2	22	17	16	20	2	240	322	11294
9	1	140	–	–	20	–	56	226	23012
7	91	19	20	9	24	5	437	612	12980
56	–	286	5	–	56	–	50	453	27815
2	110	58	26	22	17	4	594	833	16925
17	–	269	2	–	16	19	124	447	36388
5	–	155	18	29	8	4	393	612	23410
6	–	329	5	–	28	12	62	442	46929
23	–	14	129	44	6	10	920	1146	29280
81	–	336	–	–	27	21	337	802	53544
31	1	20	70	17	18	6	688	851	26270
44	–	284	–	–	27	21	162	538	59481
78	1	18	21	26	10	3	590	747	34442
113	1	367	7	–	45	63	228	824	68151
113	–	70	104	7	1	3	938	1236	37339
108	1	772	9	–	51	58	163	1164	76707
87	–	69	59	5	–	2	187	409	27416
86	–	515	6	–	37	30	124	798	55333
46	–	39	39	560	49	2	354	1089	27177
113	2	1005	45	–	42	58	118	1384	62081

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.11

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS
(% Share)

Regions	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983 84 (July–March)	1984-85 (July–March)
1. Developed Economies	36.9	41.0	43.5	39.4	47.6	39.7	32.9	38.6	35.5	39.9	38.8	53.1
a. OECD	35.3	40.3	42.9	39.1	47.4	39.3	32.6	38.5	35.2	39.8	38.6	52.9
b. Other European Countries	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
2. CMEA	6.1	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.7
3. Developing Countries	57.0	54.6	52.6	56.3	48.7	56.4	63.2	57.4	60.3	55.6	56.8	41.2
a. OIC	32.2	30.0	34.0	30.9	27.2	30.8	32.9	34.6	42.0	42.0	44.7	24.7
b. ASEAN	3.9	2.9	3.3	5.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.4	1.8
c. Central America	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	..
d. South America	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	..
e. Other Asian Countries	16.9	18.1	11.8	14.4	13.8	18.3	21.8	14.9	12.0	6.6	6.7	10.7
f. Other African Countries	3.2	3.0	2.9	4.7	4.9	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.2	3.3	1.5	4.0
g. Others*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Not specified.
.. Negligible.

TABLE 10.12

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS
(% Share)

Regions	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (July-March)	1984-85 (July-March)
1. Developed Economies	63.8	62.0	61.7	58.0	60.5	54.0	48.9	47.9	50.3	53.4	51.5	51.7
a. OECD	62.0	61.5	60.9	57.2	59.8	53.4	48.3	47.3	49.7	52.7	51.0	51.4
b. Other European Countries	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3
2. CMEA	3.5	4.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.9	1.5
3. Developing Countries	32.8	33.5	34.6	39.0	36.4	43.1	47.9	49.1	47.5	43.5	45.6	46.8
a. OIC	18.1	20.2	20.7	22.4	19.6	27.6	32.8	33.7	33.2	28.5	30.5	27.4
b. ASEAN	6.2	5.0	4.6	5.3	6.4	6.2	5.0	5.8	5.4	6.3	6.0	8.4
c. Central America	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	..
d. South America	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.8
e. Other Asian Countries	7.2	7.1	7.8	9.2	7.2	6.9	6.5	7.8	6.8	5.9	6.4	7.0
f. Other African Countries	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.2
g. Others*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Not specified.
. .Negligible.

TABLE

BALANCE OF

	Items	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1.	Merchandise Exports	978	1162	1132	1,283
2.	Merchandise Imports	−2,114	−2139	−2418	−2,751
	Trade Balance	−1137	−977	−1286	−1,469
3.	Non-Factor Services (Net)	−163	−179	−187	−181
4.	Investment Income (Net)	−98	−145	−169	−181
	Income	37	28	33	34
	Less : Payments	−135	−173	−202	−215
5.	Private Transfers (Net)	+229	+353	+590	+1,226
	Balance on Current Account (Net)	−1168	−948	−1051	−605
6.	Private Capital (Net)	+96	+194	+160	+128
	6.1 Direct Investment	15	23	4	34
	6.2 Other Long-term	81	117	104	74
	6.3 Short-term	..	54	53	20
7.	Public Capital (Net)	+917	+741	+582	+811
	7.1 Disbursements, Long-term*	870	895	807	736
	7.2 Less: Repayments, Long-term	−66	−105	−128	−86
	7.3 Others (Short-term and Long-term)	113	−49	−97	161
8.	Allocation of SDRs (Net)	−	−	−	−
9.	Changes in Reserves (−increase)	139	20	252	−315
10.	Errors & Omissions (net)**	15	−9	57	−20

*Includes Official Transfers.
**Includes Non-Monetary Gold.
.. Negligible.
− Nil.

10.13

PAYMENTS

(Million $)

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (July–Dec)	1984-85 (July–Dec)
1,644	2,341	2,799	2,319	2,627	2,669	1,352	1,070
−3,816	−4,857	−5,563	−5,769	−5,616	−5,993	−2,778	−2,998
−2,172	−2,516	−2,764	−3,450	−2,989	−3,324	−1,426	−1,928
−205	−238	−254	−176	−189	−275	−157	−160
−233	−281	−261	−320	−420	−442	−214	−261
46	52	95	130	121	196	99	90
−279	−333	−356	−450	−541	−638	−313	−351
+1,496	+1,895	+2,242	+2,412	+3,081	+3,044	+1,481	+1,383
−1,114	−1,140	−1,037	−1,534	−517	−997	−316	−966
+163	+174	+261	+364	+673	+265	+68	+98
33	68	71	122	26	43	12	29
90	71	137	205	371	119	50	70
40	35	53	37	276	103	6	−1
+743	+1,365	+811	+605	+522	+652	+254	+280
838	1,396	843	886	969	1,061	416	471
−181	−279	−270	−266	−396	−499	−233	−245
86	248	238	−15	−51	90	71	54
38	39	37	–	–	–	–	–
185	−453	−45	580	−698	86	−60	608
−17	15	−25	−15	20	−6	55	−20

Source : State Bank of Pakistan.

TABLE 10.14

GOLD AND GROSS FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HELD AND CONTROLLED BY STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

(Million Rs.)

Period*	Cash	Gold	Total	Period*	Cash	Gold	Total	Period*	Cash	Gold	Total
1948				1960				1972			
June	496	22	518	June	921	249	1,170	June	2,474	664	3,138
December	1,394	22	1,416	December	1,045	249	1,294	December	2,481	664	3,145
1949				1961				1973			
June	1,611	44	1,655	June	974	251	1,225	June	3,920	664	4,584
December	936	44	980	December	882	251	1,133	December	4,176	664	4,840
1950				1962				1974			
June	915	44	959	June	876	252	1,128	June	3,321	664	3,985
Decmber	898	44	942	December	932	252	1,184	December	4,005	664	4,669
1951				1963				1975			
June	1,469	44	1.513	June	1,184	252	1,436	June	4,149	664	4,813
December	1,438	44	1,482	Dedember	1,076	252	1,328	December	3,471	664	4,135
1952				1964				1976			
June	965	81	1.046	June	981	254	1,235	June	5,409	676	6,085
December	525	81	606	December	789	254	1,043	December	4,660	676	5,336
1953				1965				1977			
June	588	81	669	June	698	254	952	June	3,590	676	4,266
December	608	81	689	December	736	254	990	December	4,618	676	5,294
1954				1966				1978			
June	550	81	631	June	1,009	254	1,263	June	6,889	3,114	10,003
December	550	81	631	December	685	254	939	December	4,397	3,844	8,241
1955				1967				1979			
June	615	81	696	June	539	254	793	June	4,099	4,857	8,956
December	1,042	114	1,156	December	505	254	759	December	2,761	9,217	11,978
1956				1968				1980			
June	1,280	115	1,395	June	608	256	864	June	8,228	11,764	19,992
December	1,148	115	1,263	December	882	256	1,138	December	6,210	11,764	17,974
1957				1969				1981			
June	1,086	115	1,201	June	1,167	256	1,423	June	10,686	7,786	18,472
December	906	115	1,021	December	1,226	256	1,482	December	7,951	7,786	15,737
1958				1970				1982			
June	764	117	881	June	1,112	256	1,368	June	10,322	7,155	17,477
December	533	233	766	December	621	256	877	December	12,490	7,158	19,648
1959				1971				1983			
June	807	236	1,043	June	685	264	949	June	25,751	10,201	35952
December	988	239	1,227	December	550	264	814	December	26,975	10.201	37.176
								1984			
								June	24,808	9,726	34,534
								December	16.284	9,726	26,010

*Last day of the month.

Source :State Bank of Pakistan.

TABLE 10.15

GOLD AND GROSS FOREIGH EXCHANGE RESERVES HELD AND CONTROLLED BY STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

(Million $)

Period*	Cash	Gold	Total	Period*	Cash	Gold	Total	Period*	Cash	Gold	Total
1948				1960				1972			
June	150	7	157	June	194	52	246	June	225	60	285
December	421	7	428	December	220	52	272	December	226	60	286
1949				1961				1973			
June	487	13	500	June	204	53	257	June	396	67	463
December	283	13	296	December	185	53	238	December	422	67	489
1950				1962				1974			
June	277	13	290	June	184	53	237	June	336	67	403
December	271	13	284	December	196	53	249	December	405	67	472
1951				1963				1975			
June	444	13	457	June	249	53	302	June	419	67	486
December	435	13	448	December	226	53	279	December	351	67	418
1952				1964				1976			
June	292	24	316	June	206	53	259	June	546	68	614
December	159	24	183	December	166	53	219	December	471	68	539
1953				1965				1977			
June	178	24	202	June	147	53	200	June	363	68	431
December	184	24	208	December	155	53	208	December	466	68	534
1954				1966				1978			
June	166	24	190	June	212	53	265	June	696	314	1,010
December	166	24	190	December	144	53	197	December	444	388	832
1955				1967				1979			
June	186	24	210	June	114	53	167	June	414	490	904
December	219	24	243	December	106	53	159	December	279	931	1,210
1956				1968				1980			
June	269	24	293	June	128	54	182	June	831	1,188	2,019
December	241	24	265	December	185	54	239	December	627	1,188	1,815
1957				1969				1981			
June	228	24	252	June	245	54	299	June	1,080	786	1,866
December	190	24	214	December	257	54	311	December	803	786	1,589
1958				1970				1982			
June	160	25	185	June	233	54	287	June	862	598	1,460
December	112	49	161	December	130	54	184	December	971	556	1,527
1959				1971				1983			
June	169	50	219	June	144	55	199	June	1,975	783	2,758
December	208	50	258	December	116	55	171	December	2,010	760	2,770
								1984			
								June	1,788	701	2,489
								December	1,074	641	1,715

*Last day of the month.

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Foreign Capital Inflows

TABLE 11.1

OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN AS ON JUNE 30,1984
(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

(Million $)

Lending Country/Agency		Debt Outstanding as on 30-6-1984		
		Disbursed and out standing	Un-disbursed	Total Debt (2+3)
1		2	3	4
I–Consortium Including Outside Consortium Arrangements.				
1. Belgium	–Capital Aid	18.3	11.9	30.2
	–Export Credit	1.4	0.1	1.5
	Sub-total (Belgium)	19.7	12.0	31.7
2. Canada	–CIDA Loans	413.9	41.1	455.1
	–EDC Credits	14.6	–	14.6
	Sub-total (Canada)	428.5	41.1	469.7
3. France	–Capital Aid	10.0	–	10.0
	–State-cum-Bank/Export Credits	159.8	39.8	199.6
	–Financial Institution	34.9	–	34.9
	Sub-total (France)	204.7	39.8	244.5
4. Germany	–Capital Aid	582.3	133.7	716.0
	–Suppliers Credit	4.6	13.7	18.3
	–Financial Institution	34.9	–	34.9
	Sub-total (Germany)	621.8	147.4	769.2
5. Italy	–Capital Aid	13.2	–	13.2
	–Export Credit	110.1	30.0	140.1
	Sub-total (Italy)	123.3	30.0	153.3
6. Japan	–Capital Aid	778.4	283.0	1,061.3
	–Suppliers Credits	8.2	–	8.2
	–Financial Institutions	–	5.0	5.0
	Sub-total (Japan)	786.6	288.0	1074.5
7. Netherlands	–Capital Aid	115.2	25.1	140.3
	–Export Credit	7.8	10.5	18.3
	Sub-total (Netherlands)	123.0	35.6	158.6
8. U.K.	–Export Credit	3.3	0.9	4.2
	–ODFC	0.9	–	0.9
	–NGB Loan			
	–UK Financial Institutions	140.4	17.1	157.5
	Sub-total (UK)	144.6	18.0	162.6

TABLE 11.1

OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN AS ON JUNE 30,1984
(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

(Million $)

1		2	3	4
9. U.S.A.	–Capital Aid	1,681.4	53.0	1,734.3
	–Suppliers Credit	3.0	–	3.0
	–US Exim-bank	0.4	–	0.4
	–US Financial Institutions	94.6	–	94.6
	–CCC (USA)	88.1	18.0	106.1
	–PL-480 Title-I (CLCC)	799.4	–	799.4
	Sub-total (USA)	2,666.9	71.0	2737.8
10. Asian Development Bank		585.9	1,009.6	1595.5
11. IBRD		356.1*	221.3	577.4
12. IDA Including EEC Loans		1,264.2	659.5	1,923.8
13. IFC		35.4	94.0	129.4
14. IFAD		30.5	51.5	81.9
	Sub-total (consortium Sources)	7,391.2	2718.8	10,109.9
II. Non-Consortium Sources:				
1. Australia	–Export Credit	4.4	–	4.4
	Sub-total (Australia)	4.4	–	4.4
2. Austria	–Capital Aid	–	1.5	1.5
	–Export Credit	1.0	–	1.0
	Sub-total (Austria)	1.0	1.5	2.5
3. Bulgaria	–Export Credit	1.8	–	1.8
4. China	–Loans	157.3	65.1	222.3
	–Export Credit	2.2	–	2.2
	–Guaranteed Credit	4.0	51.5	55.5
	Sub-total (China)	163.5	116.6	280.0
5. Czechoslovakia	–Export Credit	2.8	–	2.8
6. Denmark	–Capital Aid	23.1	0.2	23.3
	–Suppliers Credit	0.2	–	0.2
	Sub-total (Denmark)	23.3	0.2	23.5
7. German-DR	–Export Credit	1.4	–	1.4
8. Hungary	–Guarnateed Credit	1.8	–	1.8
9. Spain	–Suppliers Credits	–	1.7	1.7
10. Romania	–Export Credit	43.2	47.6	90.8
11. Singapore	–Guarnteed Credit	0.2	–	0.2
12. Switzerland	–Export Credit	22.3	–	22.3
	–Guaranteed Credit	4.5	3.5	8.0
	Sub-total (Switzerland)	26.7	3.5	30.3

TABLE 11.1

OUTSTANDING EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN AS ON JUNE 30,1984
(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

(Million $)

I		2	3	4
13. USSR	–State Credit	278.4	61.5	339.9
	–Export Credit	15.5	286.1	301.7
	–Guarnateed Credit	–	9.2	9.2
	Sub-total (USSR)	293.9	356.8	650.8
14. Yugoslavia		2.3	–	2.3
Sub-total (Non-Consortium Sources)		566.3	527.9	1094.3
III. OPEC Sources:				
1. Abu Dhabi	–Loan	152.1	8.1	160.1
	–Export Credit	–	–	–
	Sub-total (Abdu Dhabi)	152.1	8.1	160.1
2. Iran	–Loan	459.1	–	459.1
4. Kuwait	–Loan	103.5	47.3	150.8
	–Guaranteed Credit	10.0	–	10.0
	Sub-total (Kuwait)	113.5	47.3	160.8
5. Libya		46.3	–	46.3
6. Qatar	–Guaranteed Credit	5.7	–	5.7
7. Saudia Arabia	–Loan	416.5	65.6	482.1
	–Export Credit	0.2	–	0.2
	Sub-total (Saudia Arabia)	416.7	65.6	482.3
8. OPEC Fund		70.2	17.9	88.1
9. IDB		28.6	50.7	79.3
	Sub-total (OPEC Sources)	1,292.2	189.6	1481.9
IV. IMF Trust Fund		219.5	–	219.5
	Total (All Sources)	9,469.3	3,436.4	12,905.7

Sources : Economic Affairs Division.

Note: Excludes $ 12.1 million as insurance recoveries in respect of Tarbela repairs contributed by Germany, IDA, Italy, U.K., Australia and Tarbela Development Fund during 1980-81.

Note : Excludes $ 483.7 million payable in local country.

TABLE 11.2

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(Million $)

Lending Country/Agency	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Consortium									
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	4.8	Interest Free	30	5.0	Interest Free	30	5.2	Interest Free	30
–Export Credits	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Canada-CIDA	187.8	0.0	50	21.3	–	50	42.3	–	50
–EDC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. France-State Credit	17.9	3.0	25.5	19.4	3.0	25.5	–	–	–
–Bank Credits	17.9	8.8	10	19.4	8.0	10	–	–	–
Financial Institutions	9.8	8.70–8.75	5	2.4	8.7	6	58.5	9.3	12
4. Germany-Capital Aid	27.0	0.75	50	104.6	0.75–2.0	28.50	33.2	0.8	50
–Export Credits									
Financial Institutions	–	–	–	4.3	7.25	6	59.4	9.3	12
5. Italy-Capital Aid	–	–	–	7.0	6.0	10	–	–	–
–Export Credits	10.6	7	10	13.0	7.0	10	32.8	7.0	10
6. Japan-Capital Aid	60.2	3.5	30	171.1	3.0–3.5	30	43.6	2.75	30
–Suppliers Credits	14.3	7.5–8.0	3–8	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Netherlands–Capital Aid	–	–	–	26.7	2.5	30	19.4	2.50	30
–Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. U.K. Export Credits/ Suppliers Credits	2.9	8.5	7–11	–	–	–	53.0	9.25–10.8	7–10
–U.K. Financial Institutions	16.0	2.5*	5.5–6	21.2	2.25*	5–9	–	–	–
9. U.S. Aid Loans	–	–	–	29.0	2(a)	40	111.0	1.25*	7–10
–U.S. Financial Institution	–	–	–	34.5	2.25*	5	38.0	2(a)	40
–PL 480	56.4	2(a)	40	38.0	2(a)	40	–	–	–
–CCC Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exim bank/Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	25.5	8.5	10	–	1.0	50
10. IFAD	–	–	–	–	–	–	47.5	0.75	50
11. IDA	122.2	0.75	50	164.0	0.75	50	221.0	1–8.1	17–40
12. ADB	139.0	1.0–8.3	15–40	143.6	1–7.7	15–40	153.6	11.0	9
13. IFC	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.9	–	–
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. IBRD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.2

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(Million $)

Lending Country/Agency	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commis-sion %	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commis-sion %	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commis-sion %	Amorti-zation year
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	19
A. Consortium									
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–Export Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	2
2. Canada-CIDA	12.6	–	50	40.1	–	50	16.3	–	50
–EDC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. France-State Credit	30.1	3.0	25.5	–	–	–	13.1	3%	17
–Bank Credits	30.1	8.5	10	–	–	–	13.1	10.9	10
–Suppliers Credits Financial Institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Germany-Capital Aid	31.6	0.75	50	16.8	0.75	50	47.9	0.8	50
–Export Credits Financial Institutions	3.7	7.5	6	3.7	7.5–8.5	6-1/2	4.7	10.5 to 10.75	9½
5. Italy-Capital Aid	0.7	1*	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
–Export Credits	15.9	7–7.5	10	15.0	7–7.5	10	23.4	7to7.75	10
6. Japan-Capital Aid	107.5	2.75	30	121.1	2.75	30	76.8	2.8	30
–Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	10	6
7. Netherlands–Capital Aid	13.3	2.5	30	13.3	2.5	30	11.0	2.5	30
–Suppliers Credits	1.6	1.5+1*	4+7–10	2.6	9–10	10	1.8	8to9	10
8. U.K. Export Credits/ Suppliers Credits	6.2	1.75–2*	6–7	1.6	1*	7–12	2.5	7.5	7
–U.K. Financial Institutions	25.2	7.5	8-1/2	22.21.25*	–7.5	5/1/2-9	68.6	7to10	6to10
9. U.S. Aid Loans	–	–	–	14.0	2(a)	40	67.0	2 to 3%	40
–U.S. Financial Institution	–	–	–	2.6	1–1.5*	3–5/1/2	–	–	–
–PL. 480	57.0	2(a)	40	47.5	2(a)	40	47.5	2%to3%	40
–CCC Credits	–	–	–	60.0	3/4**	2	85.0	0.75	3
Exim bank/Suppliers Credits	1.4	7.0	6	1.9	8	12	–	–	–
10. IFAD	11.3	1.0	50	11.7	1.0	50	–	–	–
11. IDA	105.0	0.75	50	269.0	0.75	50	228.8	0.8	50
12. ADB	138.3	1–9	20–40	239.0	1–11	20–40	183.4	1to11%	25to40
13. IFC	6.6	115-12.25	9	3.2	13.75	12	92.3	11¼	7to11½
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)	12.1a	..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. IBRD	–	–	–	138.5	11.60	2	75.2	11.43	17to20

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.2

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN (Million $)

Lending Country/Agency	1983-84			1983-84 (July–March)			1984-85 (July–March)		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
A. Consortium									
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	7.2	Interest free	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
–Export Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Canada-CIDA	2.5	–	50		–	–50	13.7	–	50
–EDC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. France-State Credits	11.4	3.0	25.0	14.4	3.0	25	12.35	3.0	25
–Bank Credits	11.4	10.95	10.0	14.4	10.9	10	12.35	10.9	10
–Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial Institutions									
4. Germany-Capital Aid	89.9	0.7	50	77.9	0.75	50	44.6	0.75	50
–Export Credits									
Financial Institutions	14.8	8–12	5–10	9.4	–	–	12.3	12	10
5. Italy-Capital Aid	16.3	2.25 to 7.5	10 to 13½	–	–	–	21.4	2.5 to 7.5	10–13
–Export Credits	12.8	8 to 8.5	8 to 9.50	13.3	7.5 to 10	10	–	–	–
6. Japan-Capital Aid	173.3	2.75 to 3.25	30	170.1	2.75	30	–	–	–
–Suppliers Credits	5.2	0.5 above Libor	7	5.1	3.25 0.5 % above Libor	7	–	–	–
7. Netherlands–Capital Aid	8.9	2.5	30	9.0	2.5	30	4.6	2.5	30
–Suppliers Credits	9.8	5–10	7–16	3.9	14	6 to 11	–	–	–
8. U.K. Export Credits/ Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	5.0	6
–U.K. Financial Institutions	34.4	7.75 to 11.72	7 to 10.50	15.5	1.25% over 3 month Libor	7	–	–	–
9. U.S. Aid Loans	25.0	2–3%	40	25.0	2% for 10 years 3% thereafter	40	50.0	2% for first 10 years 3% thereafter	40
–U.S. Financial Institution									
–PL. 480	47.5	2–3 %	40	47.5	2% for 10 years 3% thereafter	40	–	–	–
– CCC Credits	18.0	0.75 above US prime rate	3	–	–	–	60.0	0.75% above US prime rate	3
Exim bank/Suppliers Credits	3.0	4.5 to 10	7–10	–	–	–	3.5	0.5 above Libor	8
10. IFAD	24.3	1	50	24.3	1	50	8.3	1	50
11. IDA	123.3	0.75	50	50	0.75	50	204.4	0.75	50
12. ADB	337.8	1 to 10.5	15–40	312.1	1 to 10.5	16.40	371.8	1 to 10.25	15–40
13. IFC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
15. IBRD	131.5	11.43	16–20	131.5	11.43	16.20	–	–	–

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.2

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(Million $)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B. Non-Consortium												
1. Austria-Capital Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–Suppliers Credits	0.6	8	5	–	–	–	1.2	8.4	9.5	–	–	–
2. China	5.7	4.5–5.0	6.5	3.6	4.5	6	1.8	4.5	6.5	3.5	5	8/1/2
3. Czeokoslovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	–	9
4. Denmark	–	–	–	23.8	Interest frees*	35	0.6	9.0	11	–	–	–
5. Germany D. Republic Export Credit.	0.6	7	9.5	–	–	–	1.3	7.0	–	–	–	–
6. Hungary	–	–	–	1.8	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Romania	13.9	3.5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.7	–	3
9. Spain	–	–	–	48.2	2.5	–	–	–	–	42.9	4.5	15
10. U.S.S.R. State Credit –Export/Guaranteed Credit	–	–	–	57.5	3.5–6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Switzerland Guaranteed Credit	4.4	2.5	32	5.0	1.0*	5–6	–	–	–	14.5	6	5
12. Yugoslavia	–	–	–	1.4	7	6	2.7	1.0*	6–11	–	–	–
13. Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	7.5	6	–	–	–
C. Islamic Countries												
1. Abu-Dhabi-Capital Aid	40.0	4	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Iran Capital Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Kuwait Loans	–	–	–	18.3	3	25	–	–	–	42.7	3.5	20
–Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	10.0	1.5*	10.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	93.1	3	20	260.7	0–3	11.20	14.7	3	20
6. OPEC Fund	11.0	0.75(b)	20	13.0	0.75	20	15.7	0.75	20–25	–	–	–
7. Islamic Development Bank	16.7	7.5	2	–	–	–	6.5	7.5	1.25	–	–	–
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.8	1.5	7	–	–	–
D. IMF Trust Fund	47.8	0.5	10	71.2	0.5	10	157.4	0.5	10	16.1	0.5	10

(Contd.)

*Over libor London inter bank offered Rate.
**Above US Prime Rate.
(a) 2% For Ist 10 years and 3% thereafter.
(b) Services charges.
(c) Including grace period.
(. .) Not available.
(d) On lease basis.
(e) Administrative expenses.
(=) Free of Interest.
– Nil.
(f) Above Bank Rate.

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

TABLE 11.2

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(Million $

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
B. Non-Consortium															
1. Austria-Capital Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				
–Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.2	7.0	6.5
2. China	5.4	7	10	47.4	5 to 5.5	8½–17	–	–	–	–	–				
3. Czeokoslovakia	–	–	–												
4. Denmark	–	–	–												
5. Germany D. Republic															
Export Credit.	–	–	–												
6. Hungary	–	–	–												
7. Poland	–	–	–												
8. Romania	27.8	8	10												
9. Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.7	11.4	9	1.7	11.4%	7			
10. U.S.S.R. State Credit															
–Export/Guaranteed Credit	21.4	5	5 to 12	7.4	1.0 above lib or	7	278.4	5.5	12	284.4	5.5	12			
11. Switzerland Guaranteed Credit	0.1	10	10	4.3	0 to 1 above lib or	6–12	3.4	1*	10						
12. Yugoslavia	–	–	–												
13. Singapore	0.6	7.5	10												
C. Islamic Countries															
1. Abu-Dhabi-Capital Aid	25.2	3	18												
2. Iraq	–	–	–												
3. Iran Capital Aid	–	–	–												
4. Kuwait Loans	30.3	1 to 1.5	30 to 32	13.7	1.0	32	–	–	–						
–Suppliers Credits	–	–	–												
5. Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	46.4	3.0	20	–	–	–						
6. OPEC Fund	–	–	–	32.0	Zero	20	–	–	–				10.0	free	1
7. Islamic Development Bank	27.2	(d)	5/1/2-8	15.9	On lease	9½	2.6 42.3	2.5 to 8.0	7 1.5-20	18.9	2.5to 8	1½ to 20	(a) 15.0 34.1	12 (d)	1.
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	–	–	–												
D. IMF Trust Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			

TABLE 11.3

GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

(Million $)

Lending Country/ Agency	Pre-Ist Plan	Ist Plan 1955-60	2nd Plan 1960-65	3rd Plan 1965-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Consortium Including outside Consortium arrangements:										
1. Canda	19.8	67.3	48.4	71.2	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.2	4.2	4.7
2. Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	1.3
3. Japan	–	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.2	–	–	–	–
4. Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	–	–	5.4
5. New-Zeland	2.9	1.5	–	2.3	0.1	–	–	–	–	–
6. Norwary	–	–	–	5.0	–	–	1.7	5.9	2.5	4.1
7. Sweden	–	–	0.9	16.9	6.2	0.5	–	–	43	5.1
8. Switzerland	–	–	0.02	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. U.K.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. U.S.A.	181.2	472.9	504.1	197.4	49.8	17.8	16.6	24.1	32.8	2.2
11. U.N. and specialised agencies.	3.9	5.2	4.5	3.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. U.N.D.P. special grant	–	8.2	3.4	4.5	4.7	–	–	–	3.0	3.0
13. Ford Foundation	–	11.7	11.1	12.3	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5
14. F.A.C other	–	–	–	16.0	15.6	4.7	11.9	23.3	14.0	27.5
15. EEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	3.0
16. U.N. Emergency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16.0	–
17. Relief supplies and cash grants from various countries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18. World Food Programme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (I)	207.9	566.9	573.2	331.6	82.5	27.6	32.4	56.1	81.3	56.8
II. Non-Consortium:										
1. Australia	7.7	11.2	6.1	4.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–
2. China	–	–	60.0	46.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (II)	7.7	11.2	66.1	50.4	0.2	–	–	–	–	–
III. Islamic Countries									7.2	0.5
1. Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.0
2. Saudia Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. U.A.E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total(I+II+III)	215.6	578.2	639.2	382.0	82.7	27.6	32.4	56.1	88.4	30.5
IV. Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V. Indus Terbela Development Fund:										
1. Australia	–	–	26.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Canada	–	–	37.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Germany	–	–	18.5	17.0	1.4	4.8	2.2	0.6	–	–
4. India	–	–	86.9	81.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. New-zeland	–	–	3.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. U.K.	–	–	34.6	35.2	2.8	8.6	4.2	3.7	2.6	5.7
7. U.S. (a) Dollars	–	–	105.0	106.6	8.4	20.5	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
(b) Rupees	–	–	153.8	81.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. EEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (V)	–	–	465.9	321.9	12.6	33.9	16.4	13.3	11.6	14.7
Total (Grants)	215.6	578.2	1,105.2	704.0	95.3	61.5	48.8	69.4	100.0	102.0

Note.–Commitments in case of Indus/Tarbela represents actual drawals from the Indus/Tarbela Development Fund.

Contd

TABLE 11.3

GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Lending Country/ Agency	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (Jul–Mar)	1984-85 Jul–Mar)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I. Consortium Including outside Consortium arrangements:										
1. Canda	7.6	3.1	25.7	–	–	1.2	12.1	13.5	6.1	29.6
2. Germany	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Japan	3.4	5.2	23.1	20.2	38.8	48.8	22.9	39.9	39.0	33.9
4. Netherlands	7.0	–	5.9	9.7	10.4	–	7.2	8.9	2.7	–
5. New-Zeland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Norwary	11.2	11.4	14.8	14.8	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.0	11.5	10.2
7. Sweden	4.7	6.5	9.1	9.1	8.2	6.1	–	–	–	–
8. Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	7.5	–	–	–	–
9. U.K.	35.1	75.3	68.5	29.0	–	8.9	15.5	28.0	29.4	30.4
10. U.S.A.	18.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	27.5	109.5	135.2	135.9	81.1
11. U.N. and specialised agencies.	–	8.1	–	–	–	1.1	11.3	20.0	20.0	–
12. U.N.D.P. special grant	4.7	3.0	9.2	–	19.0	14.4	13.9	13.3	13.5	15.8
13. Ford Foundation	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14. F.A.C other	20.6	13.8	16.9	17.0	15.2	6.0	–	–	–	–
15. EEC	3.0	–	–	8.7	6.5	26.4	–	7.0	–	–
16. U.N. Emergency	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17. Relief supplies and cash grants from various countries	6.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18. World Food Programme	13.9	14.6	11.5	30.6	11.5	–	18.6	4.0	–	1.6
Sub-Total (I)	139.2	141.3	185.2	140.6	122.6	160.2	222.9	280.8	258.1	202.6
II. Non-Consortium:										
1. Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (II)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. Islamic Countries										
1. Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Saudia Arabia	30.0	10.0	9.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. U.A.E.	–	–	2.0	53.0	1.0	–	–	–	–	–
4. Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	10.0	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total(I+II+III)	169.2	151.3	196.2	193.6	123.6	170.2	222.9	280.8	258.1	202.6
IV. Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	–	–	–	116.8	109.6	315.6	240.8	155.2	125.0	80.6
V. Indus Terbela Development Fund:										
1. Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. New-zeland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. U.K.	–	–	20.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. U.S. (a) Dollars	18.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Rupees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. EEC	–	–	6.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (V)	18.0	–	26.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (Grants)	187.2	151.3	222.2	310.4	233.2	485.8	463.6	436.0	383.1	283.2

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

TABLE 11.4

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(Million $)

Lending Country/ Agency	Per 1st Plan	1st Plan* (1955-60)	2nd Plan* (1960-65)	3rd Plan 1965-70)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Consortium including outside consortium arrangements:										
(a) Bilateral:										
1. Belgium	–	–	0.4	6.6	1.5	–	2.5	12.7	4.2	4.3
2. Canada	–	–	7.3	113.3	10.6	–	10.0	78.4	54.4	70.5
3. France	–	23.0	21.2	57.1	30.6	–	21.7	23.9	26.1	64.6
4. Germany	–	–	181.4	160.0	24.9	2.5	24.8	61.2	22.8	39.3
5. Italy	–	–	5.3	118.5	23.1	4.4	3.8	0.3	9.3	7.7
6. Japan	–	25.2	108.9	101.7	19.5	–	31.0	–	23.0	54.8
7. Netherlands	–	5.3	11.6	12.8	4.4	3.4	4.9	6.5	11.0	31.2
8. Sweden	–	–	–	5.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. U.K.	28.0	28.0	100.2	131.9	69.9	5.9	15.6	68.3	72.6	–
10. U.S.A.										
(a) Repayable in dollars	15.0	3.6	654.3	819.3	71.1	65.5	212.2	125.1	97.8	–
(b) Repayable in local currency	20.0	275.8	245.7	191.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (U.S.A.)	35.0	279.4	900.0	1,010.4	71.1	65.5	212.2	125.1	97.8	178.8
11. Suppliers credits from various countries	–	42.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (a)	63.0	403.2	1,336.3	1,717.5	255.6	81.6	326.6	376.3	321.0	451.1
(b) Multilateral:										
1. IBRD	58.2	92.0	202.7	191.3	–	–	–	60.0	60.0	50.0
2. IFC	–	1.4	9.4	7.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. ADB	–	–	187.2	158.5	23.1	–	97.3	53.1	82.0	107.6
4. ADB	–	–	–	4.1	23.4	–	38.5	82.4	70.5	119.0
5. IFAD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Indus/Tarbela Insurance recovery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (b)	58.2	93.4	399.2	361.1	46.5	–	135.8	195.4	212.5	276.6
(Consortium) Sub-Total A (a+b)	121.2	496.6	1,735.5	2,078.6	302.1	81.6	462.4	571.7	533.5	727.7

*Inclusive of Loans received in rupees.
Status of amount is yet to be decided by the legal department of IBRD.

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.4

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(Million $)

Lending Country/ Agency	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1983-84 (Jul-Mar)	1984-85 (Jul-Mar)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Consortium including outside consortium arrangements:										
(a) Bilateral:										
1. Belgium	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	–	–	0.1	7.2	7.5	–
2. Canada	11.6	187.8	21.3	42.3	12.6	40.1	16.3	2.5	2.6	13.7
3. France	51.5	45.7	41.3	58.5	60.2	–	26.2	22.8	28.8	24.7
4. Germany	35.6	27.0	108.9	92.6	35.3	20.5	52.6	104.7	87.3	56.9
5. Italy	9.6	10.6	20.0	32.8	16.6	15.0	23.4	29.1	13.3	21.4
6. Japan	78.1	74.5	171.1	43.6	107.5	121.1	76.9	178.5	175.2	–
7. Netherlands	17.5	–	26.7	19.4	14.9	15.8	12.8	18.7	12.9	4.6
8. Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. U.K.	10.0	18.9	21.2	53.0	31.4	23.8	71.1	34.4	15.5	0.8
10. U.S.A.	248.2	56.4	127.0	149.0	58.4	146.0	199.5	93.5	72.5	113.5
(a) Repayable in dollars	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Repayable in local currency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (U.S.A.)	248.2	56.4	127.0	149.0	58.4	146.0	199.5	93.5	72.5	113.5
11. Suppliers credits from various countries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (a)	466.1	425.7	542.5	496.3	336.9	382.8	478.9	491.4	415.7	235.6
(b) Multilateral:										
1. IBRD	70.0	–	–	–	–	138.5	75.2	131.5	131.5	–
2. IFC	–	–	–	30.9	6.6	3.2	92.3	–	–	–
3. ADB	94.0	122.2	164.0	221.0	105.0	269.0	228.8	123.3	50.0	204.4
4. ADB	73.6	139.0	143.6	153.6	138.3	239.0	183.4	337.8	312.1	371.8
5. IFAD	–	–	–	47.5	11.3	11.7	–	24.3	24.3	8.3
6. Indus/Tarbela Insurance recovery	–	–	–	–	12.1a	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (b)	237.6	261.2	307.6	453.0	273.3	661.4	579.7	616.9	517.9	584.5
(Consortium) Sub-Total A (a+b)	703.7	686.9	850.1	949.3	610.2	1,044.2	1058.6	1,108.3	933.6	820.1

(Contd.)

TABLE 11:4

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(Million $)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. Non-Consortium:									
1. Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	–
2. Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.3	–
4. China	–	–	–	–	217.4	–	–	–	–
5. Chechoslovakia	–	–	–	30.9	–	–	–	–	–
6. Denmark	–	–	6.3	1.2	5.3	–	–	–	6.4
7. Germany D.R.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.8
8. Kuwait-Suppliers Credit	–	–	–	4.9	–	–	–	–	–
9. Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Poland	–	–	–	5.2	–	–	–	–	–
11. Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.5	–
12. U.S.S.R.	–	–	35.9	78.4	246.8	–	32.0	–	214.5
13. Yugoslavia	–	–	16.8	20.0	2.4	–	–	–	–
14. Switzerland	–	–	10.6	13.8	3.5	–	–	–	–
15. Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (B)	–	–	69.6	154.5	475.4	–	32.0	17.5	223.6
C. Islamic Countries:									
1. Abu Dhabi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
2. Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	580.0	–
4. Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.0	50.0
6. Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.0
7. Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97.5
8. OPEC Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Islamic Development Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (C)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	610.0	257.5
I.M.F. Trust Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Loans	121.2	496.6	1,805.1	2,233.0	777.5	81.6	494.4	1,199.2	1014.6

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.4

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(Million $)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
B. Non-Consortium:											
1. Austria	–	1.7	0.6	–	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Australia	1.3	10.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. China	4.3	–	5.7	3.6	1.8	3.5	5.4	47.4	–	–	4.2
5. Chechoslovakia	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	–	–	–	–	–
6. Denmark	–	–	–	23.8	0.6	5.4	–	–	–	–	–
7. Germany D.R.	2.6	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Kuwait-Suppliers Credit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Hungary	–	–	–	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Romania	–	–	13.9	–	–	45.6	37.8	–	–	–	–
12. U.S.S.R.	3.5	0.1	–	105.7	–	14.5	21.4	7.4	278.4	278.4	–
13. Yugoslavia	–	–	–	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14. Switzerland	–	1.4	4.4	5.0	2.7	–	0.1	4.4	–	–	–
15. Singapore	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
16. Spain.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.7	1.7	–
Sub-Total (B)	11.6	13.6	25.1	141.3	6.4	71.5	64.6	59.2	280.1	280.1	4.2
C. Islamic Countries:											
1. Abu Dhabi	–	13.0	40.0	–	–	–	25.2	–	–	–	–
2. Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Iran	35.4	150.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Kuwait	50.9	25.0	–	28.3	–	42.7	30.3	13.7	–	–	–
5. Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Qatar	–	–	–	–	6.8	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Saudi Arabia	30.0	0.7	–	82.9	260.7	14.7	–	46.4	–	–	–
8. OPEC Fund	–	21.5	11.0	13.0	15.7	–	–	32.0	–	–	10.0
9. Islamic Development Bank	–	–	16.7	–	6.5	–	27.2	15.9	44.9	18.9	49.1
Sub-Total (C)	116.3	210.2	67.7	124.1	289.8	57.4	82.6	108.0	44.9	18.9	59.1
I.M.F. Trust Fund	–	–	47.8	71.2	157.4	16.1	–	–	–	–	
Total Loans	855.6	927.4	827.5	1,186.7	1,402.8	755.2	1,191.4	1,225.7	1,433.3	1238.5	883.4

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

Education and Health

TABLE 12.1

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High Schools	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1947-48	8,413	1,549	2,190	153	408	64
1948-49	9,073	1,564	2,174	154	411	70
1949-50	9,411	1,586	2,134	172	469	89
1954-55	14,162	2,474	1,517	196	747	148
1959-60	17,901	3,260	1,974	281	1,069	203
1960-61	20,909	4,057	1,798	275	1,172	225
1961-62	24,930	5,350	2,011	364	1,300	255
1962-63	28,338	6,715	2,237	423	1,349	275
1963-64	30,950	7,416	2,379	462	1,459	308
1964-65	32,589	8,021	2,701	589	1,622	367
1965-66	32,930	8,272	2,785	626	1,658	376
1966-67	34,678	8,535	2,970	659	1,776	423
1967-68	36,453	9,324	3,018	719	1,827	458
1968-69	38,870	10,250	3,290	790	1,910	490
1969-70	41,290	11,170	3,560	860	1,995	520
1970-71	43,710	12,097	3,822	928	2,063	529
1971-72	45,854	12,290	4,110	1,038	2,247	571
1972-73	49,580	14,437	4,406	1,163	2,498	621
1973-74	50,574	15,061	4,586	1,223	2,742	718
1974-75	51,744	15,678	4,713	1,266	2,898	770
1975-76	52,800	15,829	4,783	1,307	3,047	806
1976-77	53,162	15,941	4,990	1,352	3,214	860
1977-78	53,964	16,246	5,100	1,359	3,239	880
1978-79	53,882	16,551	5,194	1,393	3,321	898
1979-80	57,220	17,771	5,233	1,407	3,361	924
1980-81	59,168	18,595	5,295	1,412	3,479	967
1981-82	61,117	19,420	5,362	1,423	3,597	1,010
1982-83*	69,058	20,507	5,979	1,595	4,037	1,122
1983-84*	72,053	21,202	6,053	1,609	4,180	1,167
1984-85*	75,532	22,050	6,229	1,656	4,274	1,474

*Estimated.

(Contd.)

TABLE 12.1

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Secondary Vocational Institutions		Arts and Science Colleges		Professional Colleges		Universities
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1947-48	46	18	40	5	–	–	2
1948-49	49	20	42	6	19	2	2
1949-50	59	25	46	9	19	2	2
1954-55	90	40	77	19	24	1	4
1959-60	100	35	126	32	40	5	4
1960-61	109	47	131	33	42	5	4
1961-62	103	40	146	37	39	5	6
1962-63	103	41	159	39	41	5	6
1963-64	117	38	190	51	43	5	6
1964-65	145	58	225	62	45	5	6
1965-66	113	39	228	63	48	5	6
1966-67	142	62	258	76	48	5	7
1967-68	165	72	251	76	50	5	7
1968-69	180	80	270	80	58	5	7
1969-70	190	90	290	85	59	5	7
1970-71	206	97	514	87	73	6	7
1971-72	284	134	339	93	73	6	8
1972-73	391	152	334	89	76	7	8
1973-74	314	150	354	95	81	8	8
1974-75	301	141	361	96	83	8	10
1975-76	282	116	404	107	98	8	12
1976-77	231	81	433	116	98	8	12
1977-78	242	82	430	116	95	8	15
1978-79	245	83	429	119	99	8	15
1979-80	248	84	430	118	99	8	15
1980-81	231	88	434	120	100	8	19
1981-82	247	92	450	130	102	8	20
1982-83*	263	96	500	154	102	8	20
1983-84*	266	98	514	161	102	8	20
1984-85*	270	101	520	163	107	11	20

Source : 1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.
2. Ministry of Education.

TABLE 12.2

ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Primary Stage (I–V) (Thousands)		Middle Stage (VI-VIII) (Thousands)		High Stage (IX-X) (Thousands)		Secondary Vocational (Thousands)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1947-48	770	110	221	21	58	7	4	2
1948-49	830	120	225	24	59	7	4	2
1949-50	920	120	250	24	57	9	5	2
1954-55	1,550	240	332	45	109	15	11	3
1959-60	1,890	370	422	63	149	23	13	3
1960-61	2,060	430	449	67	160	27	15	6
1961-62	2,270	480	461	75	161	23	19	8
1962-63	2,490	530	491	82	209	38	20	8
1963-64	2,750	570	576	119	217	54	23	7
1964-65	3,050	700	624	128	222	46	21	6
1965-66	3,160	750	689	149	244	49	21	5
1966-67	3,380	790	763	169	273	55	22	7
1967-68	3,750	990	793	164	275	50	24	8
1968-69	3,830	1,010	846	170	296	56	24	8
1969-70	3,910	1,030	899	175	337	62	29	9
1970-71	3,960	1,040	933	178	336	67	35	10
1971-72	4,210	1,110	963	196	366	71	40	12
1972-73	4,450	1,270	1,041	232	390	81	59	16
1973-74	4,810	1,370	1,096	247	418	78	40	14
1974-75	4,971	1,430	1,196	279	462	100	42	14
1975-76	5,319	1,549	1,247	294	493	106	31	9
1976-77	5,611	1,590	1,298	309	509	116	39	8
1977-78	5,015	1,598	1,304	317	505	123	33	8
1978-79	5,131	1,629	1,300	327	479	124	34	9
1979-80	5,213	1,676	1,391	345	476	125	35	7
1980-81	5,474	1,782	1,412	359	509	130	40	7
1981-82	5,741	1,896	1,453	374	543	135	45	7
1982-83*	6,023	1,974	1,593	408	947	167	49	8
1983-84*	6,412	2,092	1,676	432	1,040	176	52	9
1984-85*	6,645	2,195	1,738	451	568	145	55	10

*Estimated.

(Contd.)

TABLE 12.2

ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Arts and Science Colleges (Thousands)		Professional Colleges (Number)		Universities (Number)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1947-48	14	1	4,368	327	664	56
1948-49	17	1	4,517	349	690	64
1949-50	21	2	4,925	394	737	71
1954-55	43	6	8,082	833	1,998	49
1959-60	76	12	12,434	1,851	4,092	778
1960-61	71	12	12,921	1,929	5,084	1,009
1961-62	72	14	13,950	2,265	7,214	1,335
1962-63	94	18	14,906	2,470	9,464	1,679
1963-64	119	21	17,677	2,661	9,049	1,945
1964-65	127	24	17,372	2,990	13,221	2,730
1965-66	139	28	19,061	2,919	13,420	2,979
1966-67	148	32	19,840	3,121	12,807	2,522
1967-68	153	34	25,000	3,500	15,903	2,993
1968-69	159	40	30,081	3,899	13,087	2,665
1969-70	175	45	33,633	4,219	15,475	3,298
1970-71	199	50	37,245	4,612	17,057	3,703
1971-72	186	49	36,182	4,970	17,507	3,878
1972-73	186	47	37,596	6,450	18,678	4,212
1973-74	193	53	42,483	6,768	19,081	4,134
1974-75	208	58	44,734	8,086	21,396	4,500
1975-76	211	53	56,140	8,785	22,772	5,121
1976-77	223	66	56,932	9,541	37,711	8,968
1977-78	221	72	62,113	10,766	41,130	6,998
1978-79	233	75	67,296	11,986	38,623	6,000
1979-80	253	78	72,479	13,206	41,810	5,712
1980-81	270	87	77,662	14,426	42,678	7,113
1981-82	283	94	82,496	15,448	47,583	8,483
1982-83*	388	121	84,330	16,470	47,587	7,866
1983-84*	419	130	87,737	17,367	49,479	8,000
1984-85*	452	141	92,185	19,000	56,160	8,500

*Estimated.

Source: 1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.
2. Ministry of Education.
3. University Grants Commission.

TABLE 12.3

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN, BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Primary Schools (Thousands)		Middle Schools (Thousands)		High Schools (Thousands)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1947-48	17.8	2.4	12.0	0.8	6.8	0.8
1948-49	17.8	2.3	12.0	0.8	7.0	0.8
1949-50	19.9	2.5	12.1	1.0	8.0	1.1
1954-55	35.5	5.8	10.7	1.5	12.7	2.3
1959-60	44.8	8.4	13.0	1.9	18.3	3.9
1960-61	50.0	10.0	14.4	2.1	20.0	3.7
1961-62	54.8	11.1	16.7	2.6	21.5	4.2
1962-63	63.6	13.3	18.7	3.2	23.0	4.8
1963-64	69.8	14.6	19.6	3.8	25.0	5.3
1964-65	75.9	16.7	22.1	4.7	27.7	6.3
1965-66	74.9	17.4	23.1	5.3	28.4	6.5
1966-67	80.0	18.3	25.2	6.0	31.6	7.8
1967-68	83.8	20.3	26.1	6.3	33.4	8.3
1968-69	88.0	22.5	28.8	6.7	34.5	9.0
1969-70	92.0	25.0	31.5	7.7	35.5	9.6
1970-71	96.3	27.2	34.2	8.6	36.4	10.2
1971-72	105.7	29.7	36.0	9.2	37.9	10.6
1972-73	108.8	32.9	41.4	11.3	40.7	12.0
1973-74	115.7	35.0	41.9	11.6	45.3	13.3
1974-75	125.5	42.4	43.5	12.8	51.1	15.3
1975-76	130.3	44.1	46.4	13.6	55.7	16.6
1976-77	133.3	44.7	46.0	13.8	59.6	17.9
1977-78	134.4	45.3	48.8	14.2	60.6	18.5
1978-79	136.8	42.6	49.9	13.7	62.9	17.9
1979-80	140.9	47.8	51.4	14.9	63.8	19.4
1980-81	150.0	48.7	52.2	15.2	65.9	20.2
1981-82	159.0	49.6	53.7	16.6	68.7	21.1
1982-83*	200.8	56.4	56.6	17.4	78.6	23.4
1983-84*	206.0	57.0	58.0	18.1	81.7	24.2
1984-85*	214.5	59.6	59.6	19.4	84.0	25.0

*Estimated.

(Contd.)

TABLE 12.3

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN, BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Secondary Vocational Institutions		Arts and Science Colleges		Professional Colleges		Universities	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1947-48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	31
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	40
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	..	929	41
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	51
1963-64	1,499	337	4,938	1,262	1,137	150	1,128	62
1964-65	1,493	375	5,432	1,428	1,239	175	1,265	72
1965-66	1,436	379	5,711	1,522	1,370	180	1,264	85
1966-67	1,680*	440	6,049	1,628	1,405	190	1,366	75
1967-68	1,770*	470	6,208	1,719	1,435	195	1,484	92
1968-69	1,900*	510*	7,080*	2,045	1,684	224	1,345	96
1969-70	2,050*	520*	7,950	2,370	1,737	228	1,473	125
1970-71	2,208	532	8,823	2,695	1,868	225	1,568	137
1971-72	2,326	555	8,313	2,318	1,879	224	1,649	150
1972-73	2,204	517	8,346	2,596	2,060	231	1,644	171
1973-74	2,582	579	8,990	2,433	2,315	387	2,327	215
1974-75	2,462	597	9,635	2,642	2,624	478	2,455	330
1975-76	2,874	805	11,313	3,167	3,087	472	2,726	296
1976-77	2,476	715	11,834	3,246	3,167	472	2,916	351
1977-78	2,225	626	11,548	3,184	3,331	486	3,265	358
1978-79	2,532	699	11,836	3,348	3,443	501	3,573	340
1979-80	2,817	674	12,077	3,430	3,500	510	3,068	332
1980-81	3,171	711	12,384	3,544	4,000	510	3,288	396
1981-82	3,408	743	12,691	3,658	4,025	520	3,457	385
1982-83	3,587	751	14,063	4,411	5,050	522	3,700	390*
1983-84*	3,798	761	14,508	4,624	5,371	526	4,000	401
1984-85*	4,070	786	15,011	4,869	5,714	544	4,489	407

*Estimated.
.. Not available.

TABLE 12.4

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY LEVEL

(Million Rs.)

Year	Total Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	College Education
1947-48	30.4	11.0	5.4	(a)
1948-49	44.5	20.1	8.4	(a)
1949-50	43.9	20.8	9.6	(a)
1954-55	94.5	41.7	17.1	(a)
1959-60	163.8	60.2	34.4	17.7
1960-61	193.1	65.3	47.2	23.4
1961-62	272.6	82.2	62.8	35.0
1962-63	346.3	91.0	68.2	43.9
1963-64	399.7	117.2	59.3	31.9
1964-65	450.9	137.0	63.3	33.1
1965-66	509.2	147.2	67.3	38.2
1966-67	440.0	152.1	75.1	35.7
1967-68	513.6	161.9	75.6	43.0
1968-69	553.0	168.9	79.6	46.4
1969-70	578.7	196.8	91.8	49.6
1970-71	789.9	221.9	93.8	45.3
1971-72	796.8	275.3	103.7	49.8
1972-73	1000.7	315.4	113.5	85.6
1973-74	1269.3	399.2	189.7	166.8
1974-75	1744.5	451.5	290.0	162.3
1975-76	2482.2	767.3	431.3	249.4
1976-77	2802.6	853.1	577.9	274.6
1977-78	3300.7	823.6	464.7	672.4
1978-79	3875.9	1305.1	731.7	367.8
1979-80	4153.5	1604.4	820.4	387.5
1980-81	4619.1	1570.5	918.5	427.6
1981-82	5602.0	1820.0	986.9	493.0
1982-83*	6346.3	2341.3	1406.2	646.6
1983-84*	8165.1	2706.9	2339.4	857.7
1984-85*	9270.3	3362.8	2474.4	1075.1

(Contd.)

TABLE 12.4

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY LEVEL

(Million Rs.)

Year	University Education	Technical Education	Teacher Education	Other Items(e)	Development Expenditure	Non-Developmental Expenditure
1947-48	1.9	(b)	8	4.1	..	..
1948-49	3.3	(b)	7	5.7	..	..
1949-50	6.5	(b)	1.3	5.7	..	..
1954-55	19.0	(b)	3.0	13.7	..	..
1959-60	15.2	4.0	7.1	25.2	48.0	115.8
1960-61	18.1	5.3	2.1	31.7	38.1	155.0
1961-62	35.1	13.4	5.2	38.9	62.4	210.2
1962-63	52.3	26.7	6.7	57.5	123.1	223.2
1963-64	40.1	39.9	10.0	101.3	142.7	257.0
1964-65	47.9	46.7	10.3	112.6	160.4	290.5
1965-66	43.1	42.2	12.7	157.9	177.5	331.7
1966-67	36.1	30.3	12.3	98.4	106.2	333.8
1967-68	40.6	40.5	13.7	138.3	160.9	352.7
1968-69	44.2	47.4	14.2	152.3	185.4	367.6
1969-70	44.7	46.7	16.5	132.6	170.1	408.6
1970-71	92.0	81.9(c)	24.4(d)	230.6	309.5	480.4
1971-72	69.3	79.8(c)	20.0(d)	198.9	201.3	595.5
1972-73	81.8	79.9(c)	15.9(d)	309.4	277.2	723.5
1973-74	107.9	152.0(c)	17.7(d)	236.0	340.6	928.7
1974-75	124.0	191.8(c)	29.5(d)	495.4	523.4	1221.1
1975-76	174.3	326.1(c)	38.5(d)	501.3	751.1	1731.1
1976-77	210.7	338.5(c)	42.4(d)	505.4	782.3	2020.3
1977-78	258.0	323.1(c)	58.5(d)	700.4	855.0	2445.7
1978-79	324.2	515.2(c)	73.3(d)	558.6	1067.0	2808.9
1979-80	426.2	518.7(c)	71.0(d)	325.3	1060.2	3093.3
1980-81	459.2	546.5(c)	57.4	639.1	1240.5	3378.6
1981-82	611.3	748.8(c)	83.5	857.9	1687.4	3914.6
1982-83*	507.9	577.6(c)	146.5	720.2	1748.4	4597.9
1983-84*	701.7	530.7	146.6	882.1	1968.1	6197.0
1984-85*	871.0	590.6	312.8	664.8	1977.4	7292.9

*Provisional Data.

Source : 1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.
2. Ministry of Education.

Notes:–1. Expenditure incurred on Health education, Agriculture, Veterinary, Forest, Industries and Other Departments have been included under Technical Education.

2. Budget Allocations.
   (a) Expenditure included under Universities.
   (b) Expenditure included under teacher education.
   (c) Includes expenditure on technical and professional education.
   (d) Expenditure on teacher training schools only Expenditure on teacher training colleges included under technical education.
   (e) Other items includes expenditure on scholarships, administration, other facilities, lumpsum provisions, grants-in-aid, general and miscellaneous work etc. However, expenditure on works from 1970-71 have been included under relevant sectors as developmental expenditure.
   (f) Expenditure on teacher training also includes, partially, in technical and professional education, break-up of which has not been given in budget documents.

.. Not available.

TABLE 12.5

HEALTH FACILITIES

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Maternity and child Welfare Centre	Beds in Hospitals and and Dispensaries	Registered Doctors	Registered Nurses	Registered Lady Health visitors
1973	521	2740	662	49699	15789	5504	1458
1974	521	2802	671	33317	17194	6010	1627
1975	518	2910	696	36466	17887	6144	1636
1976	525	3063	715	39129	18785	6685	1688
1977	528	3220	726	40518	19863	7186	1738
1978	536	3306	748	42469	20931	7768	1823
1979	550	3367	772	44367	21938	8382	1921
1980	602	3466	812	47412	23594	9098	2009
1981	600	3478	823	48441	26668	9872	2171
1982	613	3457	817	50335	29931	10554	2368
1983	626	3351	794	52164	33584	11070	2562
1984-85 (P)	633	3386	787	53603	38322	12000	2753

P=Provisional

Source : Ministry of Health.

Planning

TABLE 13.1

PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS

(Million Rs.)

Sector	First Plan (1955-60)	Second Plan (1960-65)	Third Plan (1965-70)	Non-Plan Period (1970-78)	Fifth Plan (1978-83)	Sixth Plan Allocations (1983-88)
1. Agriculture	461	902	1377	4692	14860	15350
(a) Agriculture	461	695	822	4141	6060	12350
(b) Fertilizer Subsidy	–	207	555	2351	8800	3000
2. Water	969	4597	4513	12810	15770	32100
3. Energy	607	1293	1760	13841	38830	116500
(a) Power	757	1165	1571	10880	28119	87400
(b) Fuels	32	128	189	2961	10597	27500
(c) Renewable Energy	–	–	–	–	114	1600
4. Industry	742	478	786	11294	25400	20500
5. Minerals	124	94	271	492	400	5750
6. Transport and Communications	1080	1595	2521	15653	35210	57520
7. Physical Planning and Housing	505	957	698	5687	9000	15500
8. Education and Manpower	232	463	563	3442	5640	19850
9. Health	76	174	281	2381	4580	13000
10. Population Welfare Programme	–	9	145	820	600	2300
11. Others/Misc. Programmes	67	44	289	2632	2320	6630
Total:	4863	10606	13204	75544	152610	305000
Plus: Special development Programmes	–	–	–	–	600	15000
Less: Operational Shortfall	–	–	–	–	–	30000
Total (Net):	4863	10606	13204	75544	153210	290000

Source : Planning and Development Division.

TABLE 13.2

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN CLASSIFIED BY SECTORS, 1972-73 TO 1983-84

(Million Rs.)

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Agriculture	551	687	956	1,052	1,347	1,421
Water	351	583	1,047	1,244	1,852	1,556
Power	532	907	2,008	2,316	2,422	2,646
Industry	249	630	1,559	1,239	3,466	4,593
Fuels and Minerals	113	315	630	751	429	587
Transport and Communications	622	1,285	2,148	2,412	3,175	3,158
Physical Planning and Housing	268	476	949	1,209	1,277	1,273
Education	210	318	534	706	566	647
Health	96	176	363	629	540	512
Population Planning	27	103	145	189	183	105
Social Welfare	7	11	13	16	18	17
Manpower	6	35	53	30	23	18
Works Programme/Rural Development	117	148	154	193	181	123
Indus Basin/Tarbela	719	741	812	915	619	436
Miscellaneous	2	–	–	243	141	58
Gross Total	3,870	6,415	11,371	13,144	16,239	17,150

(Contd.)

TABLE 13.2

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN CLASSIFIED BY SECTORS, 1972-73 TO 1983-84

(Million Rs.)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
Agriculture	2,445	3,297	3,879	3,427	3,203	3,058	3,073
Water	1,747	1,610	2,146	2,337	3,727	3,330	3,704
Power	2,935	3,239	4,020	4,592	4,908	5,279	7,928
Industry	4,575	4,057	4,074	2,675	3,065	1,960	1,334
Fuels and Minerals	664	835	1,596	1,400	1,710	2,224	3,177
Transport and Communications	3,760	3,822	4,868	5,438	4,772	4,896	5,410
Physical Planning and Housing	1,534	1,427	1,831	1,887	2,103	2,403	2,820
Education	772	891	1,292	1,337	1,475	1,625	1,937
Health	569	717	942	1,037	1,183	1,526	1,587
Population Planning	114	169	160	174	176	212	300
Social Welfare	17	32	38	44	56	127	124
Manpower	39	59	45	102	186	263	238
Works Programme/Rural Development	214	203	507	709	791	923	1,146
Indus Basin/Tarbela	1,031	1,052	1,007	1,324	652	652	265
Miscellaneous	59	90	258	517	273	445	607
Special Development Plan	–	–	–	–	150	222	222
Gross Total	20,485	21,500	26,663	27,000	28,430	29,145	33,872

Source: Planning and Development Division.

TABLE 13.3

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE AND ITS FINANCING

(Million Rs.)

Executing Agency	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. Expenditure:							
Federal Government	1,758	3,005	6,471	8,968	11,436	12,996	15,509
Indus Basin/Tarbela	839	731	1,073	841	619	436	1,031
Total (Federal)	2,597	3,736	7,544	9,809	12,055	13,432	16,540
Total (Provincial)	1,858	2,770	3,210	3,749	4,184	3,718	4,039
(a) Pubjab	1,014	1,416	1,508	2,068	2,180	1,966	2,187
(b) Sind	490	718	801	802	972	824	951
(c) N.W.F.P.	213	335	539	569	719	655	641
(d) Baluchistan	141	301	362	310	313	273	260
Grand Total:	4,455	6,506	10,574	13,558	16,239	17,150	20,579
2. Financing							
Internal Resources	526	1,895	(–)437	2	2,271	4,632	2,917
(a) Federal Government	395	1,435	(–)558	(–)563	1,898	4,045	1,643
(b) Provinces	35	338	(–)95	149	21	64	299
(c) Autonomous Bodies	96	122	216	416	353	523	975
External Resources	3,670	3,865	8,786	9,461	7,630	7,237	9,216
Gap between development expenditure and resources	259	746	2,406	9,095	6,338	5,281	8,446
Total Financing:	4,455	6,506	10,754	13,558	16,239	17,150	20,579

*Included in the Federal Government expenditure.

(Contd.)

TABLE 13.3

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE AND ITS FINANCING

(Million Rs.)

Executing Agency	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Revised)	1984-85 (Budget)
1. Expenditure:						
Federal Government	17,460	20,271	21,793	22,129(b)	21,630	25,725
Indus Basin/Tarbela	886	1,230	(a)	(a)	652	265
Total (Federal)	18,346	21,501	21,793	22,129	22,282	25,990
Total (Provincial)	3,624	4,636	5,800	6,125	6,863	7,300
(a) Pubjab	1,724	2,403	3,100	3,193	3,580	3,809
(b) Sind	790	1,078	1,230	1,302	1,447	1,533
(c) N.W.F.P.	618	780	990	1,089	1,177	1,245
(d) Baluchistan	292	375	480	541	659	713
Grand Total:	21,970	26,137	28,588	28,255	29,145	33,290
2. Financing						
Internal Resources	2,871	11,143	9,062	6,090	8,272	10,257
(a) Federal Government	1,223	7,766	6,449	4,804	5,707	7,617
(b) Provinces	179	1,358	704	–	–	–
(c) Autonomous Bodies	1,469	2,109	1,909	2,286	2,565	2,640
External Resources	12,555	10,981	12,491	14,974	14,636	14,531
Gap between development expenditure and resources	6,544	4,013	7,035	6,191	6,237	8,502
Total Financing:	21,970	26,137	28,588	28,255	29,145	33,290

Source: Planning and Development Division.

TABLE 13.4

CONSOLIDATED ADP 1984-85

(Million Rs.)

Sector	Total ADP	Federal	Total Provincial	Provincial ADP			
				Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture	1572.951	180.376	792.575	411.190	145.980	84.425	150.980
2. Fertilizer Subsidy	1500.000	1500.000	–	–	–	–	–
3. Industry	1334.458	1179.160	155.298	43.916	40.747	44.125	26.510
4. Minerals	287.229	224.932	62.297	6.084	10.373	37.340	8.500
5. Water	3958.672	2979.962	978.710	514.876	210.510	181.377	80.947
6. Power	7927.922	7882.251	45.671	37.396	–	8.275	–
7. Fuels	2883.430	2880.242	3.188	1.938	–	1.250	–
8. Transport and Communications	5409.914	4525.468	884.446	272.000	337.950	161.131	113.365
9. Physical Planning and Housing	2820.029	1211.500	1608.529	986.900	303.386	199.152	119.091
10. Mass Media	126.208	126.208	–	–	–	–	–
11. Rural Development	1145.909	85.200	1060.709	862.600	71.780	87.129	39.200
12. Science & Technology	115.000	115.000	–	–	–	–	–
13. Education & Manpower	2176.120	1011.729	1154.391	522.799	224.363	268.003	149.226
14. Health and Nutrition	1587.450	717.599	869.851	488.900	172.520	161.811	46.620
15. Culture, Sports & Tourism	133.550	114.782	18.768	8.801	7.782	0.600	1.585
16. Special Dev. Programme for Women	60.000	60.000	–	–	–	–	–
17. Population Welfare Programme	300.000	300.000	–	–	–	–	–
18. Social Welfare	124.154	63.000	61.154	35.100	8.549	10.082	7.423
19. Block Allo. Misc.	177.513	–	177.513	107.500	8.460	–	61.553
20. Spl. Dev. Programme for FATA & Baluchistan	222.000	222.000	–	–	–	–	–
Total (Gross)	33872.509	25989.409	7883.100	4300.000	1533.400	1244.700	805.000
–Stortfall	583.000	–	583.000	491.000	–	–	92.000
Total (Net)	33289.509	25989.409	7300.100	3809.000	1533.400	1244.700	713.000

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

One lakh–One hundred thousand–100,000
Ten lakh–One million–1,000,000
One crore–Ten million–10,000,000
Million–Ten lakh
Billion–One thousand million
Trillion–One thousand billion

Weights

One Seer = 2.057 lbs. = 0.9331 kg
One Maund = 82.286 lbs. = 37.324 kg
One CWT (hundred weight) = 112 lbs. = 50.8011 kg
One long ton = 2240 lbs. = 1.016 metric tons
One cotton bale = 375 lbs = 170.2 kg.
One bushel = 0.73 mds = 27.25 kg.

Area

One Acre = 4840 sq. yards = 0.4047 Hectare
One cubic metre = 35.315 cubic feet

Length

One Yard = 36 Inches = 0.914 Metre
One Mile = 1760 yards = 1.709 kilometre

Liquid Measures

One Imperial Gallon = 4.561 litres = 1.20094 American Gallons
One American Barrel = 34.9726 Imperial Gallons = 42 American Gallons
One ton of liquified methane = 50,000 cubic feet of natural gas = Appl 16 barrels
One Tonne of oil = 7.6 barrels.

Currency Equivalents

Prior to 1972
One Rupee = US $ 0.21
One US $ = Rs. 4.76

Upto to February 1973
One Rupee = $ 0.09
One US $ = Rs. 11.00

After February 1973
One Rupee = US $ 0.101
One US $ = 9.9 Rupees

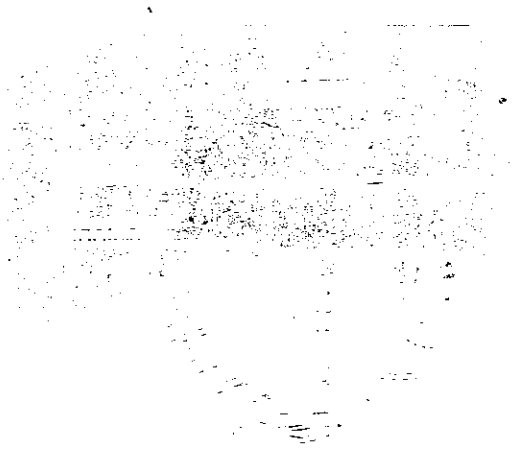
w.e.f. 8th January 1982, Rupee is floating against dollar and is linked to a basket of currencies

Years

Calendar Year–January 1 to December 31
Fiscal/Trade/Agriculture Year–July 1 to June 30
Before 1959-60, the fiscal year was from April 1 to March 31

Cropping Seasons

Kharif–Crops sown in late spring or in the beginning of summer and harvested in autumn Rabi–Crops sown in autumn and harvested in the following spring.



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